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HISTORY
OF THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY
IN
OHIO

EDITED BY JOSEPH P. SMITH

AND

MEMOIRS

OF ITS

REPRESENTATIVE SUPPORTERS

IN TWO IMPERIAL QUARTO VOLUMES

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HISTORY

OF THE

REPUBLICAN PARTY

IN OHIO.

BIOGRAPHICAL, CONTINUED.

JUDGE WILLIAM LAWRENCE, A. M., LL. D.
(by PHILIP G. MOSES).—In the history of the United States few events of a national character have been of more vital importance or more productive of beneficial results to this country than the organization of the Republican party. Coming as it did, at a time when the fate of slavery in the northern states hung in the balance, it was the joint product of the Whig and Free-soil parties, and was utilized as an instrument to defeat the radical principles advocated by Democracy. In Ohio it found immediate support, and one of the most powerful allies was Judge William Lawrence, who, as will be seen in the following pages, has been an important factor in its history and who may well be called the father of the Republican party in Ohio. Few citizens of the Buckeye state can look back upon such a record in political history as he who, undaunted by the many difficulties that beset his path and supported by his faith in the principles of the new organization, persevered in his efforts and lives to-day to see the glorious fruits of his early struggles. His labors in behalf of the party throughout a long and vigorous life-time have gained for him the honorable position he at present occupies among his fellow-men, and he is now as firm an adherent of Republican policies as he was two-score years ago. His memoir will stand as an everlasting monument to his loyalty, courage and fidelity, and his name will descend to posterity associated with one of the most remarkable and important phases in American history.

He was born on the 26th of June, 1819, at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, and after completing a course in the common schools of his native county he entered Franklin College, at which he was graduated in 1838, having the honor of being valedictorian of his class. He then attended the Cincinnati Law School, receiving his diploma from that institution in March, 1840, and in November of the same year he was admitted to practice at the bar.

After attaining his majority he became interested in politics and joined what is now known as the old-line Whig party, on which ticket he was an elector in 1852, when General Scott was the nominee for president, and in 1854 he took his seat in the Ohio senate. About that time the Kansas-Nebraska bill was being argued in that body, and he was one of the Whigs who believed in the construction put upon the constitution by Chief Justice Marshall, as opposed to the state-rights theory of Jefferson, namely: That congress had not the power under the constitution to establish slavery in the territories. The bill to admit Kansas and Nebraska as states with a constitution allowing slavery to be established by vote of the people, under the "squatter-sovereignty" doctrine, was then pending in the senate of the United States, and Stephen A. Douglas, its chief advocate, was chairman of the committee on territories. The pro-slavery members were not satisfied with the bill as it had passed the house, and Douglas put in a proviso declaring that the purpose of the bill was not to legislate slavery into or

out of the Territory, but to leave it to the people to decide whether or not they should have slavery. This principle was known as the "squatter-sovereignty" doctrine. Douglas was in favor of that clause of the bill. He was ambitious to become president of the United States, and the pro-slavery members of the senate promised him their support for that office if he would give his influence for that measure, and so, in 1854, the bill was passed. Douglas adhered to that doctrine, which lost him the nomination at the Charleston convention in 1860.

The old "Abolition" party, in common with the Whigs of the north, opposed the bill, and Abraham Lincoln made a powerful speech in New York, at Cooper Institute, known as the "Cooper Institute speech," in which he showed that congress had no right to establish slavery in the territories. This speech did much toward securing to Mr. Lincoln the nomination for the presidency in 1860. While in the senate in 1854, Mr. Lawrence had his boarding place at the Neil House. He invited Ephraim R. Eckley, of Carlton, then in the senate, John W. Andrews, an attorney of Columbus, and Norton S. Townsend, a Free-soil member of the senate, to his room to talk over the situation; and it was there agreed that a public meeting should be called to be held for the purpose of denouncing the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and especially its repeal of the "Missouri compromise." The meeting was called and held in the First Presbyterian church at Columbus, on the 14th of February, 1854, and Lawrence and Eckley were appointed to make all necessary arrangements therefor, they being old Whigs. They invited John W. Andrews to make the leading speech, which he did, and the meeting passed resolutions strongly denouncing the repeal of the "Missouri compromise," embodied in the eighth section of the act of congress of March 6, 1820, which prohibited slavery "in all that territory ceded by France to the United States north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude." Mr. Lawrence was a chief leader in the movement. The proceedings of that meeting will be found in the Ohio State Journal of February 16, 1854. A marked effect resulted in arousing the attention of the country to the aggressions of the slave power, and that meeting was the *first great movement which finally terminated in the organization of the Republican party.*

On the 22d of February, 1854, a public meeting at Marysville was addressed by Hon. Joseph R. Swan, Norton S. Townsend and William Lawrence in opposition to the Douglas bill. The speech of the latter was published in full in the Marysville Tribune. Soon after this some of the leading men in the legislature and other citizens of Columbus organized and ap-

pointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Lawrence, Townsend and Eckley, all members of the senate, to address letters to leading Whigs, Democrats and Free-soilers all over the state, inviting them to attend a state convention in Columbus on the 22d of March, 1854, to adopt resolutions against slavery extension. County conventions were held and delegates appointed; the state convention was held and resolutions adopted accordingly. The convention was called the "Fusion Convention," being a fusion of Whigs, Democrats and Free-soilers; and it was a grand success. The committee which set this ball in motion held its sessions in Mr. Lawrence's rooms, at the Neil House, and opened the way for a new political party. The letters written by him and his two co-laborers, Eckley and Townsend, having been sent "where they would do the most good," produced the desired effect. They were all in the same form, and as it is an interesting document a copy is herewith given:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, March 2d, 1854.

Hon. Thomas Ewing, Lancaster, Ohio:

You will see by the newspapers that a mass convention of the people of Ohio, without distinction of party, has been called to meet in this city on the 22d day of March, inst. It is proposed that the convention consist of all who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the introduction of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska.

The undersigned committee of correspondence earnestly invite you to attend the convention as one of the speakers on the occasion.

[Signed]

WM. LAWRENCE,
EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY,
NORTON S. TOWNSEND.

In a speech made at Chillicothe, Ohio, September 29, 1860, by ex-United States Senator Ewing on the history of the Republican party and his position toward it, the foregoing letter will be found. The speech may be seen in the Ohio state library.

The same elements which started this movement and which provided for the convention, originated and managed the state convention at Columbus on the 15th of July, 1854, which nominated Joseph R. Swan, a Democrat, as a candidate for judge of the supreme court, besides other candidates for minor state offices. This was also called the "Fusion Convention," made up of all the old political parties,—Whigs, Democrats and members of the Free-soil party. The ticket was supported against the candidates of the old-line Democratic party ticket, and was elected by the vote of the great body of the old Whig party, the Free-soil party, the anti-slavery-extension Democrats and the new political secret but dominant organization known as

"Know-nothings," which was hostile to the Roman Catholic church and in favor of denying to foreigners the right of the elective franchise until after a longer period of residence in this country than the five years provided by the law. Mr. Lawrence was not in favor of the "Know-nothing" party, which at that time was quite strong all over the state, but did not deem it expedient in open political convention to nominate candidates for state offices. Throughout Ohio the all-exciting political issue was on the subject of slavery, the Kansas-Nebraska bill being the particular feature and the latest phase of the question and the special point of attack.

At the state convention held in 1855, Salmon P. Chase was nominated for governor, and Thomas Ford, of Mansfield, an old-line Whig, for lieutenant-governor, thus satisfying the different elements, Ford being also a Know-nothing, and Chase belonging to the anti-slavery and Free-soil party. This convention was the first one held by what is now known as the Republican party. John Sherman was its chairman. Before the convention met Judge Lawrence and others went to the Neil House and made up a slate which was subsequently nominated. Jacob Brinkerhoff, a Democrat, of Mansfield, was selected for judge of the supreme court. Some of his friends wanted him to run for governor, but he was satisfied with the position chosen for him.

The Republican party was thus formed, and Judge Lawrence may be called the father, or at least one of the fathers, of the organization. The name Republican was given in order to catch the Democratic votes, as back in Jefferson's time the Democrats were called Republicans. While the convention above referred to was in session Judge Lawrence moved that the assemblage be called the Republican party, and the motion was carried.

Up to 1847 no statesman ever claimed the right to take slavery into the territories. On the 19th of February, that year, John C. Calhoun introduced resolutions in the senate, declaring that the constitution made slaves property, that it protected property, and that a slaveholder had a right to take slaves and other property into the territories. This Thomas H. Benton denounced as "a string of abstractions." It was not supported and did not attract much attention at the time, but in 1857 it was again brought to public notice by the famous and infamous "Dred Scott Decision" in the supreme court of the United States,—*Scott vs. Sanford*, 19 Howard's United States Reports, 393. In 1860 it took the form of opposition to the "squatter-sovereignty" doctrine, which was introduced by the friends of Douglas in the Democratic national convention at Charleston, South Carolina. But the southern

states demanded that the Calhoun doctrines should be put into the platform. This was opposed by Douglas and the northern Democrats, and the convention split, the southern wing nominating John C. Breckinridge for president, while the northern wing nominated Stephen A. Douglas at a convention subsequently held at Baltimore. Both of these men were candidates against Lincoln in 1860.

The Judge wrote an introduction to "Howbert's Reminiscences of the War," published in 1888, in which is given a valuable history of the rise and progress of the anti-slavery movement. The following is an abridged enumeration of some of the many useful works he has performed:

He was a reporter for the Ohio State Journal in the Ohio house of representatives, 1840-41; practiced law from July, 1841, to 1897, at Bellefontaine, except when otherwise officially engaged; had a lucrative practice in several states, and in the supreme court of the United States; studied medicine and surgery in 1841-43, as an aid to his legal profession; was prosecuting attorney for Logan county, 1845-46; was a member of the Ohio house of representatives, 1846-48; of the Ohio senate, 1849-50-54; is the author of the Ohio free-banking law, after which the national banking act was in part modeled; was editor and proprietor of the Logan Gazette, 1845-47; was reporter for the Ohio supreme court, and reported volume 20, Ohio reports, 1851; was Whig candidate for presidential elector, 1852; was judge of the common-pleas and district court in Ohio, 1857-64; was one of the editors of the Cleveland Western Law Monthly, 1861-64; in 1862 was colonel of the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in Maryland; in 1863 was appointed by President Lincoln district judge in Florida, but declined; was elected a representative in congress in 1864, and under re-elections served ten years; was one of the counsel selected by the Republicans in congress under the act of January 29, 1877, and argued for the claims of the Republican presidential electors of Oregon and South Carolina before the Hayes-Tilden "electoral commission;" in 1880 was one of the organizers of the Ohio Bar Association; in 1881 was elected first vice-president of the Red Cross of America, of which Clara Barton is now president; was first comptroller of the United States, department of the treasury, from July, 1880, to April, 1885; has been trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University from 1878 to the present time; was a lay delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, 1872, 1876, 1880, 1892; in 1871 he organized the Bellefontaine National Bank, and was its president from that time until January, 1896, when he declined a re-election; he is now and has been since its organization a

director in the Ohio National Bank, Washington, District of Columbia; was a delegate to the Farmers' National congress at Chicago, 1887; at Montgomery, Alabama, 1889; at Parkersburg, West Virginia, 1894; at Atlanta, Georgia, 1895, and at Indianapolis, Indiana, November, 1896; was a delegate to the national convention of wool-growers at St. Louis in 1877; at Washington, 1888-89; in January, 1891, was elected president of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, and by annual elections has so continued ever since; in October, 1893, was elected president of the National Wool Growers' Association, and so remains.

In its issue of November 30, 1895, the New York Commercial Advertiser said: "He has made more speeches and written more newspaper articles on the wool tariff than any other citizen of the United States." On April 9, 1896, Senator Mantle, in a speech in the United States senate, said: "He is beyond question the highest and best informed authority on the wool question to be found in the country." In 1884 the Judge was elected a member of the Philosophical Society, of Washington, District of Columbia, a select body of learned men; is now first vice-president of the National Statistical Society of Washington; the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*, and the degree of Doctor of Laws by three Ohio colleges.

Judge Lawrence is the author of "The Law of Claims Against Governments," 1875; "Law of Religious Societies," 1873; "Organization of the Treasury Department," 1881; "Law of Impeachable Crimes," 1867; "Introductory and Concluding Chapters to Lectures of J. B. Helvig, D. D.," 1876; "Chapters in the History of Champaign and Logan Counties," 1872; "Causes of the Rebellion," 1888; "Decisions of the First Comptroller," six volumes, 1880-85; "Sketch of the Life and Services of John Sherman," 1888; "Dissertation on Clithrophobia," Medical Science, 1887; "American Wool Interest," 1892, published by the American Protective Tariff League; chapter thirty-five on "American Wool," in the volume, "One Hundred Years of American Commerce," New York, 1895; most of the United States congressional documents on the wool tariff, namely: Miscellaneous document No. 149, fifty-first congress, first session; executive document No. 3, fifty-third congress, special session; senate, miscellaneous documents Nos. 35, 77, 124, fifty-third congress, second session; senate document No. 17, fifty-fourth congress, first session; "Arguments before the senate finance committee," report No. 2332, fiftieth congress, first session, part 3, p. 1954, etc., and part 4, p. 170, etc.; "Arguments before the house committee on ways and means, tariff hearings," fifty-first congress, first session, 1889-90, p. 215; "Memorial of

the National Wool Growers' Association," being senate document No. 17, fifty-fourth congress, first session, December 10, 1895; "Memorial of the Farmers' National Congress," being senate document No. 17, fifty-fourth congress, second session, December 14, 1896; "Memorial of the National Wool Growers' Association," being United States senate document No. 36, fifty-fifth congress, first session, April 14, 1897; "Arguments on the wool tariff," before the committee on ways and means of the fifty-fifth congress, first session, January 6 and February 20, 1897, tariff hearings, pp. 1347-1496, and appendix, 2167-2208.

The Judge has written and published more on sheep husbandry and the wool tariff than any other man in the United States; and his miscellaneous law articles in law journals, his speeches and pamphlets used as political campaign documents in presidential and other elections, his judicial decisions and his miscellaneous addresses, if collected would make several volumes, besides his speeches and reports in congress. He is yet in the full vigor of manhood and usefulness, and there is every reason to hope that he will continue to give the public the benefit of his wonderfully well stored and ever fertile brain.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, nineteenth President of the United States, was born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. He was of Scotch descent, tracing his origin back through five generations to George Hayes, who came from Scotland to Windsor, Connecticut, in the last quarter of the seventeenth century. His grandfather, Rutherford Hayes, born at New Haven in 1756, went as a young man to Vermont, where he married Chloe Smith, a woman of remarkable strength of character, and reared a large family. This ancestor, as well as five others, served with credit in the Revolutionary war. Rutherford Hayes, the president's father, was born at Brattleboro, January 4, 1787, and married Sophia Birchard, who was of English lineage. In 1817 the young couple removed to Delaware, Ohio, where the husband died, in July, 1822, three months before the birth of the son destined to so great a career, leaving his wife in moderate affluence. Sardis Birchard, her brother, a prosperous merchant of Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), became her counselor and the guardian of her children. She lived till 1866.

The future president attended the common school and at an early age began the study of Latin and Greek under the preceptorship of Judge Sherman Finch. Then he spent some time at the Norfolk Academy and a year at Isaac Webb's school, at Middletown, Connecticut. In 1838, when barely six-

teen, he entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, where he took the full classical course, graduating in 1842 as valedictorian of his class. In his college work he gained special distinction in mathematics and philosophy, and he won a reputation as a debater. Almost immediately after graduation, young Hayes began to study law in the office of Thomas Sparrow, at Columbus. In August, 1843, he entered the Harvard Law School, where he enjoyed the tuition and friendship of Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf, while he attended also the lectures of Longfellow and Agassiz on literature and science. He finished his law courses in January, 1845. Returning to Ohio he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Fremont, where, in the following year, he became a partner of Ralph P. Buckland, later a gallant Union general and a colleague of Mr. Hayes in Congress. Bronchial trouble forced him to give up active work in 1848, when he spent a winter in Texas and a summer on the Atlantic coast. Then, in the early winter of 1849-50, he established himself at Cincinnati, where he soon made for himself a recognized place in the profession. At the same time he kept up his interest in letters, becoming a member of the Cincinnati Literary Club, in which he mingled with many men of distinction or to become distinguished, such as Thomas Corwin, Salmon P. Chase, Moncure D. Conway, Stanley Matthews and others. (This club, indeed, furnished the Union armies more than forty officers, many of them generals.)

On December 30, 1852, Mr. Hayes married Miss Lucy W. Webb, the daughter of Dr. James Webb and Maria (Cook) Webb, of Chillicothe. Her ancestors were of Virginia and Connecticut origin, seven of them having served in the Revolution. She was a young woman of fine culture, of most winning personality, of graceful manners and strong character, who throughout all the busy years to come was a constant source of help and inspiration to her husband. Meanwhile Hayes was winning his way forward in the law, several criminal cases in which he participated, drawing public attention to him. In 1856 he declined a nomination to the common-pleas bench. Two years later he was appointed city solicitor to fill a vacancy, and the following year he was elected to the same office, by a majority of over 2,500 votes. In this office he served the public faithfully and satisfactorily. In April, 1861, he failed of re-election, the entire ticket of his party being defeated. He at once resumed the practice of the law, but he was soon summoned to sterner work.

Hayes had always been an anti-slavery Whig and Republican. He supported Clay in 1844, Taylor in 1848, Scott in 1852, and in 1856 he worked earnestly

for Fremont. Clay was his ideal. "I would start in life without a penny," he is recorded as having said in early manhood, "if by that Henry Clay could be elected president." He was an enthusiastic supporter of Lincoln, and he was one of the committee to escort Lincoln from Indianapolis to Cincinnati when the great commoner was on his way to Washington to be inaugurated. He recorded at the time his faith in Lincoln's ability to meet the impending crisis.

With the downfall of Sumter and the call for troops Hayes at once began to think of entering the army. Very soon his duty became clear to him, and, as always with him, to recognize duty was to begin its performance. On June 7, 1861, the governor of Ohio commissioned him as major and assigned him to the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers. After a few weeks of drill the regiment was ordered to Virginia, where it remained throughout the war except during the Antietam campaign, in 1862. Hayes participated in all the early engagements in West Virginia under General Rosecrans. Rosecrans appointed him judge advocate of the department of Ohio, on September 19, 1861, but he returned to his regiment October 24, on his promotion to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On September 14, 1862, Hayes showed conspicuous gallantry in leading a charge at the battle of South Mountain. Here he was severely wounded, a minie ball shattering his left arm above the elbow. Before his wound was thoroughly healed he returned to his regiment as colonel. In 1863 his command was engaged in southwestern Virginia in efforts to cut the Confederate line of communication to Tennessee. In July of this year, also, Colonel Hayes commanded two regiments and a battery of artillery that were sent back to check John Morgan in his raid in southern Ohio. Morgan was unable to recross the Ohio and so was captured. The year 1864 was full of stirring incidents, incessant campaigning and opportunities for valorous services for Hayes. In the spring he served under General Crook in the movement against the Tennessee Railroad, and led a brigade in storming the enemy's works at the crest of Cloyd mountain with noteworthy gallantry. Afterward he participated in the march upon Lynchburg and in the operations thereabouts and covered the retreat in the perilous passage of the Alleghenies.

In July Hayes was ordered to the Shenandoah valley, where he took part with great credit in many important battles. At the battle of Winchester he performed a feat of extraordinary courage and daring. His brigade had the extreme right of Crook's command. His troops, with the cavalry, executed the turning manoeuvre which decided the fate of the day. In leading an assault upon a battery on an eminence

he found in his way a morass over fifty yards wide. Without a moment's hesitation Colonel Hayes plunged in. His horse was quickly mired, and had to be abandoned, and Colonel Hayes waded through alone, under the enemy's fire. Waving his cap he signaled his men to come over. When about forty had joined him he charged the battery and took it, after a hand-to-hand fight, the enemy, trusting to the security of the position, having left it without infantry supports. The enemy fled in great disorder and Hayes reformed his lines and continued in pursuit. At Fisher's Hill Hayes participated in the brilliant flank movement led by General Crook through the mountains and woods to the enemy's right. He led repeated charges until the enemy's works with every piece of artillery had been captured. A month later, October 19, at Cedar Creek, Hayes displayed such courage and sagacity in checking the enemy's advance, and (despite severe injuries received by falling when his horse was shot under him) in rallying his men and aiding in forming the line, which Sheridan inspired to renewed effort after his famous ride from Winchester, that General Crook on the battle-field grasped his hand and said: "Colonel, from this day you will be a brigadier-general." The commission bearing date of the battle soon reached him and on March 13, 1865, he received the rank of brevet major-general, "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia." Hayes was wounded six times; he had four horses shot under him and he participated in a hundred battles, great and small. General Grant in his memoirs speaks of General Hayes's military services as follows: "On more than one occasion in these engagements General R. B. Hayes, who succeeded me as president of the United States, bore a very honorable part. His conduct on the field was marked by conspicuous gallantry, as well as the display of qualities of a higher order than that of mere personal daring. 'This might well have been expected of one who could write at the time he is said to have done so: 'Any officer fit for duty who at this crisis abandons his post to electioneer for a seat in congress ought to be scalped.' Having entered the army as a major of volunteers at the beginning of the war, General Hayes attained by his meritorious services the rank of brevet major-general before its close."

In August, 1864, while he was in the field, he was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the second Ohio district (Cincinnati). To William Henry Smith, who suggested that he come home and make some speeches, he wrote: "Your suggestion about getting a furlough to take the stump was cer-

tainly made without reflection. An officer fit for duty who at this crisis would abandon his post to electioneer for a seat in congress ought to be scalped. You may feel perfectly sure I shall do no such thing." The district gave him a majority over Joseph C. Butler, of 2,455, and two years later re-elected him by a majority of 2,556 over Theodore Cook. In congress he was a quiet, faithful, hard-working member. As chairman of the library committee he carried through measures of much benefit to the congressional library. The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution and the war measures of the period of his party had an earnest advocate in him. In 1867, in the midst of his second term, the Republicans of Ohio nominated him for governor against Allen G. Thurman. He was elected by a majority of 2,983. Two years later he was re-elected over George H. Pendleton by a majority of 7,506. In his first campaign for governor he vigorously advocated negro suffrage. In his second campaign he combated the Democratic declaration in favor of paying the government bonds with greenbacks. His messages to the legislature, while governor, abounded in practical suggestions for reform of the tax laws, the election laws, the prison laws and many others which bore fruit. Under his administration soldiers' orphans' homes were established; the agricultural college was founded; the geological survey of the state was undertaken; the fifteenth amendment was ratified and the State debt was reduced. At the expiration of his term, in 1872, when he could have been elected United States senator by consenting to accept the votes of a combination of Republicans and Democrats against John Sherman, he refused to allow his name to be used. His friends in the second district besought him that year to stand again for congress; the tide was running against the Republicans in Cincinnati and it was thought that Hayes, if any man, could be elected. He reluctantly accepted the nomination and conducted a vigorous campaign, making an honest financial policy and civil-service reform the principal issues. While he ran much ahead of his ticket he was defeated by about 1,500 majority. Soon after this he declined the position of United States assistant treasurer at Cincinnati offered to him by President Grant.

In 1873 General Hayes removed to Fremont and established himself at Spiegel Grove, the home which was being prepared for him when the war broke out by his uncle, Sardis Birchard. It was his intention and desire at that time completely to retire from politics and to spend the remainder of his life in studious leisure. But the people of Ohio would not have it so. In 1875, much against his wishes and after his positive

declination, the Republican convention again nominated him for governor, against William Allen, then governor and a man of great popularity. The Democratic platform declared that the volume of the currency (that is, paper money) should be made and kept equal to the wants of trade; that the national bank currency should be replaced with greenbacks, and that customs dues should be payable at least to the extent of one-half in greenbacks. The questions involved attracted the attention of the entire country to the Ohio canvass. General Hayes made a most vigorous and unyielding sound-money campaign and was elected by a majority of 5,544. During the canvass it was predicted by many papers that if Hayes was elected he would be a formidable candidate for the presidential nomination in 1876. His brilliant and successful campaign increased the talk of this character and his availability became more and more widely recognized. A letter from John Sherman made public in the early part of 1876 gave special impetus to the movement. General Hayes himself refused to take any step toward securing the nomination. To a friend he wrote: "It is not for you or me to enroll ourselves in the great army of office-seekers. Let the currents alone." The Ohio Republican convention instructed the delegates to the Cincinnati convention to vote for Hayes. Blaine, Morton and Conkling were the leading candidates before the country and the convention, while Bristow and Hartranft also had many followers. General Noyes presented Hayes's name to the convention, dwelling on his high personal character and his lack of enemies, and contending that his nomination would "compromise all difficulties and soften all antagonisms." On the first ballot Hayes had 61 votes, 378 being necessary to a choice. His strength slowly increased until on the seventh ballot he received 384 votes, when, on motion of William P. Frye, of Maine, the nomination was made unanimous. This was on June 16. On July 8 appeared the letter of acceptance, which was altogether admirable in tone and matter. Advanced ground was taken in behalf of civil-service reform; the speedy resumption of specie payments was advocated and stress was laid on the imperative necessity for the pacification of the south.

The opposing candidate was Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, who had gained a reputation as a reformer both by his activity against the Tweed corruption and by demolishing the canal ring when governor of New York state. He was moreover a most astute and skillful political organizer. The result of the election was in doubt and was followed by a bitter controversy. It hinged upon the decision in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, in which states the vote was close and where allegations of corrupt methods

were made by each party against the other. Mr. Hayes throughout the crisis preserved a dignified bearing, awaiting calmly the result, whatever it might be. In the congressional investigation of 1878 a letter was made public written by Mr. Hayes on November 27, 1876, to John Sherman while the latter was at New Orleans, which clearly gives Mr. Hayes's position. He said: "You feel, I am sure, as I do about the whole business. A fair election would have given us about forty electoral votes in the south—at least that many. But we are not to allow our friends to defeat one outrage and fraud by another. There must be nothing crooked on our part. Let Mr. Tilden have the place by violence, intimidation and fraud, rather than undertake to prevent it by means that will not bear the closest scrutiny." In all three states the Hayes electors were declared chosen. Thus on the face of the returns, Mr. Hayes had 185 votes in the electoral college and Mr. Tilden 184 votes. So bitter was the controversy between the parties in the country at large and in congress, so many doubts and difficulties were raised, that both parties in congress, the senate being Republican and the house Democratic, at last united in the creation of an extraordinary court or commission to which all disputed electoral votes were to be referred. The commission was to consist of five senators, five representatives and five judges of the supreme court, and its decision was to be final unless set aside by the concurrent vote of both houses of congress. On March 2 the canvassing of the electoral votes was completed and Rutherford B. Hayes was declared duly elected president of the United States.

President Hayes was inaugurated Monday, March 5, having on the Saturday evening previously taken the oath of office privately at the White House, at the suggestion of Secretary Fish, to prevent the possibility of an interregnum. His inaugural address covered much the same points as his letter of acceptance. In it occurred the apothegm oftener quoted than any other one thing said by Mr. Hayes, "He serves his party best who serves his country best." Mr. Hayes named as his cabinet, William M. Evarts, secretary of state; John Sherman, secretary of the treasury; George W. McCrary, secretary of war; Richard W. Thompson, secretary of the navy; David M. Key, postmaster-general; Charles Devens, attorney-general; and Carl Schurz, secretary of the interior.

President Hayes at once directed his attention to the southern situation. In the first entry made in his diary after his inauguration, occur these words: "My policy is trust—peace and to put aside the bayonet. I do not think the wise policy is to decide contested elections in the states by the use of the national

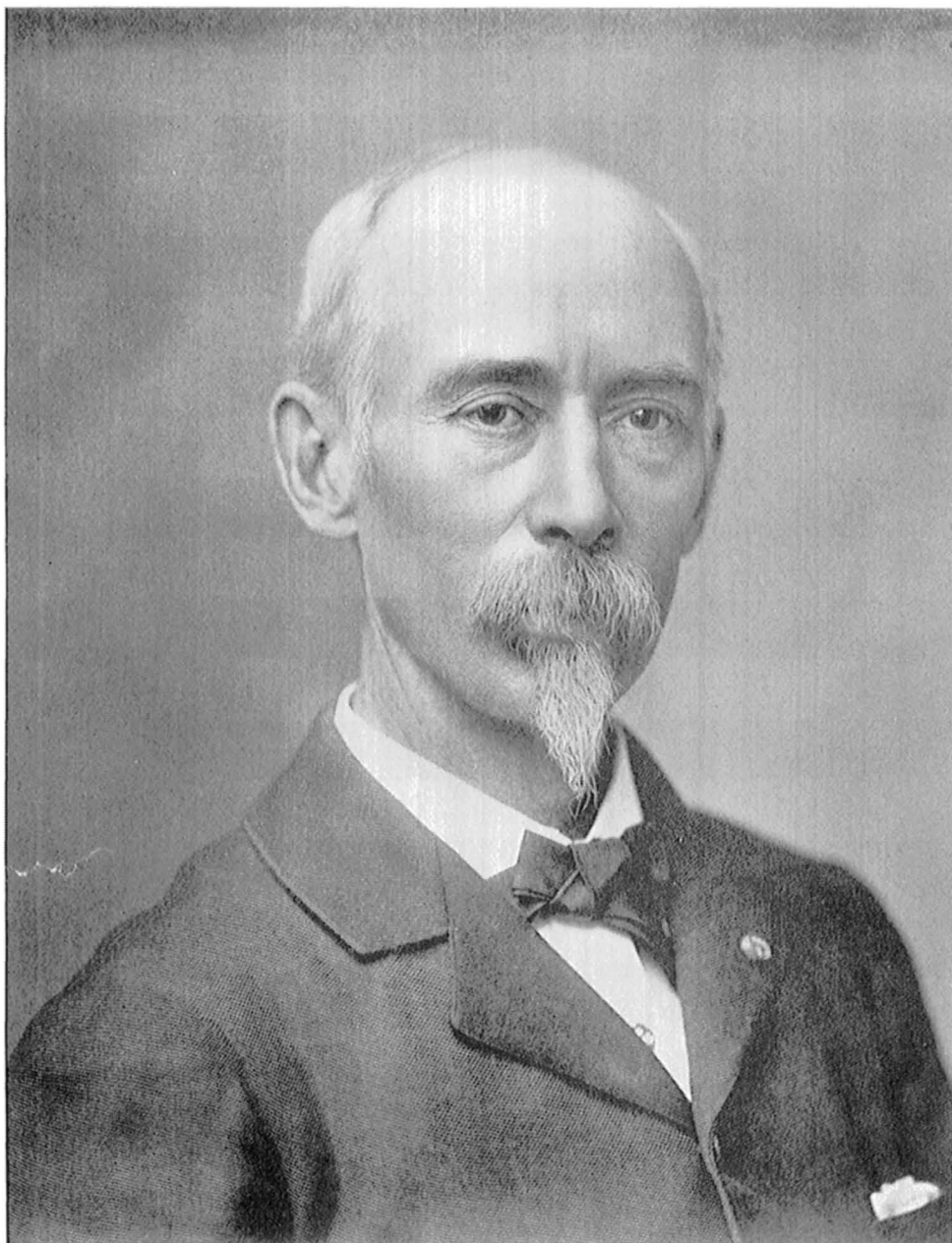
Army." These words afford the key to his southern policy. The rival claimants to the governor's chair in South Carolina were invited to the White House to discuss the situation in their state; a commission consisting of General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Charles B. Lawrence, of Illinois; John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; ex-Governor John C. Brown, of Tennessee; and Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, was sent to Louisiana to report on conditions there. As a result of these measures President Hayes ordered the federal troops recalled from South Carolina and Louisiana. This was in April, 1877. The Republican administration in both states immediately fell to the ground, and the rival Democratic governments were established. There is no doubt of the wisdom of Mr. Hayes's course. People were tired of federal interference in the south. The time was come when it was believed that all the southern commonwealths should be left to work out their own salvation in their own way. This policy, to be sure, weakened the Republican party in the south and so was criticised by many partisans; but it strengthened the party among the great masses of the north. Probably no single act of Mr. Hayes's administration was of more immediate or further reaching benefit to the country. There was a gradual subsidence of sectional animosity and the southern question began rapidly to disappear from its position of first importance in the public mind. President Hayes's southern policy marked the completion of reconstruction so far as the national government was concerned.

The other great features of the administration can be only briefly mentioned. First: Consistent effort was made by the president to minimize the evils of the spoils system and to advance the cause of civil-service reform. In this he was much opposed by the politicians of both parties, and yet he was able to secure a partial adoption of the merit system,—notably in the New York custom-house and post-office, which became valuable object lessons in the furtherance of the great reform. He successfully defied "senatorial courtesy" in the appointment of General Edwin A. Merritt as collector of customs at New York, and then instructed him to conduct his office "on strictly business principles, and according to the rules which were adopted on the recommendation of the civil-service commission by the administration of General Grant." Then he added: "Neither my recommendation nor that of the secretary of the treasury, nor the recommendation of any member of congress or other influential person, should be specially regarded. Restrict the area of patronage to the narrowest possible limits." Moreover, early in his term he issued an order directing that officers of the civil service should refrain

from party management; and his resolution, as announced in his letter of acceptance, that he would not be a candidate for renomination, took away all motive for using the civil service to build up a personal "machine."

Second: The financial history of the administration is most noteworthy. Mr. Hayes was most strenuous in upholding the policy of the resumption of specie payments, the way for which had been prepared by the resumption act of 1875. In his first message he declared against "any wavering in purpose or unsteadiness in methods" in this regard. His strength of purpose and conviction doubtless had much to do with keeping the country up to the mark of resumption, suffering as it still was from the depression succeeding the panic of 1873. But a gold reserve was accumulated, and when the date fixed by the law, January 1, 1879, arrived, the greenbacks had risen to par with gold. Another feature of the administration's financial history was the successful refunding of the public debt, by which an annual saving in interest of \$15,000,000 was secured. Moreover, it is not to be forgotten that Mr. Hayes vetoed the Bland-Allison bill providing for the coinage of silver dollars of 412½ grains, standard silver, accompanying his veto with a message of great force, arguing against the policy of issuing full legal-tender coins of less intrinsic than nominal value. This bill was passed over his veto, to be sure, and so the "silver question" entered upon its long career in American politics.

Third: Mr. Hayes maintained the dignity and prerogative of the executive by refusing to be coerced into signing appropriation bills with obnoxious riders, intended to curtail the power of the president to execute laws disliked by the Democratic majority in congress, but which laws congress was powerless to repeal over the president's veto. In every contest of the sort the President finally triumphed. Fourth: On March 1, 1879, Mr. Hayes, while sympathizing with the opposition to Chinese immigration, had the courage in the face of a large popular demand to veto the restriction bill, because it violated treaty obligations. In his last annual message he announced that a new treaty with China had been negotiated, under which Chinese immigration could be regulated or suspended. Moreover, in the treatment of the Indians, in furthering the interests of the colored people, in the cause of education, Mr. Hayes urged and, as far as lay in his power, instituted progressive measures. The resumption of specie payments was followed by a revival of business, and a general increase of prosperity. In November, 1880, the country declared its approval of Mr. Hayes's administration by electing James A. Garfield as his successor by a decisive majority.



A. H. Anderson

Charles Francis Adams, who had supported Mr. Tilden in 1876, said of Mr. Hayes's administration: "Taken as a whole, it has been an administration which will bear comparison with the best and purest of all those which preceded it."

On the expiration of his term Mr. Hayes retired to Spiegel Grove, his home, at Fremont. To his neighbors he spoke in feeling appreciation of their hearty welcome. In the course of his speech he said: "The question is often heard, What is to become of the man—what is he to do—who, having been chief magistrate of the republic retires at the end of his official term to private life? It seems to me the reply is near at hand and sufficient: Let him, like every other good American citizen, be willing and prompt to bear his part in every work that will promote the welfare and the happiness of his family, his town, his state and his country. With this disposition he will have work enough to do, and that sort of work that yields more individual contentment and gratification than belong to the more conspicuous employments of the life from which he has retired."

In the full spirit of these words Mr. Hayes lived the twelve years that remained to him. He took great interest in the old soldiers; he was active in furthering the cause of the Grand Army; and he was for many years commander of the Loyal Legion. He devoted much time, labor and earnest attention to the cause of education; he was president of the board of trustees of the John F. Slater Education Fund, one of the trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, a trustee of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, and of the Ohio State University at Columbus. He was for many years the president of the National Prison Reform Association, an active member of the National Conference of Corrections and Charities, an earnest participant in the Lake Mohonk Indian conferences; and a member of many other benevolent or educational organizations. From Kenyon College he received the degree of LL. D. in 1864; the same degree from Harvard in 1877, from Yale in 1880, and from Johns Hopkins in 1881. Mr. Hayes was profoundly interested in American history from the earliest period. He collected a library, chiefly of books relating to American history and biography, of many thousand volumes.

Mr. Hayes never lost his interest in politics in the large sense of the term, but after his retirement from the White House he rigidly abstained from discussing party questions for publication. He was most happy in his home life. The death of Mrs. Hayes in June, 1889, was a crushing blow to him, and he was not reluctant to respond when the final summons came to him on January 17, 1893. He died as he had lived,—a

noble, faithful, true-hearted Christian gentleman, who had met every responsibility and performed every duty that life laid upon him honorably, conscientiously, and to the enduring good of his time and of his country.

GENERAL ANDREW HICKENLOOPER, president of the Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke Company, and of the First Cincinnati Edison, the Brush and the Haus's Electric Light Companies, was born in Hudson, Ohio, August 10, 1837, son of Andrew and Abigail (Cox) Hickenlooper. His great-grandfather, Andrew Hickenlooper, and wife emigrated from Holland in 1693, and settled in York county, Pennsylvania. They had three sons: Andrew, born in 1739, died in 1825, in his eighty-ninth year; Adam; and George; and three daughters,—Anna, Mary and Margaret.

Immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war, in which he served first as a lieutenant, and subsequently as captain, Andrew, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, settled in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, near Greensburg, where he married Rachel, daughter of John and Rachel Edwards. The former was a Scotchman by birth, the latter a Virginian. They had seven children,—George, John, Jane, Mary, Thomas, Andrew (father of our subject, born July 22, 1795), and William. His grandfather on his mother's side was named Edward Cox, who with his wife (whose maiden name was Sloan) emigrated from the north of Ireland in 1792 and settled near Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where in time they had twelve children; and there the mother of our subject was born, September 6, 1797, and married, at her father's house, April 12, 1821, by Rev. James Graham, a Presbyterian minister. Andrew Hickenlooper, the father of our subject, was for many years engaged in the manufacture of salt, then an important industry in the west, and subsequently in coal mining until 1836, when, becoming interested in some public contracts, he moved to Hudson, Ohio, and settled. There, as stated, the subject of this notice was born, the youngest of the family. The other members of the family were: Mary Jane, who married Silas Steely, and died in 1893; Catherine, who married William McCarthy, and died in 1894; Sarah, who was never married, and died in 1896; Edward, who died in 1850; and Keziah, who died early in 1837. The father of the foregoing family died March 28, 1869, and his widow followed him two months later, leaving the subject of this sketch the sole survivor of the family.

He received his early education in the public schools of Circleville, Ohio, after which he attended

St. Xavier College two years, and Woodward College for an equal length of time. He was then employed by A. W. Gilbert, city engineer of Cincinnati, and at the expiration of his term of office became a partner of his former employer, forming the firm of Gilbert & Hickenlooper, which existed two years, when, upon the re-election of Mr. Gilbert to the position of city civil engineer, he continued in business alone, and was soon after appointed city surveyor. In 1855 he spent six months at Traverse Bay, Michigan, in charge of government surveys, and after his return he followed the business of surveying in Cincinnati until 1861.

On August 31 of this year he entered the service of the Union as captain of "Hickenlooper's Cincinnati Battery," which was afterward mustered into the United States service as the Fifth Ohio Battery of Light Artillery, at the arsenal at St. Louis, Missouri, and ordered to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he was assigned to duty as chief of artillery in charge of the fortifications and defenses of that city and along the Pacific railroads until March 7, 1862, when he was ordered to resume command of his battery, and with it report to General Grant on the Tennessee river, and to a participation in the battle of Shiloh, of which General Force, in his account, "From Fort Henry to Corinth," says: "After a gallant but short struggle Prentiss' division, about nine o'clock, gave way and fell back through his camp, leaving behind Powell's guns and caissons and two of Hickenlooper's guns, all the horses of which have been killed." Again he speaks of the battery service later in the day: "Hickenlooper's four guns standing at the salient point where Prentiss and Wallace joined, sweeping both fronts, had all day been reaping a bloody harvest among the lines of assailants that strove to approach. So near, yet so far! in plain view, yet out of reach, the little battery exasperated the baffled brigades while it extorted their admiration. The Confederate general, Ruggles, sent his staff officers in all directions to sweep in all the guns they could reach. He gives the names of eleven batteries and one section which he planted in a great crescent pouring in a concentric fire. From this tornado of missiles Hickenlooper withdrew the remnant of his battery, and, passing to the rear through Hulbert's camp, reported to Sherman for further service."

The second day after the battle of Shiloh he was detached from the command of the battery and assigned to duty as chief of artillery, Sixth Division, the artillery of which consisted of twenty-two guns and three hundred and sixty-seven men. On September 11, 1862, he was engaged in the battle of Iuka, and October 3 and 4 in the battle of Corinth. Immediately

after this he was assigned to duty as chief of artillery of the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, on the staff of General McPherson. On November 4, 1862, he was in the engagement at Lagrange, Tennessee, and on November 12 following he was in the engagement at Lamar. From that date to January 18, 1863, he was engaged in General Grant's north Mississippi campaign, and with it transferred to the Mississippi river and to a participation in the Vicksburg campaign, where he was assigned to duty as chief engineer of the Seventeenth Army Corps, and as such participated in the battles of Port Gibson, Forty Hills, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Big Black river and the siege of Vicksburg. During September he was engaged in the campaign to Monroe, Louisiana; during October in the Canton campaign, and in February, 1864, in the campaign to Meridian. In April, 1864, General McPherson having been promoted to succeed General Sherman as commander of the Army of the Tennessee, Hickenlooper was assigned to duty as chief of artillery of the army, and thus served in the Atlanta campaign until General McPherson's death, July 22, 1864. During this period he participated in the battles of Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Kingston, Dallas, Kenesaw, Nickajack creek, Decatur, Stone mountain, Ezra chapel, Utoy creek, Jonesboro, Lovejoy and Atlanta. After the death of McPherson General Hickenlooper was appointed by the president inspector-general of the Seventeenth Corps, and as such participated in the march to the sea and the capture of Savannah. He was in the Carolina campaigns and the following engagements: Pocotaligo, Salkehatchie, Banneker's bridge, Orangeburg, Columbia, Cheraw, Fayetteville, Bentonville, Goldsboro, Raleigh and the surrender of Johnston's army. In the meantime, having been appointed brigadier-general, he was subsequently assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, and finally mustered out August 31, 1865.

Returning home, General Hickenlooper at once entered upon engineering and surveying as a partner of R. C. Phillips, the firm being Phillips & Hickenlooper. On July 27, 1866, he was appointed United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio, in which position he served until January, 1871, when he tendered his resignation to accept the appointment of city civil engineer, which office he resigned May 8, 1872, to accept the position of vice-president of the Cincinnati Gas Light & Coke Company. On May 8, 1877, he was elected president of the company, and October 14, 1879, he was elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio for two years.

On February 13, 1867, General Hickenlooper was married to Maria L., daughter of Adolphus K. and

Sarah K. (Bates) Smith, and the fruits of this marriage are five children,—Sarah, Amelia, Catherine, Andrew and Smith. The General and his family worship at the Second Presbyterian church. Socially he is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically he is a Republican.

HON. C. E. CUSTIS, of Melvin, president of the board of county commissioners of Clinton county, was born August 3, 1840, in Richland township, Clinton county. His father, William H. Custis, was one of the leading men in the county for many years, taking an active part in politics as a supporter of the Whig and Republican parties. He died in 1897, and his wife passed away in 1896. She was a daughter of Samuel Reed, who belonged to one of the earliest families in this section of the state, their home being established here before the Indians had left the neighborhood and while yet the greater part of the land was still in its primitive condition. Both the Reed and Custis families were connected with the Whig party, and after its dissolution with the Republican party. John Custis, a brother of our subject, is now accounted one of the leading men of Clinton county and is serving as trustee of Richland township.

C. E. Custis was reared to manhood on the old family homestead, aiding in the cultivation of the farm and attending the public schools through his boyhood and youth. When the war clouds burst over the country and the nation needed the support of all her loyal sons, he became a private of Company G, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Meritorious conduct on the field of battle won him promotion and he was made first lieutenant of Company C of the same regiment. He then remained with Sherman's army until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Resaca, Burnt Hickory, Peach Tree creek and the one-hundred-days campaign before Atlanta. He participated in the grand military pageant which ended the war, when "wave after wave of bayonet-crested blue" passed by the reviewing stand where the president watched the march of the conquering army. The record which his regiment made was most brilliant, it having never been known to retreat, being always ready for duty and standing with a firm front opposed to the shot and shell of the enemy.

After the war Mr. Custis began farming in Richland township, Clinton county, where he has since lived, devoting his attention to the further development and cultivation of his land. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln, while in the Union army, and has ever been loyal to the cause of Republicanism. He has served several times as a

member of the county committee and is now representing his township in that body. For several years he was township trustee and has filled other local offices of honor and trust, yet he has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking. In 1890 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, was re-elected in 1893, and has also served nine months by appointment, being now president of the county board. His responsible duties are discharged with marked fidelity and in the faithful performance of this service he fully justifies the confidence and trust reposed in him. He is a well-known figure in district, county and state conventions, where his opinions carry weight and his counsel is considered of much value. He has never been a candidate for an office to which he was not elected, and the large majorities which he receives indicates his popularity and high standing among his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Custis was united in marriage to Miss Douglas, a daughter of A. Douglas, who was a justice of the peace of Wilson township for many years. They have one son, Albert, now twenty-four years of age, who, like his father, is a stalwart Republican. Socially Mr. Custis is a Master Mason and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. In his business dealing he has been successful, and his enterprise and capable management have gained him a comfortable competence. His excellencies of character have gained him many friends, and he well deserves mention among the leading Republicans of his native county.

T J. MORGAN.—Only those lives which have promoted the public welfare, aided in advancing commercial activity or any of the interests which tend to benefit the people as a class as well as the individual, are worthy of record. The man who earnestly labors for good government in his alliance with the party which he thinks best calculated to secure the prosperity of the nation is deserving the gratitude of the people. Conscientious, faithful effort in this respect is one of the highest duties of citizenship and is one in which Mr. Morgan in no wise fails. He is a recognized leader in Republican ranks in Jackson county and has been a stalwart advocate of the party since casting his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1868. He has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeker, caring nothing for advancement in that direction, but has given liberally of his time and money for the support of the principles in which he so ardently believes. He has many times served as delegate to the county, congressional and district conventions, where his voice is heard and influence felt on behalf of good government. He was a very active

worker in the Bushnell campaign and has done effective service for his party in the way of awakening citizens to a recognition of their duties as voters. He has aided in organizing the county for campaign purposes and has never faltered in his allegiance to the men and measures of the political organization whose brilliant record through the forty years of its existence is unmistakable. He believes thoroughly in protecting American industries and thus providing employment for American workmen at good wages. He is also a believer in reciprocity, the gold standard and in the restriction of emigration to some extent, so that this republic need not be the port to which Europe sends all her lowest citizens, but continue to be the abiding place of an enlightened, progressive nation, whose advancement in the future, as in the past, shall awaken the wonder and admiration of the world.

Mr. Morgan is also widely known in business circles, and is one of the leading coal operators in his section of the state, now filling the responsible position of general manager of the Wellston Coal Company and the Milton Coal Company, both of Wellston, Ohio. He was born in Jackson county, on the 4th of December, 1846, and is a son of John E. Morgan, one of the leading farmers of the county. He was a Whig in early life, but on the dissolution of that party he joined the ranks of the new Republican party, with which he affiliated until his death, in 1884.

T. J. Morgan, of this review, was reared at his parental home, acquired his education in the public schools and throughout his business career has been identified with the coal-mining interests of this state. In 1876 he went to Carbondade, Athens county, where he remained as a representative of the coal industry until 1884, when he came to Wellston to assume the management of the business of the Wellston and Milton Coal companies,—two of the largest in Jackson county. Situated in the midst of the most noted and richest coal fields of Ohio, and operating what is known as the Wellston shaft, they produce from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty carloads of the Jackson Hill coal daily. This extensive business is all under the superintendency of Mr. Morgan, whose splendid executive ability is here manifest in the successful conduct of these mines. He has keen foresight, sound business sagacity, great energy, and as a manager is able by his fair treatment of his employers to secure their best services, as they realize that their own interests will thereby be promoted. His methods are above question and he is regarded as a man of the utmost reliability and trustworthiness. He is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, and in social, business and political circles is widely and favorably known.

JOSEPH H. ANDREW.—Whatever may be said of the legal fraternity, it cannot be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one for practical life, also qualify him in many respects for duties which lie outside the strict path of his profession and which touch the general interests of society. Holding marked precedence among the members of the bar of Medina county is Mr. Andrew, who has ever taken a prominent part in public and political affairs as a leader in the Republican party in his section of the state. On that ticket he was elected treasurer of the county, which position he acceptably filled for four years, and in 1868 was elected clerk of the court, holding that office two terms. Again, in 1884, he was called from private practice to accept the position of prosecuting attorney of Medina county and was re-elected in 1887, but soon after resigned in order to devote his entire time and attention to his extensive practice. However, he still takes an active and prominent part in political affairs and does all in his power to promote the interests of the Republican party.

Upon a farm in Sharon township, Medina county, Ohio, Mr. Andrew first opened his eyes to the light October 4, 1841, a son of Jonah and Nancy (Hilton) Andrew. The father was a native of England and came to the United States when about seventeen years of age, locating in the state of New York, where he was married. In 1839 he came to Ohio and engaged in general farming upon the old homestead in Sharon township, Medina county, until called from this life in 1884. He was a prominent man in his locality and held a number of local offices, including that of justice of the peace, which he filled for several years. During his early years he was a Whig in politics, but later identified himself with the Republican party, of which he was ever afterward a stalwart supporter.

Joseph H. Andrew spent his boyhood upon the home farm and attended the district schools during the winter months until seventeen years of age, when he entered Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, where he completed the prescribed course of study in two years and a half. He then began reading law under the instructions of Judge Black and Mr. Woodward, of Medina; and in 1866 was admitted to the bar. Previous to this time, however, he had assumed the duties of county treasurer and was later elected clerk of the court. On the expiration of his second term in the latter office he formed a partnership with Judge S. B. Woodward, under the firm name of Woodward & Andrew, and this connection continued until the death of the

senior member in 1884. The same year Mr. Andrew became prosecuting attorney, but since resigning that position he has given his attention to his large private practice.

As a lawyer, Mr. Andrew ranks among the best in the state. Above pettifoggery or chicanery, he conducts his cases earnestly, honestly and skillfully. He is an impressive and logical reasoner, well grounded in the principles of law, quick to grasp the points in the case and adroit in presenting them. He has not only met with success professionally, but financially as well, being the owner of considerable property.

In August, 1861, he entered his country's service as a member of Company K, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel James A. Garfield commanding the regiment. Going to the front he participated in all the engagements of his regiment, including the siege of Vicksburg, where a grape-shot so shattered his right arm that it had to be amputated near the shoulder. He remained in the field hospital until August of 1863, when he was sent to St. Louis, Missouri, where he was finally mustered out. When his old commander became president of the United States he offered to appoint Mr. Andrew district judge for the territory of Washington, the letter containing this announcement being written the day before President Garfield was shot; but it was not received until after our subject had heard of the assassination, and consequently he would not accept.

In 1865 Mr. Andrew was united in marriage with Miss Abbie I. Simmons, of Medina county, a daughter of Jerome Simmons, who was one of the honored pioneers of this region, coming here at an early day from New England. Their three children are Vernon R., a prominent attorney of Cleveland, Ohio; Immogen, wife of Dwight E. Shephard, of Medina, and Edith B., at home.

HON. J. T. LOGUE.—A mere enumeration of the useful and important places of public trust successfully filled by Judge Logue is of itself sufficient testimony to his worth and ability. As a lawyer he has great natural aptitude for the work of his profession, being ever an industrious, conscientious, earnest and persistent advocate of his client's cause, while his record on the bench furnishes abundant evidence of his wide research and learning and his broad powers of reasoning in the application of the principles of the law to the cases which have come before his court for adjudication. As a man whose convictions on any subject are the results of careful analysis, discerning mental grasp and practical judgment as to causes and results, and as one fully equip-

ped for maintaining the tenability of any position assumed, it can be but taken for granted that he would prove a power in the furtherance of any political cause in which he became enlisted. Thus he has wielded an unmistakable influence on political thought and action in the state of Ohio, rendering valuable service to the Republican party, of which he is a stalwart adherent.

Judge Joseph T. Logue, who is now serving on the common-pleas bench at Cleveland, Ohio, is a native son of the Buckeye commonwealth, having been born at Northfield, Summit county, on the 9th of July, 1849, the son of Rev. J. W. Logue, D. D., and Mary Jane (Cooper) Logue. The father, who came to Cleveland more than half a century ago, was a clergyman of the Presbyterian church and a most devoted and effective worker in his exalted field of endeavor. He was born in the old colonial city of York, Pennsylvania, in the year 1812, the family having been of early establishment in America. He completed his divinity course at Union College, in Albany, New York, graduating at that institution and being duly ordained to the ministry. He came to Cleveland in 1843 to devote himself to the work of his high calling, and to him is accorded the honor and distinction of having established the first church of his denomination in the Forest City. He continued to labor zealously in the cause of Christianity until his death. In his devoted wife he found a most earnest coadjutor and helpmate, for she maintained the deepest sympathy and interest in his ministerial labors, and in her gentle and noble life and example did much for the cause of Christianity. She was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1823, and completed her education in an academy in that city, being a woman of culture and gracious refinement. She died in 1892. Dr. and Mrs. Logue became the parents of four children, of whom we offer brief record. Jane C. became the wife of Rev. W. T. Campbell, D. D., of Monmouth, Illinois. She graduated at the female college at Oxford, Ohio, where she was for many years lady principal. She was later elected lady principal of Monmouth College; at Monmouth, Illinois, having, with eminent success, devoted her attention to educational work until the time of her marriage. The next in order of birth was Joseph T., the immediate subject of this review. Nettie G., now deceased, was the wife of J. C. Alexander, a prominent resident of Cuyahoga county, Ohio; and James R. Logue is the pastor of the Presbyterian church of Washington, Iowa.

Joseph T. Logue received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and was also favored in receiving careful instruction from his honored father, a man of scholarly attainments and

one who thoroughly appreciated the advantages of a thorough educational training. He manifested great solicitude in directing the studies of his son and permitting him to profit as largely as possible from his own wide fund of information and practical knowledge. Under such effective discipline, and favored in the surroundings of a cultured and refined home, our subject continued until he had attained the age of nineteen years, when he assumed the practical duties of life, engaging in the grocery business at Northfield and also in the manufacture of cheese, an enterprise of considerable importance in that section of the state. The young man's training and natural inclinations led him to seek a wider field of endeavor than that implied in mercantile lines, and he determined to prepare himself for the profession of law. With him determination has been invariably the precursor of definite action, and thus he so shaped his affairs as to begin work of technical preparation under the preceptorage of the firm of Emerson & Wiles, prominent legal practitioners at Akron, Ohio. He later came to Cleveland and continued his reading of the law in the office of Brinsmade & Stone, under whose able direction he completed his work of preparation, remaining in their office until his admission to the bar, July 20, 1876.

Thus reinforced for the practice of his chosen profession, Mr. Logue opened an office and patiently nurtured his budding professional prestige until it reached a satisfactory fruition in deserved success. He continued in general practice, retaining a representative clientage until 1891, when he was elected police judge of Cleveland, as candidate on the Republican ticket. Prior to this, in 1887, an acknowledgment of his zeal in the party cause and his peculiar eligibility for positions of public trust and responsibility had been shown in his election as a member of the city council, to which office he was re-elected in 1889. In this body he served as a member of the board of improvements and as chairman of the judiciary committee, maintaining a deep interest in all that concerned the welfare of the city and doing all in his power to promote a correct administration of the affairs of the municipality. On his first election to the police-court bench he received a majority of two thousand and two hundred votes, and as a candidate for re-election in 1893 he gained a majority of two thousand and thirty-five votes, though in this election the city of Cleveland went Democratic by nearly two thousand votes. His success was therefore peculiarly significant, showing the appreciation which the voters had of his able service in the exacting office, as well as bearing testimony to his personal popularity. In 1893 Judge Logue was elevated to the bench of the

common-pleas court, being elected by a majority of ten thousand, as the candidate of the Republican party. His judicial acumen and strong analytical powers have made him a most effective incumbent in this responsible office. He is a member of the Tippecanoe Club, one of the leading semi-political organizations of the state, and his labors in behalf of the Republican party have ever been timely and productive of results.

On the 30th of August, 1881, Judge Logue was united in marriage with Miss Nellie J. Green, of Cleveland, and they are the parents of two children, Ray G. and James Cooper.

THE CLEVELAND LEADER, under its present name, dates from March, 1854. That, however, did not mark the beginning of the paper's history, for the new title was then merely substituted for the cumbrous name, *Daily Forest City Democrat*. The change was made shortly after Edwin Cowles became the proprietor.

The volumes of the *Leader* are dated from 1847, the year in which the *True Democrat* was moved to Cleveland. This paper is regarded by the *Leader's* present publishers as the first from which the history of the *Leader* is to be continuously traced. It was founded at Olmsted Falls, in 1846, by Hon. E. S. Hamlin, previously a member of congress from the Lorain district. It was a weekly anti-slavery Whig paper, but when removed to Cleveland was changed to a daily.

Some writers upon the subject of early Cleveland journalism have it that the *Ohio American*, started on the West Side in 1844, by R. B. Dennis, as an organ of the Liberty party, was also an ancestor of the *Leader*, being, as these writers state, consolidated with the *True Democrat* in 1848, after the nomination of Van Buren by the Buffalo convention, which placed bolting anti-slavery Whig and Liberty party organs upon the same platform. Other authorities, however, say that the *Ohio American* was soon found to be a losing venture, and that an interval elapsed between its cessation and the appearance in Cleveland of the *True Democrat*.

In 1848 the *True Democrat* passed into the control of James A. Briggs and T. G. Turner. The next year it was sold to John C. Vaughan and Thomas Brown. George Bradburn, of Boston, became one of the editors in 1851.

Another element in the composition of the *Leader* came into existence in 1852. In that year Joseph Medill, later editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, came to Cleveland and established the *Daily Forest City*. This

made four daily publications in the city. The others then existing were the Herald, the Plain Dealer and the True Democrat, all being evening papers except the Forest City. The population being only about twenty thousand on both sides of the river at that time, none of the papers were able to pay expenses. The two papers to which reference is here being made were consolidated under the name of the Forest City Democrat in 1853.

A new and important personality was introduced at the same time. This was Edwin Cowles, previously engaged in the job printing business, under the firm name of Smead & Cowles. Bradburn & Brown had retired from the True Democrat, in 1852. The editors were Medill and Vaughan, Mr. Cowles being the business manager. Smead & Cowles did the press-work for the Forest City Democrat, and on the retirement of Messrs. Bradburn & Brown, Mr. Medill united his paper with the printing-office of Mr. Cowles, Mr. Smead retiring. The new firm was Medill, Cowles & Company, John C. Vaughan, a great anti-slavery orator of the day, being the third member of the firm. The new company carried on a general job printing establishment, and also published the Forest City Democrat, the only source of profit, at that day and for many years afterward, being the job department. In 1854 Mr. Cowles, by purchase, gained entire control of the Forest City Democrat, Messrs. Medill and Vaughan, with Mr. Alfred Cowles, brother of the Leader's proprietor, going to Chicago, where they placed the Chicago Tribune on its feet. Mr. Edwin Cowles then changed the name of his paper to The Morning Leader.

Throughout practically the entire extent of the critical decade in American history wherein occurred the Civil war, Mr. Cowles was the sole owner of the Leader, and directed its policy, although he was appointed postmaster of Cleveland by Abraham Lincoln in 1861 and served until 1865. From 1856 until 1860, J. A. Harris, who had been the editor of the Herald for twenty years, was associated with Mr. Cowles in the editorial direction of the paper. In 1865 Mr. Eugene H. Perdue, who had for several years, while attending school in Cleveland, been an occasional contributor to the Leader, invested some capital in the paper, and formed a permanent association with Mr. Cowles. The concern was incorporated under the name of The Cleveland Leader Company, but was changed to The Leader Printing Company in 1867. Mr. Perdue was elected treasurer and business manager of the company. At that time there were two other stockholders, the foreman of the job department and the associate editor of the paper; but until Mr. Cowles' death on March 4, 1890, the affairs of the Leader were conducted by Mr.

Cowles and Mr. Perdue, more as in a partnership than in a corporation, the board of directors meeting whenever it was necessary to approve matters requiring legal formalities.

In 1868 a new periodical venture was made in the city, under the name of the Evening News, by the employees of the Leader. A year or less after it was started the Evening News was bought by Messrs. Cowles and Perdue and consolidated with the Evening Leader, the name of that paper being changed to the Evening News, and continued as the evening edition of the Leader.

The Leader was started originally as a morning paper, but during the exciting days of the war, especially when the news of frequent battles was received, the papers of that time acquired the habit of issuing extra sheets of a column or two, giving the news of the day. From this grew the idea of morning and evening editions, and in 1863 the Leader began publishing a regular evening edition, called the Evening Leader. The Leader was the first morning and evening newspaper in the world. Soon afterward the Herald, the old-established evening paper of Cleveland, began the publication of a morning edition, but it never prospered, and resulted, finally, in the failure of that paper and its absorption by the Leader.

This accession came in 1885, when the name of the oldest surviving newspaper in the city was joined to that of the Evening News. The Herald had been started in October, 1819. The name, circulation, morning and evening, and good will of the Herald were sold to the Leader Printing Company, in March, 1885, by the Herald Publishing Company, Mr. M. A. Hanna being president of the Herald corporation.

For about two years after the death of Mr. Cowles the Leader's editorial and business affairs were conducted by Mr. Perdue in the same manner as they had been carried on by Mr. Cowles and himself for many years before. A new arrangement was effected in 1892, however, by the trustees of the Cowles estate, Mr. Perdue being one of the trustees, when the policy of the paper and its affairs were placed under the guidance of a board of directors, the immediate editorial management being placed in the hands of an editor-in-chief, thus separating the editorial and financial departments, the board directing the affairs of both. Hon. John C. Covert, who had been managing editor for several years, was the first editor-in-chief under the new arrangement. In 1894 Mr. James B. Morrow, who had been city editor of the paper for twelve years, was called from the Washington bureau of the Leader to assume the duties of editor-in-chief.

The members of the Leader's board of directors are Eugene H. Perdue, Alfred H. Cowles, Charles

W. Chase, William F. Bulkeley, James B. Morrow and Robert F. Schade. The officers are: Eugene H. Perdue, president and manager; Alfred H. Cowles, vice-president; Charles W. Chase, secretary; William F. Bulkeley, treasurer, and James B. Morrow, editor-in-chief.

EUGENE H. PERDUE.—In this age of colossal enterprise and marked intellectual energy, the prominent and successful men are those whose abilities, persistence and courage lead them into large undertakings and assume the responsibilities and labors of leaders in their respective vocations. Success is methodical and consecutive, and however much we may indulge in fantastic theorizing as to its elements and causation in any isolated instance yet in the light of sober investigation we will find it to be but a result of the determined application of one's ability and powers along the rigidly defined line of labor. America owes much of her progress and advancement to a position foremost among the nations of the world to her newspapers, and in no line has the incidental broadening out of the sphere of usefulness been more marked than in this same line of journalism. Ohio has enlisted in its newspaper field some of the strongest intellects of the nation,—men of broad mental grasp, cosmopolitan ideas and notable business sagacity.

Prominent among the men who have given the state prestige in this direction must be placed Eugene H. Perdue, the subject of this review. His identification with the "art preservative of all arts" is one of personal predilection, and though he has intermittently turned his attention to enterprises of a different nature, still, true to the instinct said to characterize every newspaper man, he inevitably returns to his work strengthened and reinforced by the experiences gained in other lines.

Oliver P. Perdue, his father, was a native of Virginia, and when a young man came to Ohio and afterward removed to Illinois. He was an ardent Republican in his political belief, a strong anti-slavery man and an active worker on the famous "underground railroad." He married Lucinda M. Smith, a native of New York, and during their residence in Clay county, Illinois, their son Eugene was born. During his childhood his parents removed to Ottawa, Illinois, where he attended the public schools. His newspaper training began in 1856, during the Fremont campaign, when he was only eleven years of age, in the office of the Ottawa Republican, where he did errand work around the editorial room. In 1860 he came to Cleveland with his parents, and when eighteen years of age left the high school to embark in business for himself.

In 1865 he purchased an interest in the Cleveland Leader, and a few months afterward the paper was incorporated and Mr. Perdue was elected treasurer and business manager, while Edwin Cowles, the editor of the paper, was chosen to the presidency. From that time until the present the general and financial management of the paper has devolved exclusively upon our subject, and his administration of its affairs has been so able and satisfactory that the Leader now has the largest circulation of all papers in northern Ohio, and is probably as well known as any paper in the United States. In 1890, upon the death of Mr. Cowles, Mr. Perdue was elected to the presidency and has since served in that capacity.

The term American journalism at once suggests to the average citizen of this republic several leading city papers, and in this connection comes the thought of the men who have made these journals a most potent element in our American civilization, our public thought and feeling. They are the mirror which reflects the image of the world and show the changes, good or bad, which mark the on-rolling of time. Prominent among the journalists of the country stands Mr. Perdue, and to him is due, to a great degree, the credit of making the Leader the largest Republican medium in Ohio. Few cities can boast of having a paper that is so thoroughly clean in all its departments; and this desirable result, as well as its financial success, is largely the outcome of the personal efforts of Mr. Perdue. Although taking a deep interest in politics and all questions concerning the public welfare, and discussing such questions from time to time in the columns of the Leader, Mr. Perdue never had any inclination to seek office and generally declined all prominent positions on public committees. He was, however, for many years a director of the old Western Associated Press, and the present Associated Press, and aided largely in the success of that greatest of all news-gathering organizations.

An extended account of the Leader from its inception down to the present is given in the article preceding this sketch.

Of excellent business and executive ability, Mr. Perdue is a stockholder in several national banks and various other enterprises in Cleveland. He is a valued member of the Union and Colonial Clubs, and is a Royal Arch Mason. He married Miss Cornelia M. Van Tine, a daughter of Wm. H. Van Tine, a pioneer of Cleveland, and to them have been born three children: Gertrude E., wife of William B. Maxson, of Cleveland; Ella M., wife of William T. Higbee, of Cleveland; and Robert H., who is now connected with the business department of the Cleveland Leader, and is a graduate of Yale College of the class of '96.



Sturges or Burke,

STEVENSON BURKE, Cleveland, Ohio.—Conspicuous on the long roll of eminent names that have conferred honor upon the legal profession in the west, is that of Judge Stevenson Burke. He has great versatility of talent, and exactness and thoroughness characterize all his attainments. His vigorous mentality has not permitted itself to be hedged in by any caprice of so-called fortune or fate, and his career, notable for its achievements in diametrically varying lines of endeavor, gives assurance that success is of centrifugal nature—not a matter of spontaneity or the result of adventitious circumstance—for in whatever line the subject of this review has brought his powers to bear the trace of his individuality has been impressed and success has come as the logical result of the determination of available means to the accomplishment of desired ends. Judge Burke has gained high distinction in his chosen profession, in the exercise of exalted judicial functions, but he has proved none the less a man with the broadest capacity for the conduct of his business and financial affairs of the most magnificent scope and far-reaching ramifications. As another has aptly said of him, he “has won too great eminence as a financier and railroad man to be classed altogether as a jurist; his standing at the bar is too high to count him among distinctive railroad men or financiers, being one of those restless, active and untiring spirits who labor in many fields of achievements and succeed in them all.”

Stevenson Burke was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 26th of November, 1824, and when he had attained the age of eight years his parents removed to Ohio, taking up their abode upon a small farm which they had purchased in North Ridgeville, Lorain county. The boy was called upon to contribute his quota toward the cultivation of the farm, and the sturdy and arduous discipline gave him the vigorous physical constitution which has served him so effectively during his long and conspicuous career, while such educational privileges as were afforded him in the district schools served to quicken a natural appreciation of the value of knowledge and a determination to prepare himself for a wider field of endeavor than that defined by the narrowed horizon which compassed his youthful days. Endowed by nature with a strong character, his early surroundings constituted that which tried and developed his powers. With that indefatigable will and dauntless courage with which he has effected the solution of many a larger, yet not more important, problem in these later years, he made the best use of the educational means available, reading and studying when and where he could, rapidly assimilating and systematizing the knowledge gained and making such progress that by

the time he was seventeen years of age he was eligible as a teacher, successfully conducting schools at various places for several terms. He was an earnest student, delving deep into the sources of knowledge and bringing forth treasures from the store-house of wisdom. In 1846 he was for a short period a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and it was within this interval that his inchoate plans for a future career assumed clear definition. Here he began the study of law, the work of preparing himself for that profession in which he has won such pronounced precedence and success. He was deeply impressed with the dignity of the law, its responsibilities and duties, and while determined to win success he determined that its concomitant should be a personal career which should place that bar in still higher honor. He began reading law under the preceptorship of the firm of Powell & Buck, of Delaware, and upon returning to his home completed his preparatory work under the effective direction of Hon. H. D. Clark, of Elyria, being duly admitted to the bar on the 11th of August, 1848. He forthwith entered vigorously upon the practice of his profession in Elyria, and within a few months after his admission to the bar formed a partnership association with his former preceptor, Mr. Clark.

The budding professional prestige was duly nurtured, and as the ability of the young attorney could not fail to attract attention, his clientage became cumulative, and in two or three years he had gained an excellent practice, so that by the time he was twenty-seven years of age he controlled altogether the largest and best business of all lawyers in Lorain county, the same constantly increasing in extent and importance until he was called upon to serve on the common-pleas bench, to which position he had been almost unanimously elected in the year 1861. For nearly a decade preceding that election he was retained in practically every case of any importance in Lorain county, as well as many of the most important cases in adjacent counties.

It is a matter of record that he appeared in connection with nearly all if not every case taken from his home county to the supreme court within that period. In October, 1866, without opposition, he was re-elected common-pleas judge for a term of five years. He retained the incumbency two years, after which, recognizing the expediency of seeking a less circumscribed field of professional endeavor, he resigned his position on the bench in January, 1869, forthwith removing to Cleveland, where he entered into partnership alliance with the Hon. F. T. Backus and E. J. Estep. This association continued until the death of Mr. Backus in 1870, after which the surviving partners

continued in practice together until 1875. Subsequent to that time Judge Burke has been associated with other professional *confreres*,—notably William B. Sanders and Judge J. E. Ingersoll.

Judge Burke's practice, since locating in Cleveland, has been and still continues to be of wide scope and importance. At a time when he was able to give more attention to the distinctive work of his profession than he is at present he was retained in a large number of the most celebrated and important cases in northern Ohio, not confining himself to any one branch of practice, but touching all phases of legal work. He is known throughout the Union as one of the most able of corporation lawyers, his connection with important railway affairs having brought him into much prominence. Soon after beginning practice in Cleveland he became quite largely concerned in railway litigation and business connected with large corporations. From 1869 to 1872 much of his time was devoted to the foreclosure of mortgages on and the reorganization of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. He was thus incidentally brought into contact with many of the leading lawyers, business men and railway managers of Ohio and New York. Among other lawyers Chief Justice Waite, then practicing at the bar, represented the railroad mentioned, while Judge Burke's particular client in that litigation was the Erie Railway Company. A very large part of the business in hand consisted of negotiations, and finally the contending parties submitted the entire matter to Messrs. Waite and Burke as arbitrators. Several million dollars were involved in the disputes, but eventually the entire matter was disposed of and adjudicated to the general satisfaction of the parties interested. It is a matter of record in connection with Judge Burke's practice at this period that for ten years after his return to the bar and the inauguration of his practice in Cleveland he made as many briefs and argued as many cases in the supreme court of Ohio as any other lawyer in the state.

In 1878 Judge Burke was retained in a series of cases involving extensive interests in Utah and concerning the Nez Percés and Old Telegraph Mining Companies. As counsel in the cases he was compelled to make two journeys to Utah, appearing in behalf of the owner of the mine, L. E. Holden, of Cleveland, and, with the aid of his associate counsel there, succeeded in defeating the claimants in the claims which they had preferred to that very valuable mining property. The business of a lawyer, it may be said in passing, consists so entirely of a series of litigations that it is difficult to clearly define the character of the same without entering into details in each case, and to follow Judge Burke's career in this manner would

transcend the province of the work in hand. It may be said, however, that as a rule he did not take criminal cases, and he has therefore appeared in but few of that class. The most notable case in which he was concerned during the time of his active practice in Lorain county was, without doubt, that which touched closely upon the great question which led to the war of the Rebellion and which had a potent influence in strengthening the abolition sentiment which grew to such heat in northern Ohio. As this case is a distinct part of the history of the ante-bellum days, it is but consistent that more than cursory reference be made thereto in this connection.

The fugitive-slave law was then in force, and the judge who presided in the United States circuit court seemed very anxious to maintain the odious statute to the very letter, though the same was utterly distasteful to the people of the Western Reserve. This latter fact, as taken in connection with the manifest desire of the United States district attorney to secure convictions, and with the circumstance that the United States jurors empaneled at that time were especially swift in their convictions, made it almost if not quite impossible to secure the acquittal of any man who was accused of aiding or attempting to aid a fugitive slave to escape from his captors. In the case in question, known to history as the Oberlin rescue case, the alleged slave had escaped from Kentucky and had settled in Oberlin, Ohio, where he had sought to enjoy the fruits of his labor and escape from the lash of the taskmaster. The owner, ascertaining his whereabouts, employed four stalwart Kentuckians, armed with the requisite documents, to go to Oberlin and arrest the slave and return him to bondage. For the purpose of getting him safely into their possession, a decoy was employed to entice him into the country under the pretense of giving him labor. As he was riding alone in the wagon with the decoy, and passing through a ravine, the four men sprang from a clump of bushes in which they had been hiding, seized the negro, handcuffed him and hurried him off toward the railway station at Wellington.

The news of his capture spread through the country, and soon a vast crowd of people congregated at Wellington, the result being the liberation of the slave. Several of the citizens of Oberlin who were concerned in the rescue, were indicted and tried under the fugitive-slave law. They were ably defended by such men as Franklin T. Backus, Rufus P. Spalding and other eminent advocates, but in every instance the parties accused were convicted and sentenced to fine or to both fine and imprisonment. The cases caused a great sensation in the state and were watched from all parts of the nation. Salmon P. Chase was governor

of Ohio at the time and was in active sympathy with the accused. The supreme court of the state, upon hearing one of the cases, divided in opinion, three against two, as to the validity of the law.

Judge Burke had been retained by several of the accused. The time was approaching when they must stand trial. He saw the utter hopelessness of making defense in the United States court as it was then organized, and the thought came to him that he could defend his own clients better by convicting the men from Kentucky of kidnaping than in any other way. It was a shrewd stratagetic move, with a long reach into the future. Accordingly he had the cases brought before the grand jury of Lorain county and bills of indictment were promptly returned against the men from the south. They were arrested, taken to Lorain county and arrangements made for their trial. This prompt and decided flank movement on the part of Judge Burke opened the eyes of all concerned and caused the other side to do just what had been intended,—as the Kentuckians were about as certain of conviction in abolition Lorain as were the men from Lorain in Cleveland. A discontinuance of all cases was proposed by the attorneys of the kidnapers, and this was agreed to by the other side. The Kentuckians went free at Elyria and the Lorain men were taken out of jeopardy in Cleveland.

In recent years Judge Burke has been engaged in a number of cases where large amounts of money and property and great business interests have been involved. One of the most celebrated of these grew out of the consolidation of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway. The case was argued on the one side by Hon. B. H. Bristow, of New York, Aaron F. Perry, of Cincinnati, and George K. Nash, then attorney-general of Ohio, while several other eminent lawyers were associated with them. Upon the other side were arrayed Judge Harrison, of Columbus, Mr. Glidden, of Cincinnati, Judge Ranney, of Cleveland, and Judge Burke. The last-named had little opportunity for the preparation of his part therein; and in view of the argument which he offered on that occasion it seems almost incredible that all the time given to its preparation was comprised in the hours between seven and twelve o'clock on the night preceding the presentation of the argument and such other time as could be secured during the speeches of the other lawyers. The argument of Judge Burke upon the question of constitutional and statutory law involved in this case well displayed many of his strong points as a lawyer. It was concise, severely logical and directed to the real questions in issue. The unanimous opinions of those who heard this effort was that,

for clean-cut, legal reasoning, effectively delivered, the argument was entitled to take rank with any before or since delivered before the supreme court by Ohio's greatest lawyers.

As showing his methods of legal work and manner of handling a case on trial, it is fitting that reference be here made to another great case in which he was one of the prime factors. The case, which attracted wide-spread attention at the time, was that of Butzman and Mueller, in the supreme court of Ohio, involving the constitutionality of the Scott liquor law. In support of the law the case was very ably presented by several lawyers, including Mr. McDougall, of Cincinnati, Judge Ranney, of Cleveland, and Judge West, of Bellefontaine; while the unconstitutionality of the law was maintained by Judge Burke and Messrs. Kittridge and Warrington, of Cincinnati. In relation to Judge Burke's connection with this case we cannot do better than to quote from an article appearing in the Law Bulletin published at Cincinnati and Columbus, under date of June, 1884:

"The argument of Judge Burke, of Cleveland, who represented Butzman and Mueller in the Cleveland Scott-law case, was undoubtedly one of the finest efforts ever heard in the hall of the supreme court, where have been heard so many of the great arguments of eminent lawyers who ornamented the bar of Ohio in the last half century. Judge Burke is a member of the law firm of Burke, Ingersoll & Sanders, of Cleveland, but spends much of his time in Columbus, at the office of the Hocking Valley Railroad Company, of which he is president and one of the chief owners. He is what is called a self-made man, apparently some fifty years of age, and small but robust in stature. He speaks rapidly but with great distinctness, being easily heard throughout the hall of the supreme court, so distinguished for its bad acoustics. There is little merely oratorical and ornamental in his speech, but his language is to the point and is noted for its clearness, compactness and plain English. His repartee is remarkably quick and sharp. Whenever interrupted by questions and remarks from the court or counsel he was not only found immediately ready, but never failed to turn the point so as to make it a strong one in his favor. It seems certainly bad policy for his adversaries to interrupt him with questions or remarks. From what we heard we would think it much safer for opposing counsel to keep quiet and let him have his say. Listening to his argument on the constitutionality of the clause of the Scott-law, requiring the written consent of the lessor to the carrying on of the traffic on his premises by the lessee, as being within the constitutional inhibition of license under the definition given to the word license by the supreme

court in the Hipp and Frame cases, we considered it almost unanswerable and were not surprised when the court decided that question in his favor. It would be a great treat for the bar of Cincinnati to hear Judge Burke argue in a great case in one of their courts. He would remind them of Judge Pugh, whom he, in many respects, resembles."

It would be of great interest, were not space limitations necessarily circumscribed, to review others of the important cases in which Judge Burke has directed his very exceptional mental and legal equipment to the benefit of his clients and the discomfiture of their opponents. Wonderful success has attended his efforts and certain of his victories have been all the more remarkable from having been gained in the face of difficulties that might have daunted a less brave or well balanced man. Among the important cases in which great sums were involved, and to which only a cursory reference is here possible may be mentioned the following: That of Kimberly versus Arms, in which a large sum was at stake and which he tried in the United States circuit court of northern Ohio, and a very interesting series of cases, tried at Indianapolis and Chicago and in the supreme court at Washington, connected with the foreclosure of the mortgages upon the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and the obligations of sundry railroad companies growing out of their guaranty of rent and other obligations to be paid and performed by the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company.

As if his great professional labors were not enough to try the brain and strength of one man, Judge Burke has for a number of years past been one of the most active and successful railway men of the country. For many years he was the general counsel for the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railway Company, being also a member of its directorate and for four or five years its vice-president and subsequently its president. He has also been chairman of its financial and executive committees and has represented as attorney a large amount of stock abroad. For twelve or fifteen years he was the general counsel and attorney of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad Company, has been its president since 1880, and for more than a decade has represented as attorney the owners of all the stock of the company. He has been vice-president and president of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railway Company. It was not, however, until June, 1881, that he inaugurated his first large venture in railroading. Having become largely interested in the coal lands of the Hocking valley, Ohio, he decided that it would be to his advantage to be connected with and if possible control the railroads carrying coal from that vast field. Accordingly, as

early as the date just mentioned, he had an interview with the president and other parties connected with the Columbus & Hocking Valley, the Ohio & West Virginia and the Columbus & Toledo Railroads. This interview resulted in making an appointment for a second one, to be held in Judge Burke's office on the 16th of June. At that time, after spending the entire day in negotiations, Judge Burke prepared and gave to the president of the three railroads a proposition, in which he proposed to purchase for his associates and himself the entire capital stock for the sum of about seven million dollars, and to make payment of that amount, if the proposition was accepted, within thirty days after the acceptance thereof. The proposition was immediately entertained by the leading stockholders in Columbus who controlled these different roads. Probably no other railway transaction that has ever occurred in the capital of the state created as great interest and excitement as did this single purchase.

It is not out of place to state in this connection that when Judge Burke entered this proposition he had no opportunity of consulting with the gentlemen expected to be associated with him in the purchase; but soon afterward, when the matter was submitted to them, they very readily and cordially approved his action. With the co-operation of the other purchasers Judge Burke proceeded at once to consolidate the three corporations into one, which has since been known as the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company. Ever since the organization of the company Judge Burke has been actively concerned in its management, having been elected vice-president at the time of the consolidation of the roads and having to a great extent directed the financial and business affairs of the corporation ever since. At the time the above purchase was made Judge Burke was interested in and president of the Snow Fork & Cleveland Coal Company, which owned a very large tract of land in the Hocking valley. Soon afterward he and his associates purchased a very extensive additional tract of coal lands,—aggregating in all about eleven thousand acres,—and organized a corporation which is now known as the Hocking Coal & Railway Company, and the entire stock of which is now held by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company. The affairs of this corporation have been very prosperous with the exception of the strike of 1884. That long and persistent contest interfered largely with the revenues of the railroad company, but, notwithstanding the severe strain put upon it, its resources proved adequate to the occasion. The entire purchase of the railway and coal property was at that time by far the largest single transaction and pur-

chase ever made in the west, and could have been engineered to its full fruition of success only by one whose was a master hand in financial matters and whose was a prescience sufficient to discern at the beginning the outcome of a policy.

But still another transaction of moment followed those above. Early in 1885, after the reorganization of the Ohio Central railroad,—a line running from Toledo to Corning, Ohio, at the center of the great Hocking coal field, with a branch to Columbus,—Judge Burke entered into negotiation with the owners of the new stock of that line, as reorganized under the name of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company, and within the summer completed the exchange of a small percentage of the stock of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company for three-fourths of the stock of the new Toledo & Ohio Central Railway Company, by which transaction he and his associates, the owners of a controlling interest in the stock of the former corporation, became also the owners of a controlling interest in the stock of the latter, thus uniting in one compact combination the two greatest coal-carrying roads in the west. Railroad men of experience, who watched this series of events with the greatest interest, pronounced this last movement of Judge Burke's to be in many respects the most important and successful of them all. The difficulty of the task he had set to himself can be appreciated when it is known that there were nearly eight hundred stockholders in the Toledo & Ohio Central Company and that the contracts had to be made with practically all of them before the arrangements could be completed or control secured.

There has been much of detail published touching one of Judge Burke's railroad transactions,—the purchase for William H. Vanderbilt of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Road, more commonly known as the "Nickel Plate." The deal was a great one and was made with the most consummate skill; but it is only necessary to make passing reference thereto in this connection. Suffice to say that the purchase was negotiated entirely by Judge Burke, and only three men besides himself had a hint of it before it was completed,—Mr. Vanderbilt, General J. H. Devereux and Augustus Schell. The purchase was consummated on the 26th of October, 1882. The negotiations commenced early in August of that year; the contracts were made in Judge Burke's name, and, so far as the vendors knew, the property was purchased for his associates and himself. The entire amount of money entrusted to him and paid out in that transaction was somewhat over seven million dollars. In speaking of this subject, a leading railroad man of Cleveland said: "There have been, up to this time, built in this coun-

try three parallel and competing lines of railroad. The New York Central has been paralleled by the New York, West Shore & Buffalo; the Lake Shore was paralleled by the New York, Chicago & St. Louis; the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo was paralleled by the Ohio Central; and it has been Judge Burke's fortune to purchase and absorb two of these new lines,—the 'Nickel Plate' and the Ohio Central."

Judge Burke has been active in many directions and his tireless and undaunted courage have been seemingly inexhaustible, while his resolute purpose and extraordinary executive ability have conserved the success of every enterprise with which he has identified himself. For many years he represented, as attorney, three-fourths of the stock of the Shenango & Alleghany Railroad Company and of the Mercer Mining & Manufacturing Company,—two large and important corporations in Pennsylvania. He was also a director in each and was offered a choice of all their offices. For two years or more he was a director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad Company, which position he resigned in 1885. He has been for a number of years a member of the directorate of the Central Ontario Railway Company and is now its president. He holds a similar position in numerous mining and manufacturing companies.

No review of this nature can serve to adequately portray the character of Judge Burke or to give a definite idea of his mental power and peculiar resourcefulness. One thing that strongly impresses those who meet him is his wonderful vitality and elasticity of nature. Burdens that would confound or crush the average man seem to rest lightly upon him, and he never confuses the many trains of thought that, in his busy mind, must be hurrying onward to conclusion and thence into action.

Every line of his face and glance of his eye express a courage of the coolest and most daring character, and one need but look at him to see that he holds no half purposes and is not wont to turn back when his hand is placed to the plow. Those who know him best and have met him in all forms of practice for years maintain that his rare success at the bar is due primarily to the fact that nature made him a lawyer; that he was adapted to the profession, and that from the time he determined to be a lawyer he made up his mind to succeed, never indulging himself in anything that would in the least retard or impede his progress in that chosen path. He never used tobacco in any form, nor touched intoxicating liquors under any pretense whatever. He never allowed his clients' interests to be neglected, but gave them attention to the full measure of his ability. He devoted

himself not only to business, but also to books and study, becoming exceedingly familiar not only with text-books, but also with the reports, and, being blessed with a most excellent memory, never forgot what he once learned.

As a lawyer one of Judge Burke's strongest points consists in his power to elicit the truth upon cross-examination of a witness. No evasion will mislead him and no weak point in the chain of assertion can escape his keen eye. He goes to the center with each question and compels the truth to emerge from concealment and obscurity. It is one of the features of his mentality that what legal learning he has acquired from books, whatever he has once learned from any source, becomes a part of his equipment,—he not merely remembers it, but knows it. It is there, ready for use at any demand: he never loses what he has once gained. Usually a lawyer who becomes concerned in other operations to any extent becomes rusty in legal learning and unfitted for practice at the bar. Judge Burke is a radical exception to this rule: he is as ready to turn fully equipped from one to the other as though he had never left his books. This is a remarkable feature in his mental make-up; few men are able to do it. In addition to having mastered all the rules of law, he has the logical faculty, strengthened by long practice, of applying those rules with wonderful power to the case he may have in hand. In this respect he has no superior at the Ohio bar, and perhaps none in the Union.

This fact should also be considered in any discussion of Judge Burke's mental characteristics,—that ordinarily a man in whom the logical faculty predominates is not able to master details, even of the smallest character, at command, while the contrary is true of the Judge. He never loses anything, never forgets, and a point that many might overlook is not allowed to escape his glance and examination.

While engaged in other enterprises Judge Burke, as a lawyer, has kept up with the times; and in the adaptation of old and standard legal principles to the new and broadened issues that have grown out of the great corporations, inventions and developments of modern days, he has shown most remarkable power. He knows how to hold to the old principles and make them apply to the new questions. He makes no claim to oratory of the imaginative sort, but is a powerful advocate before a jury. His clearness of statement, his logic, his forcible presentation of fact and his readiness in meeting any point that may be sprung against him, unite in giving him a hold on the respect and judgment of a jury, thus gaining to him a more effective power with them than could be secured through any impassioned appeal to their feelings or

sympathies. In the trial of a case no man ever caught him unawares; he is never driven into a corner. Quick in repartee, ever cool and collected, never taken at a disadvantage, never led astray from the point at issue, he is a power in the court-room, and a lawyer with whom only the best can cope.

It is needless to enter into any discussion as to the business qualifications of Judge Burke. The foregoing account of his labors and his magnificent accomplishment is in itself sufficient revelation. His railroad operations show the far-seeing vision, the cool courage, the executive ability and the comprehensive mind of a great railroad manager, while his labors in other lines give evidence in their results that he is not only a man of great versatility of talent, but that his successful manipulation of affairs of great breadth and scope has found such success to be not an accident, but the logical result of the forces brought to bear. He is sound, shrewd and cautious as a financier, never taking a step until he sees the way before him, asking no man to risk a dollar where he will not risk his own; and then, when once committed to a line of operations, his courage is equal to the greatest demand that may be made upon it. He has no difficulty in enlisting support in any operation that he may undertake, as he commands the most implicit confidence of those with whom he has to deal.

This review would be incomplete in one important phase were there failure to revert to Judge Burke's career upon the bench. He has been heard to refer to his experience in this line as one of the most gratifying and interesting chapters of his entire life. He loved the bench and the administration of justice, and loved and respected the bar that practiced before him. His judicial career ended prematurely, and it is to be regretted that the rewards of the office were not sufficient to keep a man of such character and ability in tenure of the same, the position being one eminently suited to his capacities and one most in unison with his tastes, as his masterly services clearly indicate. His intellect is at once intuitive and logical, his knowledge of the law exact and thorough and his respect for the same profound almost to reverence. His powers of legal exposition are broad, keen and lucid; his judgment, strong and clear, is impartial to a degree reached by few men; his integrity has been absolutely incorruptible; and his independence, alike of character and of intellect, is complete and fearless. Quick and sharp as he sometimes is in the trial of a case, he always kept his temper while on the bench and disposed of every case that came before him without the least partiality or prejudice against counsel or parties. Can it be doubted that a man of such qualifications is peculiarly endowed for the administration of judicial

office? Proof of the great ability of Judge Burke as an incumbent on the bench can be found in the fact that it was not an unusual thing for him to hold court term after term, in the counties of his district, without an exception being taken to his rulings and in that but two or three of all the judgments in which he concurred during his term of seven years upon the bench were ever reversed.

Judge Burke has been too busy to give his attention to office-seeking or office-holding, and has never been tempted to enter public life. He has, however, deep convictions and strong beliefs on all public questions, and when aroused to discuss the measures and questions of the day can do so with a clearness, logic, fairness and research of information that cause one to regret that the political rostrum has no attraction for him. His political support is given to the Republican party. A scholar and a thinker, his range of knowledge is wide, and in history, literature and general information, as in the law, what he learns is retained and ever at his command.

Personally he is one of the most approachable of men and many have grateful cause to know that the young man or poor man has as ready and as welcome access to him as the honored and the rich. He is public-spirited and progressive and has ever maintained a lively interest in all that goes to conserve the welfare of the city of his home. Thoroughly cosmopolitan in his views, he stands a type of symmetrical manhood and of the best American citizenship.

On the 26th of April, 1849, Judge Burke was united in marriage to Miss Parthenia Poppleton, of Richland county, Ohio, her death occurring on the 7th of January, 1878. On the 22d of June, 1882, the Judge consummated a second marriage, being then united to Mrs. Ella M. Southworth, of Clinton, New York. He is domestic in his tastes and his home life is one in which is represented to him all that is best and truest.

EN. GUNSAULUS, editor and proprietor of the London Times, at London, Madison county, Ohio, has filled his present position since 1887, and he has been a "newspaper" man ever since 1880.

He was born in Knox county, this state, December 13, 1859, a son of Dr. Calvin Gunsaulus, who is now living at Centerburg, that county. The Doctor voted the Republican ticket in 1856 and has ever since been a strong supporter of that party. While living at Mount Gilead, 1875 to 1885, he was a member of the pension examining board of Morrow county, and he has also had much to do with the local politics of his community. He reared two sons. The elder

son is Dr. Fred Gunsaulus, of Columbus, this state, who also is an active politician and has been a member of the school board of that city, assistant penitentiary physician under Governor Foster, and health officer under Mayor Walcutt, of Columbus. He is an active Republican and a leading physician, a graduate of Starling Medical College, also of Columbus. Mr. E. N. Gunsaulus, the subject of this sketch, is the younger son, and a cousin of the Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus, the eloquent Congregational minister of Chicago.

The Gunsaulus family came to Ohio in an early day in its history. Joseph, the founder of the family in this state, was an active man and a prominent factor in the development of his section. His son, also named Joseph, lived in Chesterville, Morrow county, and during the administration of Governor Tod represented his county in the state legislature.

Mr. Gunsaulus, whose name heads this sketch, received his early schooling in Morrow county, and in 1878 graduated at the Mount Gilead high school. In 1880 he entered the Sentinel office of his town and learned the printer's trade, and at length became local editor. In 1884 he went to Centerburg and took charge of the Centerburg Gazette, purchasing the paper in 1885 and thenceforward conducting it, still as a Republican advocate. That year he also was elected mayor of the city. In 1887 he came to London and purchased the London Times, in company with A. C. Carson, and in 1889 he bought out Mr. Carson, since which time he has had the management and editorship of the paper alone.

The Times is the oldest Republican organ in this county. The paper was established as early as 1848, under the name of the Madison County Chronicle, and its name was changed to its present form in 1856, when it was an advocate of Republicanism. It has had, however, like most newspapers of long standing, many changes of ownership in that time, but it has always been a Republican organ as well as a good newspaper generally,—the best in the county. Through this organ the present editor has done a large amount of work in all the campaigns of late years, being a delegate to many conventions of his party,—county, congressional and state. He is now a member of the Republican State League. He led in the organization of the McKinley Club in London, has been a member of the Republican executive committee of the State League, and was one of the delegates-at-large to the National League at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1891. He is an able defender of high protective tariff, and indeed of all the principles of the Republican platform.

For four years, under Governor McKinley, he served as deputy state oil inspector of this district of

Ohio, which district comprises London, Springfield, Urbana, Xenia and Washington Court House.

In his fraternal relations he is a member of the orders of Knights of Pythias and Foresters.

He married a daughter of Spencer Mitchell, of Knox county, this state, and he has two sons,—Paul and Edwin, Jr., and one daughter, Eleanor.

ASA SMITH BUSHNELL.—It is pleasant indulgence to touch upon the life history of a man who has been as prominent in the civil, political and military affairs of the nation as has been the subject of this review. This country has brought forth many heroes, statesmen, financiers and brilliant men in all spheres of life. Its annals teem with the records of good lives and noble deeds. Most of our truest and best men are "self-made;" and among the histories of the prominent self-made and brilliantly successful men that of Asa S. Bushnell deserves a high place, by reason of his broad sympathies, his charities, and his public spirit as exemplified in his services in official as well as private life. He is a man of strong will and steadfast nature, and his life has been characterized by many benevolent deeds; he has ever shown his detestation of wrong and oppression, and he has filled the public offices to which he has been called with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his party and friends. Animated by the highest principles, he has well merited the high honors which have been conferred upon him by the Republican party, and the Buckeye state has found its interests safely invested in him, as the fortieth incumbent as chief executive of the commonwealth. His patriotism has been clearly shown in his quick response to the call to arms at the hour when armed rebellion menaced the integrity of the nation, and he served bravely and well in defense of his country. A career exemplifying such worthiness is one which demands perpetuation in such a connection as this, and even a brief *resume* cannot fail to bear its lessons of incentive and encouragement.

Asa S. Bushnell, the fortieth governor of Ohio, is a native of the old Empire state, having been born at Rome, Oneida county, New York, on the 16th day of September, 1834. The genealogy in the agnatic line is one which touches the pioneer epoch in New England history, and tells of the deeds of brave and loyal men who rendered stanch allegiance to the struggling colonies in their efforts to throw off the yoke imposed by the mother country.

The grandfather of the Governor was Jason Bushnell, who was a valiant soldier in the Continental army, serving first in the company of Captain Charles

Miel, General Waterbury's brigade, and subsequently with Washington's army at Tarrytown. The family had been prominently identified with the history of Connecticut from a period considerably antedating the war of the Revolution, and records extant bear witness to the sterling honor and integrity of the sturdy and industrious representatives of the name.

The father of our subject was Daniel Bushnell, who was born at Lisbon, Connecticut, February 17, 1800, whence he subsequently removed to the state of New York and thence, in 1845, to Ohio. Daniel Bushnell was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Smith, March 9, 1825, and Asa S. was but a lad of eleven years at the time of his parents' removal to Ohio. They located in Cincinnati, and there our subject remained until 1851, when he removed to Springfield, which has ever since continued to be his place of abode. Ambitious and self-reliant and with a proper regard for his own honesty of purpose, the young man was not slow in proving his capacity for usefulness and his ability to cope with the practical affairs of life. Without the adventitious aid of influential friends or financial reinforcement, he set forth to make his own way in the world, convinced of his own power to dare and to do. His education was that afforded by the public schools, and his alert mentality enabled him to duly profit by the advantages thus afforded. Upon coming to Springfield he secured a position as clerk in a dry goods establishment, retaining this incumbency for a period of three years, after which he accepted a position as bookkeeper for the firm of Leffel, Cook & Blakeney, with whom he remained until the spring of 1857, when he entered the employ of Warder, Brokaw & Child, manufacturers of mowers and reapers. In this connection his duties were those of bookkeeper and traveling salesman; and it is interesting to note the fact that thus early did he become associated with a line of enterprise in which he has since attained so brilliant a success. In the fall of the same year Mr. Bushnell resigned his position and entered into partnership with Dr. John Ludlow, in the conducting of a drug business. This enterprise retained his attention for a full decade, after which he permanently identified himself with the great industry which has made his name familiar to the residents of the most diverse sections of the Union. He resumed his connection with his former employers, becoming at this time a member of the firm, whose title had been changed to Warder, Mitchell & Company. The magnificent success of this undertaking is too well known to demand specific consideration at this juncture, the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company operating one of the most extensive manufactories of reapers and mowers in the world, and the products of the establishment



Asa S. Bushnell

finding demand in every civilized land where agriculture yields its tribute to prosperity. Of this company Mr. Bushnell has been president since 1886, and the successful expansion of the enterprise has been effected largely through his well-directed efforts.

The precedence which the city of Springfield retains as a manufacturing and commercial center has been very largely subserved through the influence of Mr. Bushnell, who has ever maintained the most lively and public-spirited interest in all that has tended to bring about the maximum prosperity and substantial upbuilding of the city. He is conspicuously identified with many of Springfield's leading industries, being at the present time president of the First National Bank and of the Springfield Gas Company, besides being concerned in many other notable capitalistic enterprises whose value to the community cannot but be held at the highest estimate. It has been well said of our subject that "he has endeared himself to his townsmen and to the people of the state by his generosity and by his daily charity."

He has keen appreciation of the responsibilities which wealth imposes, and the broadest humanitarian spirit has characterized him in thought, word and deed. In the year 1891, without solicitation, he donated ten thousand dollars to the Ohio Masonic Home, and at various times he has presented to Springfield substantial and practical bequests. In Fern Cliff cemetery he caused to be erected a most magnificent iron stand for use on Memorial day and similar occasions; he presented to the city a beautiful bronze drinking fountain, and in every possible way has he manifested his interest in the city. He has labored indefatigably to make that noble institution, the Masonic Home, not only a local pride but also one to which the state may point with unalloyed satisfaction.

The intrinsic patriotism and loyalty of Governor Bushnell found exemplification at the time of the late war of the Rebellion when he raised Company E, of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served as its captain, in the command of General David Hunter, in the Shenandoah valley, in 1864. His interest in the Grand Army of the Republic is one of earnestness, and he is one of the honored comrades of Mitchell Post, No. 45, at Springfield.

It was but natural that a man of so distinctive and practical ability and one who held so fully the esteem and confidence of the people should ultimately be called upon to render service in positions of high trust and responsibility. The public and political career of our subject has been one marked by success and by the full measure of fidelity and honor which the character of the man implies. His

prominence in Ohio politics has been pronounced for many years. After having been conspicuously concerned in forwarding party interests in local campaigns he was finally drafted into state politics, the Republicans of the Buckeye commonwealth fully recognizing the value to be placed upon his co-operation and services.

In 1885 Mr. Bushnell became chairman of the Republican state executive committee, and in this connection he aided materially in securing that most important party victory implied in the election of Governor Foraker by a handsome plurality and in the unprecedented result of securing a Republican majority in the general assembly without the vote of Hamilton county, thus insuring the return of John Sherman to the United States senate. Mr. Bushnell's keen prescience of causes and effects, and his able manipulation of forces available at this time gave him high prestige in the party ranks and insured him that consideration and honor which have so justly fallen to his portion.

In 1886 he was appointed quartermaster-general of the state by Governor Foraker, and served in this capacity for a term of four years. In the state Republican convention of 1887 Mr. Bushnell was nominated by acclamation as a candidate for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Governor Foraker, but he declined the honor by reason of the exigencies of his private business affairs. In 1889 the leaders of the Ohio Republicanism insistently urged that he should head the party ticket, but he positively refused to have his name considered in the connection. Again in 1891 he was most urgently importuned to accept the gubernatorial nomination, his party associates maintaining that he was the most logical and available man for the place, and the one who would most successfully uphold the standard of the organization; but, owing to the intimate association of national politics in that campaign the nomination naturally went to Major McKinley, of whom our subject was a most ardent supporter. Mr. Bushnell was one of the four delegates at large from Ohio to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis in 1892, and in every Republican convention of recent years he has served as a delegate. He refused on several occasions to become a candidate for congress from the Springfield district, and manifested at other times his preference for working in the cause aside from the position as a public official or candidate.

The high honor which was accorded Mr. Bushnell in his nomination for governor of the state came entirely without his solicitation. His services to the party and his particular eligibility for the office were so thoroughly recognized that, at the Republican state

convention, held at Zanesville in May, 1895, the demand for his nomination for governor was so unqualified that he could not but accept the candidacy. Throughout the ensuing campaign he made a canvass that was dignified and particularly gratifying to his constituents, gaining the good will of all classes, and in his utterance showing that practical judgment and effective policy which have made his administration so thoroughly acceptable to the people of the state and so creditable to him as a man and as an official. The campaign was a vigorous one, and at the November election he was elected by the flattering majority of 92,622,—a victory greater than any ever achieved by any other Ohio governor save John Brough, who was a candidate at the time of the late war and who received practically the entire vote of the state. Governor Bushnell was inaugurated on the 13th of January, 1896, and as chief executive he has conducted affairs with that mature wisdom and according to those practical business principles which his character naturally indicates. He was one of the delegates-at-large to the national Republican convention held at St. Louis in June, 1896, and he has been a member of nearly every county, state and national convention of his party for many years.

It is needless to say that the Governor is widely known in commercial circles, for his pre-eminence is assured by reason of his standing at the head of one of the most magnificent manufacturing industries of the nation. His popularity comes not alone from the high appreciation of the absolute worthiness of the man, but is enforced by a genial nature and ever courteous bearing which win and retain to him the friendship of all with whom he comes in contact.

Broad in his intellectuality and in his judgment of men and affairs, thoroughly cosmopolitan in his views and actuated by the highest principles, the present chief executive of Ohio, is a man who will lend additional luster to the long roll of eminent names of those who have preceded him in this high office.

In religion he is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, in whose affairs he has an abiding interest. Fraternally he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite.

The domestic chapter in the life of Governor Bushnell is one whose perusal can not but prove gratifying, for it bespeaks the companionship of a noble and devoted wife whose gracious personality has made the home life one of signal beauty. In September, 1857, Governor Bushnell was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Ludlow, daughter of Dr. John Ludlow, of

Springfield, and they are the parents of two daughters and one son, namely: Mrs. J. F. McGrew, Mrs. H. C. Diamond and John L. Bushnell.

BENJAMIN ROUSE, Cleveland.—In the various sections of the nation there have been men who have been important factors in molding the destiny of their home districts, and it would be difficult to find in Ohio one who has had a more important part in influencing the career of the state than the subject of this sketch. Not in legislative halls nor in commercial circles have his powers been felt, but in ennobling and uplifting humanity, bringing to bear upon those with whom he came in contact the influences of Christianity and of a holy life. It is a work the effect of which can never be measured, the results of which are as numerous as the sands of the sea and as the circle of the wave grows broader and broader.

The Rouse family traces its ancestry direct to Sir Robert Le Rous, knight baronet under Edward, the Black Prince. Sir Anthony Rouse, the second in descent from Sir Robert, was the father of Francis Rouse, the speaker of the "little" parliament under Cromwell in 1653. The subject of this notice was the son of Joseph Rouse, who was born June 22, 1773, the second son of Benjamin Rouse, Sr., who was born in England, June 25, 1736, and the second in descent from the Francis Rouse of Cromwell's day.

Benjamin Rouse, our subject, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 23d of March, 1795. His parents died when he was but six years of age, after which he found a home with an aunt, and later with his maternal grandmother. His opportunities for gaining an early education were to a certain extent limited, but being possessed of great native ability he acquired rather an extensive knowledge of subjects of general interest. When but seventeen years of age he served in the war of 1812, and at its close he became a building contractor in association with Peter Osgood, of Boston. He was married August 12, 1821, to Rebecca Elliott Cromwell, and in 1824 removed to New York city, where he successfully followed the occupation of contracting and building. During his business career in the city of New York certain circumstances brought about radical changes in his plans for the future. Possessed of all the elements of a good business man, he nevertheless was not disposed to devote the whole of his time and attention to the accumulation of wealth. Being liberal-minded and benevolent, and having a true spirit of Christianity, he became deeply interested in Sabbath-school work among a certain neglected class in the great city of New York,

and to this work he devoted his time and energy with such success that to him was drawn the attention of the American Sunday-school Union. This organization urged him to become its agent for the Western Reserve in Ohio. Accepting this appointment he came to Ohio with a commission to open a depository and organize Sunday-schools and missionary work there, although this change entailed many personal sacrifices. Mr. Rouse, while very practical, was full of sympathy, generosity and enthusiasm, and his young wife, although of a more quiet and less demonstrative temperament, was none the less earnest and devoted, and ready to go wherever the cause of their divine Savior might require.

Accompanied by his family, Benjamin Rouse arrived in Cleveland on the seventeenth day of October, 1830, and found it a village of one thousand and seventy-five people with small promise of becoming the great manufacturing center of Ohio, now far exceeding in population the New York city of that day. He took up his residence on the northwest corner of Superior street and the public square, the location of the present Rouse Block, which he built in 1852, and which still remains in the possession of the family. Here he opened a Sunday-school-book depository and for many years traveled through northern Ohio, holding religious meetings and accomplishing a great amount of good. From the very first he threw his whole soul in the work he had come to do, and among the results of his devoted labors were the organization of a tract society, a seamen's friend society and over two hundred Sunday-schools. He was also one of the constituent members of the first Baptist church in the city of Cleveland, organized in the year 1833, and for forty years thereafter was one of the most zealous workers in that church, in which he was deacon all the while. Many years were allotted to him to lead a useful life, which ended on the 5th of July, 1871.

Great was the strength and firmness of his religious faith and force of will power. He was a lion in the line of duty, never shirking any task placed upon him, never losing courage. He was a man of sterling qualities; he was a man in every sense of the term, strong against temptation and zealous in whatsoever work he engaged. Assuring himself he was right, condemning wrong, he steadfastly and firmly remained in what he felt to be his path of duty. To illustrate, we will give the reader the benefit of an oft repeated story by himself.

"Shortly after coming to Cleveland," said he, "I had just settled my little family in a house and bought a horse and buggy, and one fine morning I took a quantity of Sunday-school books and tracts and started for Lorain county to organize a Sunday-school. I had

crossed the Cuyahoga and was well on my road to Rocky River, when suddenly some one spoke to me. The voice seemed to say, 'Well, Benjamin Rouse, you are a pretty fellow! You, a strong young man, in the prime of life, with a fine young family, giving up a big business in the city of New York, selling your property for little or nothing and coming into this wilderness with a horse and buggy for the purpose of peddling tracts and Sunday-school books in the woods! A pretty fellow, indeed, Benjamin Rouse!' At the thought I stopped my horse and turned around as if some one were there, and said aloud, 'Satan, begone! Did not Rebecca and I pray about this all night, and didn't the Lord tell us to come, and am I not here because God sent me? Yes, He did send me and I shall hold on to my work and trust Him to the end; and now, begone, you tempter!' Then the fierce trial passed forever and I went on my way rejoicing.

"I established several Sunday-schools in the younger settlements, returned to Cleveland and a few days afterward the Lord opened to me an opportunity to buy my corner on the public square and Superior street for twelve hundred dollars; and I can see the Lord's hand in order my whole life."

Mr. Rouse was a man richly endowed for the work he had taken up in early life and to which the whole of his manhood was devoted. He was one of the most kind-hearted men. He was generous, charitable, quick to act and certain in his course. He carried with him that enthusiasm necessary for that infusion of zeal in others. His greatest joy was found in doing good unto others. Few others have come so nearly to living up to the golden rule, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

REBECCA ELLIOTT ROUSE.—Of all the women of Cleveland, past and present, who by their noble works have won for themselves a conspicuous place in the history of the city, none are more deserving of notice than the late Mrs. Rebecca Elliott (Cromwell) Rouse, who in her quiet and unostentatious way did more to promote the growth of organized Christian work during the pioneer days of the Western Reserve than any other one woman.

This woman, so remarkable for her intellectual and spiritual gifts, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on the 30th day of October, 1799, and died in Cleveland on the 23d day of December, 1887. Her father, John Cromwell, died when she was but a child, her mother surviving until the '30s. Her childhood was spent in affluence and to a liberal education was added the refining influences of extensive foreign travel. At the age of eighteen years she was married to Benjamin Rouse, and in 1825 removed with her husband to New York city. Always of a deep Christian and benevo-

lent nature, Mrs. Rouse was not long in becoming interested in and identified with the benevolent and charitable work of the metropolis, so that five years later, when her husband was urged to go to Ohio, she cheerfully abandoned the comforts of her eastern home to devote herself to missionary work in the Western Reserve, then in a primitive state, where the work was urgent and the laborers few.

Mrs. Rouse's first work upon coming to Cleveland was to make a personal visitation into every house in the village, and her success was such that a church was soon organized, she, with her husband, being one of the seventeen original members of the First Baptist Society. When the infant church was in swaddling clothes she was its nursing mother; she blessed it with her prayers and tears and surrounded it with her loving anxiety. It was her greatest joy to see it grow and thrive and become strong.

In the wider realm of philanthropy, her influence as a leading spirit was everywhere felt. She was the organizer and the president of the Martha Washington Society of 1842, one of the earliest of Cleveland's benevolent societies, out of which grew the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the oldest of the Protestant benevolent institutions of the city, and of which Mrs. Rouse was for years the managing director. She was also a leading spirit in many other benevolent organizations of the city, during her active life, giving freely of her time, talents and means to further philanthropic work of all kinds. Many there are "who shall rise up and call her blessed." Not a few of these are the Ohio "Boys in Blue" of the war of the Rebellion. Never will they forget the continued, self-sacrificing labor this great-hearted woman gave for five years, when she was instrumental in collecting and distributing millions of dollars' worth of supplies for the gallant sick and wounded lying in military hospitals. The call to arms was sounded on April 15, 1861. Five days later the Soldiers' Aid Society of Cleveland, Ohio, was formed, and to it belongs the great and lasting honor of being the first society of women that met and organized for the noble work of bearing a people's love to the people's army. As president of this society, Mrs. Rouse became widely known and much beloved. To her wise administration of its affairs was largely due the success of an enterprise which achieved a national reputation. Although most unassuming, she was pressed into making some highly effective addresses which aroused the sympathy and patriotic interest of the women of northern Ohio, in the great relief work of those eventful days.

On several occasions she went to the front, in connection with supplies sent, and visited the soldiers in military hospitals. At one period when more

buildings and supplies were rendered necessary to shelter and relieve the soldiers passing through Cleveland, so heavy had been the drain upon the resources of the citizens that some of the business men said that the money could not be raised. Her quiet and characteristic reply was, "It must be raised;" and it was. She possessed in a very large measure that genius of common sense, that breadth and boldness of conception and wonderful executive ability which met and mastered difficulties as they arose, and which was adequate to each emergency. In honor of her great work in behalf of the soldiers and in grateful memory of the woman, a bronze figure of Mrs. Rouse has been placed on the south side of, and her name inscribed within, Cuyahoga county's magnificent soldiers' monument, which has been erected in Cleveland's public square.

Though of delicate appearance, Mrs. Rouse possessed great strength of mind and body, patience and endurance, and a will power and courage that knew no such word as fail. Her deep religious nature, with all its earnestness, was turned into a patriotism which considered no sacrifice too great to save the country. Humble, unostentatious, heroic, self-sacrificing, noble-hearted woman and devoted Christian, she "rests from her labors and her works do follow her." She was universally loved and her name was a household word throughout the community. Her memory is loved and revered by thousands who came directly, or through the medium of loved ones, under the influence of her Christian spirit and benevolent works. Her resting place is a sacred spot.

The following tribute to Mrs. Rouse is from the author of "Men and Events of Half a Century:" "A hundred years hence, when the census shall credit the beautiful city with a million of people, the ladies of Cleveland will celebrate the virtue and heroic deeds of the noble men and women whose names are embalmed in the historic records of the great sanitary fair of the Civil war and wonder that their ancestors could have done such mighty works; and the antiquarian will search among the moss-covered tombstones of Lake View, Woodland and Riverside for the names now familiar to us, and find his delight if happily he shall be enabled to decipher and slowly spell out the name of Mother Rouse."

EDWIN COOLIDGE ROUSE, insurance president of Cleveland, the second son of Benjamin and Rebecca Elliott (Cromwell) Rouse, was born in New York city, on the 12th day of August, 1827. During the period beginning with ante-bellum days and ending with his death on the 1st day of February,

1877, he was a well-known and prominent figure in the commercial and insurance history of Cleveland.

Mr. Rouse was but three years of age when his parents came to Cleveland. Here he was reared, educated and began his business career as a member of the wholesale dry-goods house of Clark, Morgan & Company. A man of ordinary capabilities, he commanded success in all his undertakings and was not long in making his way to the head of the firm of Rouse, Post & Company. While engaged in mercantile pursuits, his methods were conspicuous as being most correct and honorable. When the firm with which he had been connected dissolved, in 1856, Mr. Rouse became identified with the insurance business, and to this vocation the best years of his life were devoted, excepting for a period of three years that he served as assistant treasurer of Cuyahoga county, and a few months spent in military service as captain of Company F, One Hundred and Fiftieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, commanding Fort Totten, one of the defenses of Washington, District of Columbia.

In 1865 he resumed the insurance business, and upon the organization of the Sun Fire Insurance Company of Cleveland, he became its secretary and treasurer, and in the spring of 1875 was elected president of the company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Stillman Witt, and which office he held up to the time of his death. For several years he was manager of the Ohio business of the Continental Insurance Company, of New York, and for five years was the president of the Cleveland board of underwriters; he was a member of the national board of underwriters; and a member of its executive committee from its organization until his death. He was also the first president of the American District Telegraph Company. In these various positions of trust there were presented to him many opportunities for advancing the interest of all underwriters and for elevating the standard of the fire insurance business,—opportunities which he never failed to embrace.

He uniformly commanded the respect of all who knew him, even where he failed to win the concurrent judgment of his professional associates. He was logical in his habits of thought, and as free from the fear of reckless competition as he was from the influence of personal greed. Possessed of a warm, generous nature, he was charitable in his judgment of others, stanch and true in his friendships and worthy of the affectionate regard in which he was held.

Mr. Rouse was united in marriage, at Cleveland, August 12, 1850, to Mary Miller, daughter of Joseph K. Miller, who was the son of William and Hannah Miller. Joseph K. Miller was born January 12, 1802, and was brought in his childhood by his parents from

their Maryland home to Ohio. He was married February 14, 1826, to Margaret Spangler, who was born June 18, 1809, at Canton, Ohio, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Spangler. Mr. Miller died at the age of thirty-six, and his wife, a woman of many admirable traits of character, ended her long and active life, replete with many acts of benevolence and charity, on September 26, 1891.

Mrs. Mary Miller Rouse died January 13, 1884. She was a lady of great beauty of character and amiability of disposition, possessed of much artistic taste and an innate love of the beautiful. She and her husband were alike lovers of music, and were united in their religious life in song, giving more than twenty-nine years of their time and service to the conduct of the choir of the First Baptist church, of which they were both devoted members.

HENRY CLARK ROUSE, financier and railway president, only son of the late Edwin C. and grandson of the late Benjamin Rouse, was born on the 15th day of March, 1853, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where as a youth he received his academic education, graduating at the age of eighteen. Following this, he continued his studies under private tutors for two years and then went abroad, spending some time in foreign travel.

When twenty-one he entered his father's office and there obtained a thorough business training, by reason of which he was able to assume with ease, at the age of twenty-three, the entire business of his father upon the latter's death in 1877, thus becoming at once conspicuous as the youngest insurance manager in the country. His administration of the affairs of this office was most successful, but the development of superior powers for broader organization and execution five years later led to his giving up his active interest in underwriting to engage in other pursuits.

The record of the business achievements of Henry C. Rouse during the past decade speaks volumes for his ability as a financier and man of affairs. Cleveland's first large apartment house, "The Lincoln," was the work of his brain, and in 1882 was operated by him as the managing director of the Lincoln Apartment House Company.

About this time the marked executive ability and general business talents of Mr. Rouse began to attract attention, and during the business depression of 1883 his services were enlisted in behalf of the Joel Hayden Brass Company, of Lorain, Ohio, a large concern then verging on bankruptcy. He thus became identified with the brass-manufacturing business of the country,

and in the following year he was made president of the "Hayden Company," which corporation was operating large brass works at Haydenville, Massachusetts. Following this, he became president of the United Brass Company of New York, then the leading brass-manufacturing company of the country.

Thus at the age of thirty we find Mr. Rouse, through his ability as a financial manager, the youngest officer of the corporation of which he is president, though representing the largest interests in the brass-manufacturing industry. At this time Mr. Rouse also held official positions in a number of Ohio enterprises of greater or less importance,—among others the Britton Iron and Steel Company, of Cleveland, and the Lorain Manufacturing Company, both of which, together with all his interests in brass manufacturing, have been wholly abandoned within the last four or five years, his time now being entirely devoted to the administration of railway properties.

In 1885 Mr. Rouse was brought into relation with a western railroad enterprise and joined a syndicate for the construction of the Chicago, Wisconsin & Minnesota Railroad, an extension of the Wisconsin Central system, from Milwaukee to Chicago. Previous to this he had devoted considerable attention to the study of railroad interests, in pursuit of which he traveled extensively over a great portion of this continent, visiting every state and territory in this country and all the provinces in the British possessions in America. The fund of general information thus obtained pertaining to the vast material resources of the country and their relation to trade centers and the avenues of commerce, admirably adapted him for entering upon the broad field of practical railroad administration that has since been opened to him. It is in this direction that he has achieved his greatest success, as in it he has found an opportunity to develop the unusual organizing and administrative abilities inherited from his paternal grandmother.

On June 1, 1887, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company defaulted in payment of mortgage interest and the road passed into the hands of receivers. In 1891 a reorganization of this company was effected and in June of that year Mr. Rouse was offered the position of chairman of its board of directors. He accepted the position and the company's property was turned over to him by the receivers, July 1, 1891, since which time he has made rapid strides in the railway and financial world and is to-day recognized both in this country and abroad as one of the rising men in railway circles in America. Under his skillful direction the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company has been rescued from its bankrupt condition and placed upon a sound physical and

financial basis, and has attained an important place among the great railway systems of this country. Recognition of Mr. Rouse's successful administration has come each year since 1891, in the way of his continued re-election as chairman of the board of directors and by his election as president of the company as well in May, 1892. Upon his first election as president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, Mr. Rouse was the youngest railway president in the country.

Another recognition of Mr. Rouse's abilities came in 1893, when, on the 15th day of August of that year, he was appointed receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, a position he also held till February 21, 1896. Besides being at the head of two of the largest systems in the United States, aggregating seven thousand miles of railroad, Mr. Rouse had many other collateral interests to care for during the business depression consequent to the panic of 1893, being officially connected with a score or more of railroad and kindred enterprises.

As an illustration of the breadth of the man and his capabilities and the wide scope and ramification of his interests, extending through fifteen states and territories, the following list of the official positions he holds or has held is here given: Chairman of the board and president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway system; receiver of the Northern Pacific Railroad; chairman of the board of the Missouri, Kansas & Eastern Railroad Company; president of each of the following companies: Boonville Railroad Bridge Company, Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway Company, Winnipeg Transfer Railway Company, Limited, Coeur d'Alene Railway & Navigation Company, Helena & Jefferson County Railroad Company, Fargo & Southwestern Railroad Company, Southeastern Dakota Railroad Company, Northern Pacific & Cascade Railroad Company, Central Washington Railroad Company, Washington Short Line Railroad Company, Rocky Fork & Cooke City Railway Company, Sanborn, Cooperstown & Turtle Mountain Railway, Tacoma, Orting & Southeastern Railroad Company; and director in each of the following companies: Kansas City & Pacific Railway Company, Denison & Washita Valley Railway Company, Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad Company, Southwestern Coal & Improvement Company, Osage Coal & Mining Company, Chicago & Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Chicago & Calumet Railroad Company, St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway Company, Spokane Falls & Idaho Railway Company, Spokane Falls & Palouse Railway Company, Little Falls & Dakota Railway Company, Northern Pacific, Fergus & Black Hills Railway Company, Duluth & Manitoba Railway

Company, Northern Pacific, LaMoure & Missouri River Railroad Company, James River Valley Railway Company, Jamestown & Northern Railway Company, Rocky Mountain Railroad of Montana, Helena & Red Mountain Railway Company, Jamestown & Northern Extension Railway Company, Duluth, Crookstown & Northern Railway Company, Clealum Railroad, Northern Pacific & Montana Railway Company, Montana Union Railway Company and the American Steel Barge Company.

It is a characteristic of Mr. Rouse, in connection with the many enterprises with which he has been identified, that he has manifested an intimate knowledge of the resources and possibilities of his undertakings, and has demonstrated his power of readily applying the most practical expedients at the proper time. His capacity for acquiring minute information and his unusual powers of observation and concentration of details has caused his services to be greatly sought for where intricate and difficult problems are encountered in the conduct of large enterprises. Although of a conservative nature, once a determination reached, he plans broadly and boldly, and executes with celerity and confidence.

Personally Mr. Rouse possesses most attractive characteristics. Although a man of very positive views and unequivocal expression, he is of most agreeable address, kind and courteous, easy of approach and of decided personal magnetism. He has traveled so extensively, both in this country and in Europe, that his circle of acquaintance is very large both at home and abroad, and he possesses the varied accomplishments of the thoroughly trained man of the world. He is a member of the Union and Roadside Clubs of Cleveland, and the Country Club of Glenville; of the Metropolitan, Riding, Raquet and Tennis, and Lawyers' Clubs, the New York Yacht Club, and the Down Town Association of New York City. He is the owner of the schooner yacht *Iroquois*, the flag-ship of the Seawauhaka Corinthian Yacht Club of New York, of which he is the commodore.

In politics Mr. Rouse has ever been a stanch Republican, following in the footsteps of his ancestors, who were old-time Whigs. His many and varied personal interests have ever precluded the possibility of his holding office, but his ardent support, as well as that of the other male members of his family, has always been given to the principles of the Republican party.

At his home in Cleveland, where he occupies the old family homestead, a beautiful residence on Euclid avenue, Mr. Rouse is thoroughly appreciated by his friends and fellow townsmen, all of whom consider him a good citizen, and class him among the ablest

railroad presidents and financiers of the country, and take a personal pride in his achievements, regarding his success as a compliment to the city.

J. D. WHITE, who is now serving as county commissioner of Clinton county, was born August 28, 1850, and is one of Clinton county's native sons. The White family has long been identified with the history of Ohio. In pioneer days they located at Georgetown, Brown county, living in the same neighborhood as the Grant family, to which General Grant belonged. The future president was a playmate of Hon. Grafton B. White, father of our subject, and was a pupil of John D. White, the grandfather, who was a prominent teacher in those days. Many representatives of the White family have been distinguished in military and political circles. Grafton B. White, who died in 1858, was one of the best known men of his day, and although he departed this life at the early age of thirty-three he had already won distinction in law and politics. He was one of the most effective and eloquent political speakers Clinton county ever produced, advocating the measures of the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican party and attended its first state convention in Ohio. He served as prosecuting attorney of Clinton county and by the faithful performance of his duty justly merited the confidence and trust reposed in him. He had one son, David, who defended the Union during the Civil war, enlisting at the age of seventeen years and being taken prisoner three times during his service. He died in 1887. Another son, Carr B. White, Jr., is now living in Colorado. Colonel Carr B. White, a brother of Grafton B., was in command of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the late war, and died about 1870. He too, was a stanch Republican. His son, Grant White, was educated at West Point and now holds a position in the regular army.

Isaiah Morris, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a pioneer of Wilmington, Ohio, and was clerk of the court from 1813 to about 1840. For his third wife he married a sister of the late Thomas Corwin, who, however, was not the grandmother of Mr. White, the subject of this sketch. In his political affiliations he was a Whig.

Turning now to the history of J. D. White, one of the leading and influential citizens of Clinton county, we find that his time was devoted to the pleasures of the playground and the studies of the school-room during his youth. He was reared on a farm and has made farming his life work. He now owns and operates a fine farm five miles from Wilmington and has

the place under a high state of cultivation, improved with substantial buildings and all modern conveniences. He married Miss Laura Truitt, and they have one son, Robert, now twenty years of age. Socially, Mr. White is connected with Star Hope Lodge, I. O. O. F., and also belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias.

Since attaining his majority Mr. White has manifested a deep interest in the work of the Republican party, and is a recognized leader in its ranks. He often attends its conventions, has long been one of its earnest advocates and does all in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. He was for six years trustee of Union township, Clinton county, and discharged his duties with promptness and fidelity. He is a stanch advocate of the principles of reciprocity, protective tariff, the gold standard and a foreign policy, and by his well-directed efforts has done much to promulgate those principles among the people of his native county.

MOSES HERNER LEVAGOOD.—Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising city of Elyria than its esteemed mayor, Mr. Levagood. He has been an important factor in business circles, and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and industry that never flags. He is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Elyria; and his genial manner and sincere interest in his fellow-men have won him hosts of warm friends.

Mr. Levagood is of Canadian nativity, but is descended from four different nationalities,—the English, Prussian, French and Holland,—while in his character is an intermixture of some of the strongest elements that mark those different peoples. He has the versatility of the English, the perseverance of the Prussian, the geniality of the French and the determination of the Hollander. His father was George Levagood, whose ancestors located about 1686 in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. After arriving at years of maturity he married Miss Sophia E. Herner, a native of the Empire state, where her ancestors, emigrating from Holland, had located about the year 1716. George Levagood removed with his family to Canada, and in Wilmot, Ontario, on the 2d of February, 1845, occurred the birth of our subject. When he had arrived at a sufficient age he entered the public schools, there pursuing his studies until thirteen years of age, when he removed to Michigan and engaged in lumbering for some time. He en-

tered the Detroit Business University, of Detroit, Michigan, and was graduated on the 15th of April, 1869. His work was now to put to the practical test the knowledge he had acquired, for the duties of business life lay before him.

Mr. Levagood went to Adrian, Michigan, where he accepted the position of professor of the science of accounts and mathematics in Evans Business College, of that city. For a year and a half he was engaged in teaching, after which he returned to Detroit and became bookkeeper for B. P. Howe, the great pioneer sewing-machine manufacturer. Subsequently he was transferred to Cleveland and given charge of the western correspondence of the company, the territory embracing the entire region from the Alleghanies to the Pacific coast. For a year and a half he performed the important duties of this position. He had studied closely the methods and means followed by the successful business men and formulated a policy which has brought to him prosperity. Honor, justice and diligence are the salient features of this; and steady application has won him a place among the leaders in industrial activity in Ohio.

It was in 1872 that Mr. Levagood became identified with the enterprise which now claims the greater part of his attention. He purchased an interest in what was then known as the Cleveland Screw & Tap Company. This investment was destined to largely affect his future successful career. Soon after becoming a stockholder he was elected secretary of the company, and from that time has been largely instrumental in producing the enviable results which have followed his management. At the time he became a partner the plant of the company was small, comprising only four screw machines. More than four hundred are now operated, and the business has grown to magnificent proportions. In 1874 the entire plant was removed to Elyria, and ten years later the name of the company was changed to the Western Automatic Machine Screw Company. Under the present management the business growth has been such as to make the factory the second largest of its kind in America, employment being furnished to one hundred and sixty skilled workmen. Screws, milled pieces, etc., are made in endless variety and size for almost every conceivable use, requiring the most delicate workmanship. The variation in size is from those so small that fifteen thousand are required to weigh a pound to where a single screw weighs several pounds. The power to operate the machinery is furnished by three engines, aggregating three-hundred-and-twenty-five-horse power, and three boilers, aggregating five-hundred-horse power. The equipments of the plant are most complete and perfect, and the superiority of the work



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turned out enables the company to command an excellent trade and has been the means of bringing to them the splendid success which has crowned their efforts. For a quarter of a century Mr. Levagood has been a stockholder in the enterprise, and, indeed, has been one of the leading spirits, his energy, perseverance and executive ability enthusing the work, as it were, with life, and drawing to it a deserved prosperity. With the exception of two years he has continuously served as secretary and financial manager. He is also vice-president and director in the Elyria Savings & Loan Company.

Mr. Levagood is a man of domestic tastes and finds his greatest pleasure in the midst of his family and friends, dispensing the hospitality of his own fireside. He was married on the 4th of December, 1866, in Greenwood, Michigan, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary J. Nichols, a native of Ontario, Canada, and a daughter of Henry B. and Mary (Ayers) Nichols, both of New York. Twenty-five years passed by and Mr. Levagood and his wife celebrated their silver wedding at their home in Elyria, the occasion being honored by a large and enthusiastic gathering of life-time friends and acquaintances. The hours of celebration were most happily passed and many beautiful presents were given to the worthy couple in token of the love and esteem in which they are universally held. Theirs is one of the most hospitable homes in Elyria, and they have the happy faculty of holding closer and closer to their hearts their many friends as the years pass by.

Mr. Levagood is a valued member of various social organizations, belonging to the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum and the American Legion of Honor. He has served as delegate at different times to the state lodges or counsels of all the fraternities. He has served the American Legion of Honor as grand trustee, grand treasurer, and grand commander, and is now past grand commander, while recently he was elected as representative to the supreme council of the American Legion of Honor. He is president of the Elyria Aid Society, of which he was the organizer and chief promoter, the society being formed of the employees of the Western Automatic Machine Screw Company for mutual benefit in case of accident or illness on the part of its members. Mr. Levagood is a man of kindly and generous impulses and his beneficence has benefited many; but in his giving he is entirely void of ostentation and frequently none know of his gifts save the donor and recipient. In the Congregational church he holds membership, and for several years has been trustee of the society in Elyria.

In his political views Mr. Levagood is an ardent Republican, advocating the party which has ever

been for progress and reform, looking to the betterment of the general condition of the majority of American citizens. He has given of his time, means and influence to further its work and secure the adoption of its principles; and though he has never been a politician in the sense of office-seeking, he has been loyal to his duties of citizenship in the performance of the duties of the local offices to which his fellow-townsmen have called him. He was for a short time deputy county clerk at Adrian, Michigan, and since his residence in Elyria has served for seven years as a member of the city council, acting as its president for two years. He has served on various occasions as a delegate to county, judicial and congressional Republican conventions and was presiding officer at the Republican county convention held March 14, 1896. In the spring of 1895 he was elected mayor of Elyria, and in the spring of 1897 was re-elected by an increased majority, running ahead of the Republican ticket in every ward and receiving a larger majority than any other man on the ticket. His administration of the city government has been most commendable and efficient. A public-spirited man, he has labored earnestly for the welfare of the city, giving his support to all measures calculated to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Elyria, and many voters of both parties have expressed great satisfaction at his able service in the mayoralty. Mr. Levagood is a man of unimpeachable integrity, respected by his employees, esteemed by his business associates in Elyria, and held in earnest regard by many friends. The lives of all humanity are checkered by happiness and sorrow, and his has been no exception to the rule, but through all he has maintained a sunshiny, genial disposition, and his pleasant face is welcomed by all whom he meets upon the streets of his adopted city.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN RAY, M. D., who for fifteen years has ministered to suffering humanity in the city of Burton, and who has sought to relieve the many ills that flesh is heir to by the art of Esculapius, is a warm adherent of the Republican party, and during the campaigns he has evinced to an eminent degree the abiding interest he takes in its success and that of his friends by going into the field and personally advocating those principles that form the foundation of Republicanism—protection to our home industries, reciprocity, and a monetary system on a gold basis. He is an earnest, energetic speaker, thoroughly informed on all the leading issues of the day, and possessing, as he does, the courage of his convictions, his arguments are brought home to his hearers in a manner that cannot

help but produce a favorable impression. The medical ability of Dr. Ray was fitly recognized by President Harrison during his administration, who appointed the Doctor to the office of United States pension examiner.

Dr. Ray was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, on July 12, 1843, and is the son of William and Sophia J. (Ferry) Ray, the latter of whom is a native of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and a daughter of Noah Ferry. She was educated at Wilbraham Academy, at her native place. William Ray came originally from Rhode Island, his ancestors emigrating from England and settling in New England, where his father, also named William, was engaged in the manufacture of bayonets, in which he continued for some time and then abandoned to take up the vocation of farming. Noah Ferry, the maternal grandfather of our subject, descended from Puritanical stock, and was a strict adherent to his religious faith.

In 1853 William Ray moved with his family to Cuyahoga county from Stafford, Connecticut, and located at Newburg, where he maintained a hotel for two years and then removed to Bedford, Ohio, and there conducted the Fountain House for a period of twelve years. His death occurred in Buffalo, New York, while visiting that city on a matter of business. His wife survives him and now makes her home with our subject. She is a woman of charming personality who lightly bears the years that have accumulated in her life, and is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Of Mr. and Mrs. Ray's children the Doctor is the only one now living. From attending the common schools he went to Baldwin University, at Berea, subsequently entering the literary department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and then, deciding to follow the medical profession, he began the study of that science under the tutorage of Dr. David G. Streeter, Bedford, Ohio, and later read medicine in the office of Dr. Robert Strong, of Cleveland. Upon completing his preparatory studies he entered the Cleveland Medical College, graduating in the class of 1861, and at once entered into active practice, but was, however, soon afterward appointed acting assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to duty in various parts of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, serving with efficiency and faithfulness until the close of the war, in July, 1865.

Returning to Cuyahoga county, he located in Warrensville, where he remained one year; next, removing to Auburn, Geauga county, he was engaged in his profession there for seventeen years; and in 1882 he moved to Burton, same county, where he still

remains and has conducted a most successful practice, giving special attention to surgery. He has a large clientage both in the city and throughout the county surrounding, and in dispensing his services he calls into service as many as five or six horses. Indeed, he is a great admirer of "horseflesh" and enjoys sitting behind a fast team. Dr. Ray is examining surgeon for the Pennsylvania, New York, and Manhattan Life Insurance Companies, the Equitable Life, and has occupied a similar position for over thirty-one years for the Northwestern Life, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He is a member of Patcher Post, No. 229, Grand Army of the Republic, and was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of I. N. Walker, commander-in-chief of the encampment held at Indianapolis, Indiana.

In 1872 he was married to Miss Sarah J. Bacon, a daughter of David C. Bacon, of Northfield, Summit county, this state; and to this union the following three children have been born: Stella S., who is a graduate from the classical department of Oberlin College, this state, and is now the principal of the Granville public schools; Jennie G., a graduate of Burton high school and at present a student in Lake Erie Seminary at Painesville, Ohio; and Benjamin F., Jr., who is pursuing his studies in the public schools of this city. Mrs. Ray is a graduate of Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio, where she received the degree of B. S.

COLONEL D. Q. MORROW has for some years been the recognized leader of the Republican party in Highland county, and is now chairman of the county executive committee, which office he has filled for three years. To his able management, powers of organization and discretion in affairs political is largely due the Republican majorities that have been gained during that period. The county was formerly Democratic, but the effective work of the Republican leaders carried the county by as high as seven majority. Since 1884 Mr. Morrow has been a member of the county executive committee and at once took rank as the leading representative of the party in Hillsboro, and in the county. For the past ten years he has attended all the district and state conventions and has nearly always been the chairman of the Highland county delegation. He has participated in the contests in the sixth congressional district, and in 1896 was the candidate for congress, but was defeated after a hard struggle, by the combined forces of the three northern counties. He was elected city solicitor of Hillsboro, was re-elected and served from 1885 to 1889, and has been a member of the county election board for seven years, serving a part of this

period as its president. He was appointed by Governor Foraker in 1890 on the board of trustees of the Athens State Hospital for the Insane, and in 1897 was appointed by Governor Bushnell a trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home in Xenia. He is considered one of the best political organizers in southern Ohio, and has done most effective service for his party in that way and in getting out voters. He has "stumped" the state under the direction of the state central committee, but his labors are mostly in Highland county.

Mr. Morrow was born near the town of Newmarket, Highland county, on the 15th of October, 1862, and is a son of James R. Morrow, who died in September, 1896. He was a soldier of the late war with the rank of lieutenant, and served in the three regiments,—the Sixtieth, the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and the One Hundred and Ninety-second Ohio Infantry, remaining at the front until the close of hostilities. He was born in 1817. His father, James Morrow, came to this county in 1812, and was a prominent factor in its pioneer development. The family was Scotch-Irish. The Whig party received the allegiance of the Morrows during its existence, and when the Republican party was organized they joined that body. A brother of our subject, F. H. Morrow, who enlisted in the Sixtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry at the age of sixteen years, was captured at Harper's Ferry and confined in Andersonville prison. He died later at the age of eighteen, from the effects of prison life. All of the members of the Morrow family who were old enough to carry a gun entered the service and loyally defended the old flag until it was victoriously planted in the capital of the southern Confederacy.

D. Q. Morrow began his education in the common schools of Highland county, continued his studies in the Hillsboro high school and later entered Lebanon College. In 1883 he began to read law in Hillsboro in the office and under the direction of Judge Cyrus Newby and Ulric Sloane, and after his admission to the bar first became a member of the law firm of Sloane, Newby & Morrow, and afterward of the firm of Newby & Morrow, which relationship was maintained until the elevation of Judge Newby to the bench in 1892. Mr. Morrow has since that time been alone in practice. He has secured a very liberal patronage and is recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the city. He is an able counsel and advocate, is careful in the preparation of his case, strong in its presentation and forceful and convincing in argument.

Mr. Morrow is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Lodge No. 36, Hillsboro, Ohio, and a very prominent member of the Sons of Veterans. He was commander with the rank of colonel of the

Ohio division of the order in 1896, and has taken a very active part in its work, being well known in the national affairs of that order.

CHARLES CARROLL BROWN, of Portsmouth, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, June 9, 1847.

On his maternal side he is descended from German nobility and Revolutionary ancestry. His great-great-grandfather was the son of a rich German nobleman who came to this country in 1742 and settled upon the banks of the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia. His great-grandfather, Adam Fisher, was one of the heroes who fought for the independence of the nation, and his grandfather, Hon. David Fisher, was a soldier and pensioner of the war of 1812. The latter was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December 3, 1794. He was married in Clermont, Ohio, April 7, 1814, to Nancy Byrne, whose father was a commissioned officer under General Pulaski, and was an own cousin to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

In 1822 David Fisher was elected from Clermont county to the state legislature, and in 1844 he came within three votes of receiving the nomination for governor at the Whig convention at Columbus. His defeat was accomplished by the circulation of false reports concerning certain publications when it was too late to successfully refute them. His opponents who thus caused his defeat afterward acknowledged the great wrong they had done and humbly begged his pardon. A year or two later he was nominated and elected to congress, receiving a large majority, by the Whigs of the district comprising the counties of Clermont, Brown, Clinton and others. The principal feature of the Whig platform being high tariff, Mr. Fisher's voice was often heard in eloquent support of that subject. His speeches were considered very able, and were printed in different languages and scattered broadcast over the land. Mr. Fisher occupied a seat in congress next to that of John Quincy Adams, and when Mr. Adams was stricken with paralysis and fell from the floor Mr. Fisher received him in his arms. He was also an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, and the two statesmen were closely connected in political life. They were room-mates in the thirtieth congress, and in after life Mr. Fisher was frequently heard to say that Lincoln was the most lovable public man he ever knew. When Lincoln became a candidate for the presidency Fisher was one of his strongest supporters. He was contemporary with Ben Wade, Schenck, Latham and Nash. Upon the subject of the Mexican war Fisher and Thomas Corwin stood side by side. During the Lincoln campaign President Hayes, then a young man practicing law in

Cincinnati, came to Mr. Fisher and begged the privilege of accompanying him on his speech-making tour in order that he might learn of his methods. Ever after they were staunch friends and great admirers. President Grant's father sought to enlist Mr. Fisher's influence to secure the appointment of his son to West Point, Grant then being a neighbor boy, but for reasons best known to himself Mr. Fisher withheld his influence. Grant was, however, appointed by Mr. Hamer through other influences. Mr. Fisher was a deeply religious man, a fine theologian, and was the author of several religious works, one being upon the Divinity of Christ. In later years his home was in Cincinnati, and after having lived a long and honored life, unselfish and full of great deeds, he passed away at the home of a much loved and devoted daughter, Susan Brown, May 8, 1886, at the advanced age of ninety-two years.

The Fisher family has been represented in the various wars of our country. David Fisher sent his sons to the Civil war as defenders of the Union, and one of the number, Captain Gus Fisher, commanded a company. He became one of the active politicians of Cincinnati, and was clerk of the police court of that city until his death, which occurred only a short time since. Captain David Fisher, who was a member of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, is also deceased.

E. G. Brown, the father of the subject of our sketch, was a distant relative of Alexander Hamilton, a native of the Buckeye state, and gave his political support to the Whig party until the formation of the new Republican party, when he joined its ranks. He was a farmer and merchant and spent his last days in retirement from business cares at the home of his son in Portsmouth, where he died in 1892, at the age of seventy-three years. Seven children survive him: Charles C., William B., David F., George T., Gus, Ella M., wife of Dr. K. B. Sayers, and Anna M., wife of E. G. Crane.

Charles C. Brown attended the public schools of his native county until sixteen years of age, when he joined the soldier boys of the Union army, becoming a member of Company I, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He went to the front as a drummer boy, but soon bursted in the head of his drum and demanded a musket, which was given him, and he remained in active and honorable service for ten months, when the war closed.

Returning home he entered Parker's Academy, where he continued his studies for four years. He worked on the farm and taught school in his early manhood, and during President Grant's administration was appointed postal clerk, in which capacity he served for twelve years, retiring from that office in

1886. He then bought a one-half interest in the Portsmouth Steam Laundry, and soon after became the sole proprietor. He is now doing a successful business, having a large patronage, which brings him a good return. Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Nannie M. Power, September 11, 1877. Miss Power was a daughter of Captain J. C. Power, who was commander on many of the boats plying on the Ohio and the waters of the lower Mississippi. He died in 1893. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have four children: three sons,—J. C. Power, Charles Carroll and David Fisher; and a daughter, Nannie Mary.

Mr. Brown has ever been an earnest and zealous Republican since attaining his majority, and does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He has been a member of the city and county committees and has often been a delegate to county, district and state conventions. He is to-day as true to his duties of citizenship and to government as he was in times of old, when he followed the starry banner on southern battle-fields.

EDWARD D. MORGAN, engaged in real estate and loans in Mechanicsburg, was born in that place, in 1845. He is a son of Thomas Morgan, who with his parents came to Ohio from London, England, in 1832, and settled near Mechanicsburg, in 1834. The grandfather, Thomas Morgan, was a literary man of ability, took an active interest in politics and died in 1861. His son, Thomas, gave his support to the Republican party, and is still living, at a good old age, in Mechanicsburg. His family comprised five sons and six daughters, as follows: Captain John T. Morgan, now connected with the Deering Company, of Cleveland, served in the Civil war with the Sixty-sixth Ohio Infantry Volunteers; Edward D. and W. A. Morgan, of Mechanicsburg; M. C. Morgan, a farmer by occupation; and Walter M., deceased, who was one of the youngest participants in the war of the Rebellion, having enlisted as a drummer at the age of ten years.

Edward D. Morgan enlisted for the hundred-days service in the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Ohio Regiment. After the war he became interested in politics, has been a member of the county central committee, and has in other ways rendered able assistance in the cause of the Republican party during the various campaigns, although he has never held any public office. His father and brothers are also enrolled under the Republican banner, and have always given their votes to the cause of the principles incorporated in the platform of that party. Since 1876 Mr. Morgan has done efficient work for the success of his political

favorites. Goshen township, in which he resides, is the banner township of the state, and on every election day rolls up a good Republican majority.

He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand Army of the Republic.

He married Miss Eliza A. Pierce, a native of Madison county, Ohio, whose two brothers, Moses W. and John L., were Republicans, serving through the Civil war and dying from the effects thereof. They have two children: Alice May, whose husband, John Martin, is connected with Mr. Morgan in the insurance business, as is also his son, S. Paul Morgan, and they, too, help to swell the ranks of the Republican party.

DANIEL W. HOGAN, who is now residing in Blanchester, Clinton county, is filling the office of county commissioner, to which he was elected in November, 1891. In 1894 he was re-elected to the office and his term will continue until September, 1898, as he fills the position for eight months by appointment. He has given close attention to the needs of the county and is conscientious, reliable and prompt in the discharge of his official duties.

For some years Mr. Hogan has been regarded as one of the leading Republicans in his section of Ohio. He has for nine years been a member of the school board of Blanchester, for twelve years has been a member of the city council and for six years was township trustee. He is also candidate for the office of county sheriff. He was reared in the faith of the Democracy, but at the time of Governor Foraker's first nomination he became one of his strong supporters for the office of chief executive of the state and has since been a zealous and earnest Republican. He frequently attends the state and other conventions of his party and was in attendance at the national convention in St. Louis in 1896. He is often chairman of the county delegation to the state conventions, has been a member of the county central committee and was an active member of the county executive committee in 1895-6. In 1896, at his own expense, he raised a McKinley pole at Blanchester one hundred and ten feet in height. He aided in the organization of the McKinley Club and is one of the most effective organizers of the working forces of the party in his section of the county. He has a wide influence, is well and favorably known and the utmost confidence is reposed in him.

Mr. Hogan was born in Clermont county, Ohio, not far from Blanchester, September 23, 1854, and is a son of Walter Hogan, who was a strong Democrat, as were all the members of the family at an early day.

He was reared to farm life and when a young man engaged in lumbering, manufacturing and furnishing hardwood lumber to railroad companies. He does an extensive business in the lumber trade and is also the owner of a fine farm of one hundred and ninety-two acres near Midland City, from which he derives a good income. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the promotion of the agricultural interest and was president of the Blanchester Agricultural Fair Association for a number of years. For the past fifteen years he has made his home in Blanchester. He has a wife and three children, Scott, Arthur and Edna. He belongs to the subordinate lodge and encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and is also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias. In social, business and political circles he is highly esteemed for his sterling worth, his devotion to principle and his fidelity to duty, and is a popular citizen, who has a large circle of friends.

MOZART GALLUP, president and general manager of the Sandusky Tool Company, would be a remarkable man were not self-made citizens a characteristic product of America. However, his life demonstrates the possibilities of the republic, where caste and class do not hamper genius or ability, and where the man of indomitable purpose, energy and keen discrimination may win success and also attain to position of honor and prominence. Mr. Gallup is certainly a leading figure in industrial circles of Sandusky, and in his business career has so closely followed the ethics of commercial life that his reputation is unassailable. The company, which now owes its prosperity to his able administration of its affairs, was incorporated in February, 1869, with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The main building of the plant is a stone structure three stories in height, all of which is utilized in the manufacture of all kinds of carpenters' wood planes, handles and planters' hoes. Employment is furnished to a large force of workmen, and the product of the industry is shipped to many parts of the world and largely to the southern market. The business has established an enviable and important reputation and has been placed on a healthy basis through the capable management and untiring efforts of Mr. Gallup and his associates.

Mr. Gallup is a representative of one of the oldest New England families, whose ancestry can be traced back to John Gallup, who lived in Berwick on the river Tweed in 1465, and is a lineal descendant of John Alden and Priscilla. Ten years after the landing of the Pilgrims on the rock-bound coast of New

England, John Gallup, a direct descendant of the one just mentioned, came to America with Governor John Winthrop and was the founder of the family in the new world. The grandfather, Benadam Gallup, was a native of Groton, Connecticut. The parents of our subject were Palmer and Desire (Ball) Gallup. The maternal grandfather was Eli Ball, and his father was a second cousin of General George Washington.

Thus from honored ancestry was Mozart Gallup descended. Fortunate is he who has behind him an honored ancestry, and happy may he be if the lines of his own life are in harmony therewith. Although not attaining distinction in the affairs of state, Mr. Gallup occupies a prominent place in commercial circles and is one of the leading citizens of Sandusky, Ohio. He was born in Agawam, Massachusetts, May 25, 1829, and in the public schools of that town acquired his preliminary education. He afterward continued his studies in West Springfield, Massachusetts, and in the Connecticut Literary Institute, a Baptist school in Suffield, Connecticut.

In 1844 Mr. Gallup came to Ohio, locating in Elyria, where he engaged in merchandising, following that pursuit there for twenty years. In 1862 he was elected county auditor of Lorain county, and by re-election was continued in the office for three consecutive terms. At the last election he received a majority of more than three thousand. He continued his residence in Elyria until 1874, when he removed to Sandusky and accepted the position of manager in the office of James Woolworth, a manufacturer of all kinds of handles. With that enterprise he was connected for six and a half years and then accepted the position of treasurer and general manager for the Sandusky Tool Company, filling that position most acceptably for seventeen years. Since 1887 he has been president and general manager. His thorough understanding of the business in all its details enables him to so direct his employees and control the enterprise as to secure the best returns, and the industry is now a successful investment. They manufacture all kinds of hand and bench screws, carpenters' tools and handles, and their trade is constantly increasing.

Mr. Gallup was married in 1855 to Miss Mary Bagg, a native of Lenox, Massachusetts, but then a resident of Elyria, Ohio. She died in 1857, leaving one son, Frank M., now in Colorado. For his second wife Mr. Gallup chose Miss Hannah M. Gilbert, who was born in Rochester, New York. Their union has been blessed with one daughter, Mary H., who is still an inmate of her parental home.

Politically, Mr. Gallup is a pronounced Republican, who unflinchingly advocates the principles of

the party which believes in the protection of home industry, in a sound-money system and in honoring the flag of the country. His fourth presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and he has supported each Republican presidential candidate to the present, voting for McKinley in 1896. He is prominently connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding membership in Elyria Lodge, No. 103, also in the encampment, and in both branches he has filled all the chairs and has represented the subordinate lodge in the grand lodge, and subordinate encampment in the grand encampment.

J A. SHRIVER, a well-known resident of Manchester, Adams county, is a staunch Republican who for more than twenty years has been one of the leaders of his party in the county, and during Mr. McKinley's first campaign as a candidate for governor of Ohio our subject was selected as chairman of the county Republican executive committee, and as a result of his management the Republicans elected their county ticket by a majority of two hundred, while the previous year the Democrats secured a majority of one thousand. Mr. Shriver has been the committeeman from his part of the county for several years and has steadily made an increase in the ranks of his party, and he has many times been a delegate to the state, district, congressional and county conventions, in which he was always conspicuous for his work. He has made it his business to bring out the voter and to see that the campaign was conducted in the proper way, and no man in Adams county is better known than he, nor is there a man who takes a deeper interest in the welfare of his party. In the district he has always been a participant in the contests and has been energetic in the conventions, frequently being chairman of the county delegation. He is on the inside, helping to make the county and district slates, and is consulted about every political movement in this part of the state. He was appointed assistant sergeant-at-arms in the Republican national convention held at St. Louis in 1896.

Mr. Shriver was born in Manchester on July 27, 1853, and is a son of J. M. Shriver, one of the old landmarks of southern Ohio, and who is still living at Manchester, at the ripe age of eighty-one years. He came to this city from the state of Kentucky at an early day and here followed the tinware business for over forty years. He was the first town marshal the village ever had, an old-line Whig until 1856, when he became a Republican and has since supported that party. He has been a member of the town council, and is one of the oldest leading men in the county.

J. A. Shriver was reared in the village of Manchester, receiving an excellent education in the public schools, after which he began his business career with his father in the latter's stove and tinware store, in 1873, and has since followed that occupation, meeting with the success that is due to industry, honesty of purpose and strict integrity, and being considered one of the progressive, energetic business men of the town and county. He is identified with other mercantile interests of his community, is president of the Manchester Stove Works, one of the largest manufacturing interests of the city, engaged in making a fine line of cooking and heating stoves, and he is treasurer of the Adams, Brown and Lewis Counties Fair Association. Mr. Shriver is reliable and well liked by all who know him in business or social circles, and politically he has probably done as much for the Republican party as any other man in the county.

HON. THOMAS GEFFS, of Wayne township, Clinton county, is a man whose political record is one of earnest devotion to the cause of Republicanism since the organization of the party. He voted with the Whig party prior to that time, was a strong anti-slavery man and an earnest advocate of the Union cause. He was often a delegate to the conventions of the Whig party, and when the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and was also active in its conventions, both state and county. He has hardly missed a state convention from 1856 down to the present time and has often been chairman of the county delegation. He has filled the offices of township trustee and county commissioner, and in 1870 was elected to the state legislature from Clinton county, serving as a member of the house in the years 1870-71. He was a member of various important committees, including that on turnpikes and roads, and was a member of the house at the time of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution, taking a strong stand in its support. He was also the author of many bills which promoted the local interests of Clinton county, and also helped to defeat several dangerous bills.

Mr. Geffs has always been outspoken in his political beliefs, and no one is left in doubt as to his position on any question. He is fond of a political argument and seldom fails to down his opponent in such an encounter. He is very active in getting out voters to the polls. In his early life he supported Clay and Scott and in 1856 cast his ballot for John C. Fremont. He believes strongly in the Republican policy concerning the tariff and the gold standard, and rejoices

greatly in the Republican victories, believing thereby that the best will of the country will be subserved.

Mr. Geffs is a native of Virginia, born June 13, 1820, and is a son of John Geffs, who was a Whig and active in his advocacy of its principles, and died in 1840. Our subject had four brothers: Harrison, who died in 1844; Jacob and James, who are living in Illinois; and Robert, who died while serving in the Mexican war.

Thomas Geffs was only ten years of age when he came with the family to Clinton county, where he has since spent his remaining days. He has followed farming throughout his entire life, and is a recognized leader in agricultural circles. His farm is under a high state of cultivation. His two sons are Foster and Irvin. Foster is a commission stock-man, and Irvin is engaged upon a newspaper. They are both Republicans. Another son, Robert, who died in 1876, was a soldier of the Civil war, who valiantly aided in the defense of the Union. Mr. Geffs has ever been a friend to the soldier and has a warm regard for the veterans of the "blue."

W. G. RICHARDS, of Hillsboro, Highland county, who has for nearly forty years been a conspicuous factor in the Republican party in Ohio and who is a merchant of prominence in his home city, was born in Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, on the 3d of December, 1835. His father, W. H. Richards, was originally a Whig, then a Free-soiler, and finally a Republican, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Clermont county, to which he came about the year 1815 with his father, George Richards, who was a native of Frederick county, Maryland. W. H. Richards took a very active part in politics, although never an office-seeker, and he was a strong anti-slavery enthusiast and was prominently identified with the "underground railroad" in Clermont county, as was also W. G. Richards. He came to Hillsboro in 1863, and here death claimed him in 1871. He is survived by his four sons, namely: Jerome C., who served in the Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Battery; Joseph H., Lakin T. and W. G. They are all loyal, earnest Republicans and citizens of Hillsboro, where they are engaged in mercantile pursuits.

W. G. Richards was nearly twenty-one years old at the time the Republican party was formed, but did not become eligible to cast a vote for John C. Fremont, his first presidential ballot being cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1860. While living in Clermont county he was very active, but when he moved into Highland county in 1862 his energies were increased two-fold in his effort to carry Highland county for the Republican

cause in those great political battles fought almost annually in Ohio, and which in their results were such potent factors in sustaining the national government in its effort to crush the rebellion and preserve the Union; and until the institution of county committees he was one of the foremost organizers in southern Ohio. At each campaign he has canvassed the county, directing his efforts toward getting out the voters, and he has continued in that line of work down to the present time, laboring with the county committee ever since its first inception in Highland county; and he has been treasurer of the county committee for many years. But he has never sought official preferment, as he prefers to work for the good of the party. The Hillsboro Gazette, a Democratic paper, once said of him that "he was one of that class of Republicans who thought the campaign was always on," for he was sowing the seed of Republicanism the year round. In 1896 he traveled through the county addressing political meetings, that being his first experience as a public speaker. He is a staunch adherent of the principles of a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money, but is not in favor of the civil-service plan, believing that "to the victor belong the spoils."

Mr. Richards is one of the successful and enterprising business men of Highland county, where, by his honorable methods, strict integrity of character and a conscientious execution of all agreements entered into by him, he has gained the confidence and respect of those whom he meets in business circles, while his genial disposition, generous consideration of his fellow men, and hospitable nature have secured to him the warm regard of a large number of friends.

GEORGE H. FOOTE.—In the great competitive struggle of life, where each must enter the field and fight his way to the front, or else be overtaken by disaster of time or place, there is ever particular interest attaching to the life of one who has turned the tide of success, has surmounted obstacles and has shown his ability to cope with others in their rush for the coveted goal. Whether the elements of success in life are innate attributes of the individual, or whether they are quickened by a process of circumstantial development, it is impossible to clearly determine; yet the study of a successful life is none the less interesting and profitable by reason of the existence of this same uncertainty. The march of improvement and progress is accelerated day by day, and each successive moment seems to demand of men a broader intelligence and a greater discernment than did the preceding. Successful men must be live

men in this age, bristling with activity, and the lessons of even cursory biography may be far-reaching to an extent not superficially evident. The subject of this review is one who has indelibly impressed his influence upon the commercial life of the city of Cleveland, who has been deeply appreciative of all that represents the higher values of life, who has labored unremittingly and proved a force in the industrial world, who has realized the responsibilities which success imposes and who has ordered his way upon the highest plane of honor and integrity. To such men does the Republican party largely owe its pre-eminence as the conservator of the progress and material prosperity of the republic, and the allegiance thus granted is the strongest voucher for the correctness of the principles underlying the party organization.

George Henry Foote, who has the distinction of standing at the head of the firm of Foote, Reed & Company, which conducts the largest wholesale millinery establishment west of New York city, is a native of Alford, a little New England hamlet nestled in the hills of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, the date of his birth having been April 4, 1846. Berkshire county had figured as the home of his ancestry for many generations, the paternal line tracing back to stanch old Puritan stock, which was well represented in both the Revolution and the war of 1812. The father of our subject is Charles Sherman Foote, who likewise was born in Alford, which remained his home for many years. He has now attained the venerable age of eighty-one years (1897), maintains his residence in Cleveland and has been practically retired from active business since 1870. He married Electa Van Deusen, who also was born in Alford, being a descendant of ancestors who emigrated from Holland to this country at a very early date. She died in 1895, at the age of seventy-six years, having become the mother of four children, two of whom are still living: Mary L. Foote, who is the wife of I. F. Mack, a prominent citizen of Sandusky, Ohio; and George H., the subject of this sketch.

While George H. Foote was still a mere child his parents removed from their old home in Massachusetts to Ohio, the father believing that better opportunities for successful business enterprise were to be had in the west. He located at Wellington, Lorain county, where he engaged in the general merchandising business. He was originally a Whig in his political adherency, but upon the organization of the Republican party allied himself therewith and has ever since been an ardent supporter of its principles and policies, having been an active worker for its cause. Young George prosecuted his studies in the



Geo. H. Fiske

public school until he had attained the age of fourteen years, when his father, who wished to afford him every advantage possible, offered to send him to Oberlin College, where his sister was then a student. The young man's filial devotion and his appreciation of the conditions existing were now shown by his act of self-denial. Business had been prostrated in all sections of the country by reason of the war agitation and it was only by the best management of every detail of the enterprise that his father was able to continue his mercantile operations. Knowing that the expenses of a college course would imply the imposing of a still heavier burden on his father, whose resources were already severely taxed, young Foote finally secured permission to abandon the school-room for the purpose of rendering his father such assistance as was in his power to give. At his earnest request he was permitted to enter his father's store and to aid in the carrying on of the business. He thus continued to work for his father until 1864, when the enterprise was discontinued and the family removed to Cleveland. Here Charles S. Foote became a member of the wholesale millinery firm of J. H. Chase & Company, in whose employ our subject was retained. He thus instituted his association with a line of industry which has figured as his field of operations through all the succeeding years and in which he has attained a splendid success and notable precedence. His salary at the start was but twenty-five dollars per month, but his correct business habits were in evidence even at this time, for he managed to save a portion of his modest salary, by self-denial, utmost economy and the determination to direct his efforts toward desired ends. His fidelity, energy and close application insured his promotion until he eventually became one of the traveling salesmen of the house, in which capacity his genial bearing and business tact soon made him a prominent factor in the trade of the concern. He thus gained a wide acquaintanceship throughout the territory tributary to the house and also gained a most discriminating knowledge of the business in every detail. He remained in the employ of J. H. Chase & Company for three years, when he felt sufficiently fortified to engage in business on his own responsibility, though he had at the time a capitalistic reserve of only eight hundred dollars. He was ambitious and his ability and honesty of purpose were so evident that he was enabled to borrow from an uncle in New York city the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the use of which he paid six per cent. interest. At the same time his father made him a present of five thousand dollars with which to establish himself in business. He felt sure of his ability to win success, and his uncle showed his implicit confidence in the

aspiring young man by extending him willingly the financial aid needed. With the capital thus secured Mr. Foote effected the purchase of John Isom's interest in the wholesale millinery business of Isom Brothers & Company, the firm name being thereupon changed to Isom & Foote. The enterprise was continued under this title until 1882, when Mr. Foote purchased his partner's interest and established the present firm of Foote, Reed & Company, whose business now takes precedence of all others in the line in the entire west. The first year after its organization the firm did a business amounting to four hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and that the expansion has been sure and consecutive is shown in the fact that the annual transactions now reach the notable aggregate of more than a million dollars, while twenty traveling salesmen represent the interests of the great institution throughout its trade territory. The firm does a very extensive importing business, operating exclusively in the wholesale line and have unexcelled facilities, while the stock carried is at all times most select and comprehensive, as is implied in the great business and high reputation attained by the house. The fine building utilized was erected by Mr. Foote individually, in 1888, being a substantial brick structure of modern architectural design, four stories in height, with a frontage of sixty-six feet on Bank street and two hundred on Lake street, at the corner of which two important thoroughfares it is located. The building was especially designed for the purpose for which it is used, and its conveniences and facilities are practically perfect in every respect.

It is needless to say that Mr. Foote holds a commanding position in the business circles of the Forest City, but, superadded to this natural sequel of success, his unswerving integrity and his genial and unassuming manner have given him a distinctive popularity and gained him the confidence and respect of the community where he has labored to so goodly ends and with such magnificent accomplishment. He is cosmopolitan in his tastes, is strongly intellectual and in all senses a man of affairs. His constant devotion to business through the past years has not made him unmindful of the higher duties of citizenship, and he is known and honored as a public-spirited man,—one who is always ready to aid any project or cause looking to the progress and prosperity of the city of his home. His earnest and unflagging efforts have given him so full a measure of success that he is now able to withdraw somewhat from the exacting responsibilities of the business which has, so largely through his direction and executive ability, grown to be the most extensive of the sort west of New York city, and he maintains a fine winter residence at Daytona, Florida,

where the family remain each year between the months of October and June.

Mr. Foote is in no sense to be considered a politician and has never permitted himself to be considered in connection with any political candidacy, but he has been unswerving in his support of the Republican party and its principles and has ever stood ready to contribute to the cause of the "grand old party."

In the year 1874 Mr. Foote was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Dennison, of Cleveland, and they became the parents of four children,—Helen Dennison, Charles Sherman, who died in 1888, Mary Louise and George H., Jr. Mrs. Foote died in 1890, and in 1893 Mr. Foote consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Mary J. Baker, of Cleveland.

C N. BROWNING & COMPANY.—Journalism has attained that place in public affairs wherein it has become an important factor in the political status of a city, county or state if conducted on progressive lines, its influence being felt in each campaign, whether of a local or national character; and many are the political opinions that have been molded or altered by the adroit manipulations of the press.

The Clinton Republican is the oldest paper in Clinton county, and, as its name indicates, it has for many years been one of the leading Whig and Republican organs in southern Ohio. It was established under the name of the Wilmington Whig by Messrs. Truesdell and Drake in October, 1838, subsequently passing into the hands of R. B. Harlan, who disposed of it to R. R. Lindsay; and he in 1839 changed its name to Clinton Republican. In 1846 Hon. David Fisher became the editor, and in 1847, when he was elected to congress, his son, William B. Fisher, took it in charge. In 1850 Frank Corwin secured an interest in it, but disposed of the same in 1852 to Hon. A. P. Russell, and the firm was known as Fisher & Russell until 1860, when Mr. Fisher bought Mr. Russell's shares, continuing alone until 1866, when he became associated with Captain David L. Way. In 1870 Mr. Fisher retired and Hon. Frank Browning took his place, the firm then being Browning & Way until 1875, when the Browning brothers became the sole owners, C. N. Browning buying Mr. Way's interest. Frank Browning died in 1878 and since that time C. N. Browning has had charge of the paper, which is now owned by the Browning family under the name of C. N. Browning & Company.

All the men who have had an interest in the Republican have been well known in the political arena, some of them becoming very active in national and state politics. The paper is now managed and con-

trolled by C. N. Browning, his son, Kent P. Browning, and a son of Frank Browning, Allen E. The paper still takes a prominent part in all political campaigns, national, state and local.

Mr. C. N. Browning, the senior member of the firm, was born in Clermont county, Ohio, on the 27th of February, 1831, and is a son of John N. Browning, a native of Kentucky, born in 1799, who left that state because of his opinions on the slavery question. He moved to Monroe township, Clermont county, where he became an energetic Whig and later a strong abolitionist, in sympathy with the underground railway. His death occurred in 1849. His wife was Sena Carnes, born in Kentucky in 1806. She did not remarry and died in 1872.

Mr. Browning, his son and the subject of this sketch, passed the early days of his youth near New Richmond. He secured a fair English education in the public schools at Franklin, subsequently taking a few terms in Clermont Academy, under the instruction of his life-long friend, now dead, Prof. James K. Parker. During this period he formed friendships with John Hancock, who died a few years since as state school commissioner of Ohio; Henry C. Corbin, acting adjutant-general of the United States army, and many others who afterward attained eminence as soldiers and citizens. While still a young man he adopted the vocation of teaching. In 1852 he cast his first vote for the Whig ticket, subsequently, in 1856, joining the Republican party; and in 1860 he was identified with the Lincoln campaign. At that time he was editing a paper in Indiana, which he subsequently sold. In 1864 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was appointed quartermaster of the regiment, and served in that capacity until honorably discharged.

In 1865 Mr. Browning purchased the Clermont Courier, the Republican paper of that county, in company with his brother Frank, and they conducted the same, meanwhile managing also the Clinton Republican until 1878. In 1867 Mr. Browning, at the suggestion of Hon. R. W. Clarke, was appointed a clerk in the house of representatives at Washington, serving through the thirty-ninth congress. In 1876 Hon. J. Q. Smith secured for him a clerkship in the United States patent office, as a proof-reader. He filled this position until 1878, when, at the death of his brother, he came to Wilmington and assumed charge of the Republican, since which time he has performed the editorial work on the paper. He is an uncompromising Republican, is well known in state and district conventions and is one of the leading men in the county. Socially he is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he takes a zealous interest.

During the term of President Arthur, Mr. Browning was made postmaster of Wilmington, but was "turned down" by Mr. Cleveland during his first term. No reasons were left on the records of the post-office department, and it is supposed that the president's action was due to belief in a charge of "offensive partisanship."

In 1861 Mr. Browning was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Parker, of Illinois, a granddaughter of General Joseph Foos, of Franklin county, Ohio. They have two children,—Grace D. and Kent P. The latter is a bright, active young man, associated with his father on the Clinton Republican, and has been a member of the county committee and attended the district and county conventions as a delegate. He is one of the energetic Republicans of the county, and, with his father, is a firm advocate of a protective tariff, supporting, in fact, all the principles of his party. Grace is a facile writer and does local work on the Republican. After the death of the mother of his children, Mr. Browning, in 1886, was united in marriage with Miss Sarah M. Walker, a member of one of the pioneer families of Clinton county, who survives.

FRANK BROWNING was a native of Clermont county, where his birth took place on the 4th of February, 1833, and there his youth was spent on a farm, attending to the duties connected therewith and securing his education at the district schools and at Clermont Academy, and at an early age taking up teaching as a vocation. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private, but, owing to his clerical abilities, he was appointed a clerk in the quartermaster's department; and when the Sixteenth United States Colored Regiment was organized he was made its quartermaster, serving in that capacity until the close of the war. Soon thereafter he became associated with Mr. Way on the Clinton Republican, and his excellence as a newspaper writer was brought into prominence. He was a hard worker in the political field, was always in the state, district and other conventions of his party as a delegate, and in 1876 was a delegate to the Hayes national Republican convention. For a number of years he was a member of the county committees, and was chairman of the central and executive county committees many times.

In his social relations he was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1862 he was married to Miss Mary Pursell, and they had two children,—Allen E. and Emma M., the latter of whom is a teacher in the Wilmington schools. Allen E. is an active young Republican and a bright, progressive newspaper man. He has been secretary

of the county executive committee, filling that office in 1894; has been clerk of the election board, and is often a delegate to the district and county conventions.

WILLIAM H. WIRT, physician and surgeon, Loudonville, Ashland county, in science represents the most important vocation in life, and in politics the most reliable party for government. His first presidential vote he cast for Abraham Lincoln; for twelve years he was a member of the board of education of his home village, for which position he naturally received the support of both political parties; and in 1879 he received the nomination of his own party for representative in the legislature of Ohio. In 1884 he moved to the city of Columbus, locating at No. 125 West Goodale street, where he resided until his return to Loudonville in 1896. He made many acquaintances throughout the city of Columbus and county of Franklin, and among them he is highly esteemed. For a time he served as chairman of the Republican county committee, and in 1895 was again honored by the nomination for member of the general assembly of the state of Ohio by the Republicans of the city of Columbus and county of Franklin. He also served as a member of the board of education from the sixteenth ward, having been elected for two terms. In that position he made many hundreds of friends by his energetic work in behalf of the North Side and North Side teachers. He is an honest and conscientious gentleman, who devotes his time to the interests of his constituency without a murmur, and when their interests are at stake he is always found fighting for them in the front rank.

Dr. Wirt was born at Canal Clinton, Summit county, Ohio, October 28, 1841, a son of George and Mary (Croft) Wirt. The Croft family were of German descent. His mother was born in Canton, Ohio, and his father in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in September, 1805. The latter was a Whig in his earlier life, and on the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks. He was an ardent admirer of Abraham Lincoln. Later in life he removed to Kansas, where he died, in his eighty-eighth year.

The Doctor passed his early life on the farm, acquiring a good physical and moral development and his early education at the common schools, which he supplemented by a two-years course of study at Hillsdale College, Michigan. Next he studied medicine, under the guidance and instructions of Drs. Fuller & Scott, at Loudonville, and in the spring of 1869 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Rush Medical College, at Chicago, and ever since then he

has devoted his life to his chosen profession, with flattering success and reasonable prosperity.

In 1869, the year of his graduation in medicine, the Doctor was united in matrimony with Miss Clementine L. Smith, the granddaughter of Dr. E. B. Fuller, of Loudonville, and they have one son living, named William G., who is by profession a dentist.

AS A JENKINS.—Ohio abounds in loyal Republicans who have been faithfully allied to their chosen party from the time of their recognition as enfranchised citizens, and the state may well view with pardonable pride the names of those which emblazon the roll of honor and whose possessors have been so instrumental in the upbuilding and maintaining of a party the strength of which is yearly increasing. In compiling a history of the Republican party in Ohio such a work would be incomplete were it not to include the name of Asa Jenkins, whose identification with that organization encompasses a period of thirty years, devoted to faithful service and unselfish labors in its behalf.

Mr. Jenkins, who is the present auditor of Clinton county, has held that office intermittently for about twenty-two years, which in all probability surpasses the record of any other active county auditor in Ohio. He was first elected to that position in 1868 and occupied the same until 1875, that comprising three full terms and some extra time. In January, 1876, he was appointed by the house of representatives as journal clerk, serving in that capacity for two years, during which time General Grosvenor was in the speaker's chair. At the expiration of his term Mr. Jenkins returned home and engaged in business as a pension attorney for some years, and in 1884 he was again elected county auditor and by re-election he has continued as such, serving four terms of three years each, with some extra time, which, with the six years before mentioned, make a total of twenty-two years in that office. His present term expires in 1899. In all of his re-elections Mr. Jenkins received splendid majorities, and he has returned the confidence thus reposed in him by being one of the most efficient, trustworthy and hard-working officials the county has ever known.

In 1895 Mr. Jenkins became a candidate for state auditor, and at an early day he ran for secretary of state. He is one of the best known men in this part of Ohio; has always been connected with the active workers of his party; for many years he has been a member, and has been chairman, of the county executive committee; and he has taken an energetic part in the state, district and county conventions, frequently

being chairman of the district delegations. He has fought with the party in each campaign and is a strong advocate of its principles, including high tariff, reciprocity and sound money.

The birth of Mr. Jenkins occurred at Birmingham, near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of February, 1842. His father was William Jenkins, a Whig and later a Republican, who came to Jackson county, Ohio, in 1856, his death taking place there in 1892. He reared the following five sons; John, Asa, William, Thomas, deceased, and Daniel. The surviving brothers of our subject are residents of Jackson county. Asa Jenkins passed the first years of his life in Pennsylvania, subsequently moving to Jackson county, Ohio, where he remained until the Civil war called him to assist in defending the old flag and in preserving the Union. On the 15th of September, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Memphis, Jackson, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge, Snake Creek Gap, Dallas and Kenesaw mountain. On the 3d of July, 1864, he was wounded by a minie ball, which caused his confinement in the hospitals of Kingston, Georgia, Marietta, Georgia, Nashville, Tennessee, and Camp Dennison, finally being discharged in May, 1865. After leaving the hospital last named Mr. Jenkins took up his residence in Wilmington, Clinton county, and finished his literary education with a three-years course of study at Franklin College, at the end of which time he was elected auditor of the county. During the war Mr. Jenkins voted for Governor Brough and Abraham Lincoln, and he has cast his vote for every Republican candidate for governor and president since that time. He continues his pleasant associations with the "boys in blue," and is a popular member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

In 1861 Mr. Jenkins was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Ray, of Jackson county, Ohio, and their children are now seven in number, four daughters and three sons, the latter being: William Grant, a deputy in the auditor's office and an active young Republican who has been on the county committee, taken an active part in the conventions, and is a hard-working member of the party; Charles Sherman and Ray Garfield. Besides, one son and one daughter are deceased.

Mr. Jenkins is an honored and respected resident of Wilmington, and with his family occupies a high place in the society of his home city.

ALBERT D. WARNER, M. D.—Faithful to the inherent attributes of his family, this gentleman has been an aliegiant of the Republican party from the time he was first entitled to utilize his fran-

chise as an American citizen, and has been active and consistent in his support of all its principles, earnestly devoting his time and energies to the cause with which he has been allied for nearly thirty years. Always a resident of Ohio, Dr. Warner has found opportunities to labor for his party in various portions of the state, and has served as district committeeman, was for two years a justice of the peace, and nine years president of the education board of Newbury, a member of the township committee, delegate to the state conventions to place in nomination state officers, served in the same capacity in the convention that nominated the Honorable S. A. Northway as representative to congress, and also Judge Taylor, of Warren, to the same body. The Doctor was chairman of the Republican county convention that elected delegates to the state convention that nominated Governor Bushnell, and was a member of the reception committee at the national convention held at St. Louis, Missouri, in June, 1896, to nominate Major McKinley for president. The Doctor has done considerable stumping for his party and friends during various campaigns, and has often been called upon to deliver the speech of the day in different places throughout Geauga county on Decoration Day. He is a loyal citizen, an indefatigable worker, and well merits the gratitude which is accorded him by his fellow Republicans all over the state of Ohio.

Dr. Warner was born in Chester, Geauga county, October 23, 1846, and is the youngest of six children born to Joseph and Mary (Covill) Warner, the mother's birth taking place in Hebron, New York, February 26, 1809, while that of the father occurred in Sandgate, Vermont, October 7, 1803. This worthy couple lived in a happy state of wedlock for a period comprising sixty-four years. The grandfather, William Warner, was a native of Connecticut and of English descent. He married a Miss Lucy Coan, first cousin of Titus Coan, the missionary who acquired such fame in the Sandwich Islands. The maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Covill, was of English descent.

Passing now to the early life of our immediate subject, Dr. Warner, we find that he was reared in the township of his nativity, where he first attended the public schools and then the Geauga Seminary, preparing for his college course at the latter institution. His finances reaching ebb tide he was obliged to recuperate his exchequer by teaching in the district schools, continuing to follow that vocation for four years. On June 5, 1868, he was married to Miss Phila Bell Dines, daughter of William Dines, of Russell, Geauga county, Ohio, after which he taught for one year and then occupied his summer months in farming, in the meantime gratifying his early desires by

studying medicine, reading with Dr. Ira Lyman, of Chester. He eventually entered the medical department of the University of Wooster at Cleveland, at which he was graduated February 25, 1875, and in that year opened an office at Fullerton, remaining there until 1889, and then removing to Burton, where he has since carried on a large and remunerative practice. In 1880 Dr. Warner received a diploma from the Ohio State Medical Association, and in 1882 was presented with an honorary degree from the medical department of the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland. Three times the Doctor has been elected coroner of Geauga county. He has served one term as president of the Geauga County Medical Society, and is its present secretary, and he was a delegate to the American Medical Association which met in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1886. He is now president of the board of pension examiners for Geauga county.

Three sons have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Warner, as follows: Elmer E., a rising young dentist; Wilber J., a graduate of Burton high school; and Harold L., now in the public schools. The Doctor is prominent in Masonic circles and holds a membership in Village Lodge, No. 174, of Burton, in which he occupies the chair of worshipful master; Chardon Chapter, No. 106, and Eagle Commandery, No. 29. He is also a member of Geauga Lodge, No. 271, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Warner is one of Burton's representative men, broad and liberal in his views, stanch in his friendships and faithful to every trust reposed in him.

THOMAS R. SHINN, one of the prominent and successful merchants of Ashland, Ohio, is a recognized leader in the ranks of the Republican party in his locality, being at the present time the efficient secretary of the Republican county central committee, and also secretary of the state central committee, in which capacity he has rendered valuable service to his party. Although he has ever taken a leading and influential part in political affairs, he has never cared for official distinction. His first presidential vote was cast for General U. S. Grant, and by his last ballot he supported Major William McKinley.

Mr. Shinn was born in Mount Washington, Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 31st of October, 1844, and is a son of Job R. and Maria (Jenkins) Shinn, the former a native of Mount Holly, New Jersey, and the latter of New York. After their marriage they located at Mount Washington, Ohio, whither the father followed the occupation of farming for many years. Our subject spent the greater part of his youth in his native county, where he began his education in the common

schools and later attended the Mount Washington Academy.

In 1864 Mr. Shinn enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel Fisher, later of Cincinnati, Ohio, and was first ordered to Washington, District of Columbia. For a time the regiment was stationed at Arlington Heights, and later took part in the battles of Petersburg and Richmond, being at the latter place at the time of its surrender. Hostilities having ceased, Mr. Shinn was honorably discharged in October, 1865, and returned to his home in Mount Washington, and at once entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he completed his academic course, graduating with the class of 1866.

Mr. Shinn began his business career in the capacity of clerk for S. P. Shur, of Delaware, Ohio, with whom he remained for four years, and then embarked in general merchandising on his own account in the same city, carrying on business there for nineteen months. Selling out his stock he went to Emerson, Mills county, Iowa, where he was engaged in the same line for seven months, and at the end of that period returned to the Buckeye state, stopping first at Marion, where also he started in business. There he wedded Miss Mary Bieber, daughter of Peter Bieber.

After his marriage, Mr. Shinn located in Agosta, Marion county, Ohio, where he was actively and successfully engaged in general mercantile pursuits for fifteen years. He was postmaster at Agosta, Ohio, twelve years, mayor of the village, and railroad agent and express agent. In 1886 he came to Ashland, buying a stock of boots and shoes of Childs, Graff & Company. Soon afterward he also purchased the dry-goods stock of John Shumaker, and, consolidating the two, moved to his present stand, a large double store 44 x 96 feet. He carries a large and varied stock of dry goods, boots, shoes, carpets and wall-paper, and no business house in the city has a higher reputation as a substantial and reliable concern than that of Mr. Shinn, which fact is primarily due to his untiring industry and to the reputation he has won for honorable dealing. In connection with his business in Ashland, he is also interested in the dry-goods firm of John H. Hebbler & Company, of Cincinnati.

In 1875, Mr. Shinn's first wife died, leaving one daughter; and he later married Miss Emma Stockwell, of Agosta, Ohio, a daughter of Milton Stockwell. Five children bless this union: Eva, Ray, Ellsworth, Carl and Guy Blaine. The youngest boy died October 28, 1895.

Taking an active interest in educational affairs, Mr. Shinn has efficiently served as a member of the school board for the past five years. For a period of

thirty-eight years he has been a consistent and leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is now serving as trustee of his church. His success in life has been the result of honest, persistent effort in the line of honorable and manly dealing. His aims have always been to attain the best, and he has carried forward to successful completion whatever he has undertaken. He was elected S. V. commander of the department of Ohio at the last G. A. R. encampment at Chillicothe, 1897.

FRANK M. HAMILTON, who held the incumbency of sheriff of Warren county from 1893 until January 1, 1897, being then succeeded by Frank Gallaher, was said to have been one of the best officials this county has ever had—a fact that was amply attested to by four years or two terms (the laws of Ohio limiting the incumbency to two terms, or four years) of faithful and efficient service in performing the duties incumbent upon that important and exacting position. While sheriff Mr. Hamilton had charge of a large number of federal prisoners from Cincinnati, and he was highly complimented for his ability in taking care of them. He had no opposition to his successive primary elections, in the second of which he secured the largest majority ever accorded to a Republican in Warren county—two thousand one hundred and eighty-three over his Democratic opponent at the November elections; and his administration was most satisfactory and reflected a great deal of credit upon his executive ability, gaining for him the good will and friendship of all the citizens of the county. He has been conspicuous as a local worker, organizer and vote-getter; for many years he has been chosen a delegate to the state, county and district conventions, and he is always prominent in district contests and campaigns. At this writing he is a candidate for United States marshal of southwestern Ohio.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Mason, Warren county, on the 20th of August, 1845, a son of Russell C. Hamilton, who is still living in the village of Lytle, Warren county. The latter is a native of Miami county, Ohio, and at the age of seven years was brought to this county by his father, Isaac Hamilton, a well-known old-line Whig, the inherent principles of which are possessed by his son and grandson. Isaac Hamilton's father, great-grandfather of Frank M., was a Revolutionary soldier, a Scotch-Irishman and an inveterate hater of the Tories of his day and generation. Isaac was a soldier of the war of 1812. Russell C. was twice married—first to Miss Maria Scott, and secondly to Miss E. J. Bundy, and the following five sons were

born to them: Captain Henry H., a member and captain of Company A, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, who died at Chattanooga in November, 1886; Frank M., our subject; Joseph B., David B. and Charles F. all those surviving being stanch Republicans. Frank M. responded to his country's call at the time of the Rebellion and enlisted as a boy in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he is now an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was at one time commander of Waynesville Post. After hostilities had ceased Mr. Hamilton returned to Warren county and resided on a farm until elected to the office of sheriff.

In his social affiliations Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternity, in the latter of which bodies he has attained the degree of a Master Mason.

The marriage of Mr. Hamilton was celebrated in 1866, on which date he was united to Miss Eliza Montgomery, of Montgomery county, Ohio, and the following eight children have been born to them: Claudia, now Mrs. A. S. Cornell; Addie M., who married Prof. J. H. Stanley, of Texas; Francis M., a rising young attorney; Harry, who is a clerk in the post-office; Cora, who died in infancy; Arthur, a student; Ina and Russell C. The elder sons are active Republicans, Harry being president of the Lebanon Republican Club.

W H. MUNGER, one of Geneva's representative and public-spirited citizens, has, from the time he first exercised his prerogative as a voter, cast his ballot in favor of Republican candidates and has been loyal in his adherence to the principles of his party, frequently attending the state and county conventions as a delegate and there using his influence in behalf of the cause he espouses.

Mr. Munger has been a lifelong resident of Geneva, his birth having taken place there on the 26th of October, 1852. He is the son of H. S. and Hulda (Gould) Munger, both of whom were natives of Ashtabula county. The father was a well-to-do business man of Geneva, who was reared on a farm until attaining his maturity, when he embarked in the mercantile trade, and while thus engaged he was appointed station master and ticket and express agent at Geneva, filling that position for a number of years and at the same time conducting his large mercantile establishment. He was instrumental in organizing the First National Bank of Geneva, in 1862, and later was elected president of the same, an office he occupied to the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1883. He became a man of influence and the owner

of considerable valuable real estate and town property. Rufus B. Munger, the paternal grandfather of our subject, was born in Saratoga, New York, where he was married, and subsequently moved to Geneva, when this part of the country was a wilderness, locating at North Geneva, where his children were born. The maternal grandfather, George W. Gould, was born in Connecticut and later moved to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and became one of the favorably known pioneers of that section of the state and acquired success in the mercantile world.

The public schools were the source of Mr. Munger's primary educational discipline, after passing through which he attended the normal school and then entered upon his business career by securing employment with the Geneva Tool Company, remaining there six years, in which time he thoroughly acquainted himself with the detailed work in every department. In 1878 Mr. Munger accepted the responsible position of cashier in the First National Bank of Geneva, holding the same until 1886, when his fidelity and ability were rewarded by his being tendered the office of president, and in this capacity he has faithfully served for the past eleven years, giving to the fulfillment of his duties the best energies of his nature. The bank received its first charter in 1862, and this was renewed in 1882. The institution is one of the oldest in Geneva and has a large paid-up capital, and enjoys the patronage of citizens all over Ashtabula county, its efficient and honorable corps of directors being a surety of the concern's solid financial backing and probity.

In 1877 Mr. Munger was married to Miss Emma A. Gill, a daughter of Elihu Backus and Laura A. (Frisbie) Gill, both formerly of Hartford, Connecticut, their ancestors being of Puritan stock. Mr. and Mrs. Munger have one son, Rufus R., who is a graduate of the normal school.

Mr. Munger is a well-known Mason, in which order he has attained to the thirty-second degree, thus becoming a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in the Scottish Rite. He accomplished a successful pilgrimage across the sands of the desert and was declared a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of Geneva Lodge, No. 294, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. Munger possess the esteem and good will of a large circle of friends, to whom they extend the cordial hospitality of their home, which is one of the most charming in Geneva, the house being large and commodious, surrounded by extensive grounds, wherein are artistically arranged flower beds, dwarf shrubs and well-kept lawns.

OSCAR T. CORSON.—The history of a state, as well as that of a nation, is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity on society. The world judges of the character of a community by those of its representative citizens, and yields its tributes of admiration and respect for the genius or learning or virtue of those whose works and actions constitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride. He to whose career we now direct attention stands high in the educational circles of the Buckeye state, in which he has held distinctive prestige as an educator, and that he has proved himself equal to all demands placed upon him in this high sphere of endeavor has been shown in his record as a teacher, as well as his effective administration of the office of state commissioner of common schools, an incumbency which he has consecutively retained since 1891, his re-election standing as the most patent voucher of his executive ability and his keen appreciation of the maximum excellence to be attained in connection with public-school work.

As a stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, through whose suffrage he holds his present important office, and as one whose life has been one of continuous endeavor on the higher planes of usefulness, there is eminent consistency in according him representation within the pages of this work. A native of Ohio, Oscar Taylor Corson was born on a farm in Somers township, Preble county, on the 3d of May, 1857, being the son of William and Eliza (McBurney) Corson, the former of whom was also born in Ohio, being a native of Butler county, his father having been born in Pennsylvania and his mother in Delaware. The mother of our subject was born in the northern part of Ireland, and when eight years of age accompanied her parents upon their emigration to the United States. Through his early youth the life of Mr. Corson was that of the average boy reared on the farm. He attended the district schools of his native county during the winter months, while during the summers he assisted in the cultivation of the paternal acres, incidentally gaining that sturdy appreciation of the absolute values in life which ever comes to the intelligent individual who thus lives in close communion with nature's visible forms. After leaving the district schools he continued his studies in the village school at Camden, Preble county, entering the same at the age of sixteen years. In 1878, at which time he had just reached his legal majority, he was enabled to realize his ambition and take advantage of broader educational opportunities than he had hitherto enjoyed. In the year mentioned he matriculated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, but financial exigencies made his prosecution of his chosen

course of study somewhat desultory. He passed his summers at the university, where he pursued the classical course, and during the residue of the time gave his attention to teaching and to farm work, continuing his studies in the interim and going to the university for examination twice each year. In 1888 he received the degree of Master of Arts from this institution,—a fact indicative of his close application and ambitious zeal.

In his youthful days Mr. Corson had manifested a predilection for agricultural or mechanical pursuits, but that he was deflected from these into a higher sphere of usefulness can not but be regarded with satisfaction. In 1875 he began teaching school in a country district in the southeastern part of Preble county, at a stipend of one dollar and half per day. He was but eighteen years of age, but his capability and fidelity were so pronounced in character that his services were retained in this district for a period of three years. In 1879 he was chosen principal of the school at Fairhaven, Preble county, serving in this capacity until 1881, when he became superintendent of the schools at Camden, in the same county, retaining this incumbency for four years, at the expiration of which time he became superintendent of the public schools of Granville, where he remained until 1888, when he accepted a similar position in charge of the schools at Cambridge, where he remained until the 1st of January, 1891, when he resigned the superintendency for the purpose of accepting a position in the employ of Ginn & Company, an extensive publishing house at Boston, Massachusetts. It is a matter of record that Mr. Corson brought the various schools with which he was concerned up to a very high standard, giving evidence of the fact that his executive talent was as pronounced as was his efficiency as an instructor. He founded public-school libraries in Granville and Cambridge within the time of his respective superintendencies of the schools in these places, and for four years managed courses of lectures, through which instrumentality were secured the funds with which to purchase the books. In this manner about fifteen hundred volumes of standard literary and scientific works were procured. Mr. Corson was also called upon to serve as county school examiner in Preble county and as city school examiner in Cambridge. While a student at the Ohio Wesleyan University he became a member of the Greek-letter fraternity, the Phi Gamma Delta. In his religious adherency he is a member of the Presbyterian church, while, as before stated, he renders the staunchest of allegiance to the Republican party.

Mr. Corson's career as an educator has been a notable one, and his crowning work in the line has



O. J. Corson.

been that accomplished as the incumbent of a position of marked prestige and responsibility. On the 18th of June, 1891, he received the nomination of the Republican party as candidate for state commissioner of common schools, and in the following November was elected to this office by about twenty-eight thousand plurality. He assumed the duties of his office in April of the same year, and has ever since served in this capacity and retained his residence in Columbus. He has ever risen to a true estimate of every situation and has proved himself to be the right man in the right place. He has shown a broad conception of the work to be done and has had a very high ideal of what was desirable and expedient in the educational work of the state. He has always been firm in declaring his own convictions, but he has never allowed it to drift into a petty and factious personality. The circumstance most clearly demonstrating the efficiency of his efforts as commissioner and his popularity as a man and an official, is that implied in his re-election, in 1894, to the position of commissioner, and that by the largest majority ever accorded any candidate for state office in Ohio, his plurality reaching the noteworthy aggregate of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand, seven hundred and seventy-seven. As indicative of the personality and ability of the man, we can not do better, in conclusion, than to incorporate the following tributes—the first from a prominent citizen of Preble county who has known Professor Corson all his life:

"Professor Corson grew up on a farm in this county, attending the high school at Camden, and taught in the country school with very great success. He at once made his mark as a strong teacher, and he began to be known throughout the country, through the institute and other educational means. Mr. Corson has strong individuality, his appearance is in his favor, and he always possesses the faculty of saying just the right thing on the proper occasion. His work in his native county in the interest of education soon made him superintendent of the Camden schools and county examiner. Both of these positions he resigned because of promotion elsewhere. Socially Mr. Corson is of most pleasing address, and is everywhere known for his agreeableness, his manliness, his integrity, his industry and his business sense. His assistance in behalf of school libraries, lecture courses and other broadening educational facilities first brought him into prominence outside his own section, and it was this influence largely that made his services as superintendent invaluable. He earned one promotion after another, and it was with regret that his friends learned that he had gone into the employment of Ginn & Company, publishers, because all felt that

a broader field was opening to him as an educator. Another of Mr. Corson's strong points was his intense interest in the young and his ability to put himself in their place. The estimation in which Mr. Corson is held by school men everywhere, and by those who know him as a school superintendent or from a social or business standpoint, is excelled only by the high regard for him which is so uniform in his native village and native county. He is best liked where best known. In his election as state school commissioner he ran ahead of his ticket wherever acquaintanceship had been made. Among his other strong points are his integrity, his untiring industry, his high aims, morally and intellectually, his wise foresight and his naturally affable, pleasing social qualities."

Another Ohio man of high social standing speaks as follows concerning the honored subject of this review:

"I knew him intimately during the time he was superintendent of the Cambridge schools, have kept up his acquaintance since that time, and am pleased to be able to say, without any mental reservation whatever, that he was not only the peer, but the superior of any of the principals of our school of whom I have any knowledge. During about four years that he was superintendent he brought the schools up to a higher standard than they had ever before attained, and in so doing inaugurated and sustained a course of lectures, under the auspices of the school, that not only gave us the very best talent in the lecture bureau, but gave to our school a library of good books, consisting of about fourteen hundred volumes, purchased with the proceeds. Anyone with less executive ability than O. T. Corson would have become disheartened at the many discouragements which presented themselves to such an arduous undertaking; but he never wavered or swerved because of any obstacles, and the result, which was almost wholly due to his leadership and his ability to organize, was a surprise even to his best friends on the undertaking. His executive ability in organizing and conducting our schools, combined with his firm treatment of the patrons, teachers and pupils, won for him the very highest esteem of all, and it was the cause of great regret when he resigned his position to enter a higher and more lucrative field of employment, where his sterling qualities and superior abilities called him, and where he has already gained for himself the same high standing attained in the humbler walks of life."

The attractive home of Mr. Corson, in the capital city, is a center of refinement and intellectuality, being presided over with gracious dignity by his wife, *nee* Ella M. Jacoby, to whom he was united in marriage on the 2d of August, 1881.

W S. JONES, a staunch supporter of the Republican party in Ohio, a brave veteran of the Civil war, and a representative citizen of Waverly, Pike county, was born at Bainbridge, Ross county, this state, in 1830, and is a son of Robert and Nancy (Smith) Jones. He was reared in the city of his nativity, was educated in the public schools and subsequently took up the study of medicine, entering upon the active practice of that profession in 1856 in Waverly, which was at that time a village of about six hundred inhabitants. In 1856 he was one of the thirty-seven men in Pike county who voted for John C. Fremont, and in 1859 he began to take an active interest in politics, his brother, Dr. Jones, who was then living at Jasper, being a candidate for the legislature, and in that year and the one following, 1860, our subject was made chairman of the Republican county committee, covering the county thoroughly during both of those campaigns.

When the war of the Rebellion became an established fact, Mr. Jones offered his services in the defense of the old flag, and the record made by him on the battle-field is one that greatly redounds to his credit, and one that he may look back upon with pardonable pride. On October 3, 1861, he enlisted as captain in Company A, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to the rank of colonel in the same regiment on April 18, 1862, and to that of brigadier general of the United States Volunteers on March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the field. The Fifty-third Regiment, organized at Jackson, Ohio, was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, on February 15, 1862, and was attached to the Third Brigade, Fifth Division, Army of the Tennessee, from February to October, 1862; was in the Third Brigade, District of Memphis, Department of the Tennessee, to November, 1862; Second Brigade, First Division, right wing, Thirteenth Army Corps, Department of Tennessee, to December, 1862; Third Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to July, 1863; Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to May, 1864; and Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, to August, 1865.

General Jones served from Paducah, Kentucky, to Yellow Creek, Tennessee, March 14 to 17, and participated in the expedition toward East Point, Mississippi, April 1-2; battle of Shiloh, April 6-7; Falling Timber, April 8; Corinth, Mississippi, April 17 and May 30; Russell's House, May 17; marched to Memphis from June 1 to July 21; Holly Springs, Mississippi, July 1; on duty at Memphis until November; was with General Grant in the Mississippi campaign; on the Mississippi Central Railroad to the Yocknapaffa river, November 25 to January 5, 1863; moved to La Grange,

Tennessee, and remained there until March 7, 1863; moved to Moscow and on duty there till June; then to Memphis and was on duty until June 12; was at the siege of Vicksburg from June 12 to July 4; advanced on Jackson, Mississippi, to July 10; Black river, July 4 to 10; siege of Jackson, July 10 to 17; operation on Big Black river till September 25; moved to Memphis and thence to Chattanooga on November 17; battle of Chattanooga, November 25; Tunnel Hill, November 27; Mission Ridge, November 25; to the relief of Knoxville, November 28; on duty at Scottsboro, Alabama, March, 1864; and on veteran furlough until April.

The General was in command of the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, from April 13 to May 16; was in the Atlanta campaign from May to September; at Snake Creek Gap, May 10 to 12; battle of Resaca, May 13 to 15; Kingston, May 19; Dallas, May 25 to 31; New Hope Church, May 31 to June 4; Big Shanty, June 6 to 7; at Pine mountain and Kenesaw mountain, June 9 to July 2; Brushy mountain, June 10 to 17; assault on Kenesaw mountain, June 27; Ruff's Mill, July 3-4; Chattahoochee river, July 6 to 17; Atlanta, July 22, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps; Ezra chapel, July 28; commanding Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, August 13, 1864, to August 11, 1865; flank movement on Jonesboro, in August, 1864; at Flint river, August 29; Jonesboro, August 31 to September; Lovejoy Station, September 2 to 5; after Hood into Alabama, October 3 to 25; Snake Creek Gap, October 15 and 16; on the march to the sea, November 15 to December 10; Milledgeville, November 23-24; Ogeechee river, December 7 to 9; siege of Savannah, December 10 to 13; Fort McAllister, December 13, where he was wounded in the breast by a gunshot; in the campaign in the Carolinas from January to April, 1865; Salkehatchie Swamps, South Carolina, February 3 to 5; South Edisto river, February 9 to 10; North Edisto, February 9 to 13, at which place he cut trees and made a crossing over the river and captured a large force of the enemy; Congaree river, February 15; Columbia, February 16 and 17; Lynch's creek, February 25 to 26; Bentonville, March 19 to 21; occupation of Goldsboro, March 22; marched to Washington and participated in the grand review, and was then sent to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he remained on duty until August 11, 1865. General Jones was a courageous and efficient soldier, and never, during the entire period of his service, did he have a leave of absence. During the war his regiment marched a distance of six thousand miles. The General returned home to recruit troops and took an active part in the campaign of Governor Brough, and

also did service in the second campaign for President Lincoln.

In 1866 General Jones was a candidate for congress from the Pike county district, and in 1867 he was a candidate for state senator, but he suffered defeat on account of the negro-suffrage bill. He was appointed assessor of internal revenue under President Grant, occupying that position four years, and was appointed a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Deaf and Dumb Asylum by Governor Foster, but resigned after he was elected to the state board of public works. In 1888 he was a candidate for the state board of public works, his opponent being Mr. Emmett, who defeated him in 1867, but over whom he on this occasion gained a decisive victory, running far ahead of his ticket. He served two terms on the state board of public works under Governor McKinley, who also appointed him a trustee of the Ohio Hospital for the Insane; but he declined the latter office. At this writing he is a candidate for pension agent of Ohio, at Columbus. Ever since the formation of the Republican party General Jones has been a conspicuous worker, always attending the state, congressional, judicial, senatorial and county conventions, many of which he presided over, and for several years he was at the head of his party in Pike county. He has worked under the state central committee, is a well-known political orator, and it is through the efforts of such men as he that this section of the state is rapidly becoming Republican. He started out forty years ago to make Pike county a Republican county, and he has lived to see his early hopes fully realized. The general is one of the most extensive farm owners in Pike county, possessing seventeen hundred acres of land, on which he is engaged in raising stock on a large scale, although he makes his home in Waverly.

Robert Jones, the father of our subject, was a Whig and a Republican, and an old landmark in this section of Ohio, where he resided from 1808 until his death, in 1890, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. He was born on March 4, 1804, in Berkeley county, Virginia, now West Virginia, and came to Ross county with his father, Robert Jones, who in 1810 bought a farm there, which is still owned by the General and his brother, John H. C. Jones. The maternal grandmother was a Pennebaker, her husband, James Pennebaker, being a member of an old Virginia family of that name, and who, with six sons, served in the Revolutionary war. Although a staunch Whig, he did not take any part in politics. He was a prominent money lender, but never charged more than six per cent., the legal rate. Grandfather Robert Jones died in Ross county. Our subject's father was a justice of the peace, besides which he held other township of-

fices, often attended the Ohio state Whig convention as well as those of the Republican party, and cast his vote for Henry Clay and for William Henry Harrison for president of the United States. He was a public speaker of ability and a forcible debater, gifted with a ready wit, and covered the county during campaigns delivering addresses in behalf of his party. He was married to Miss Nancy Smith, of Ross county, and they reared two daughters and six sons, of whom the following record is given: Dr. Joseph S. Jones, of New Martinsburg, Fayette county, Ohio; Dr. or General W. S. Jones, our subject; Robert S., deceased; William H. Jones, of Ross county; James M., deceased; and John, of Pike county. All of the surviving sons are energetic Republicans.

General Jones followed the profession of medicine up to within a few years ago, when he retired from active practice and devoted himself to his other interests. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Masonic fraternity, the Knights Templars and Loyal Legion, and is popular in all of those societies. In his religious belief he is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, while his father affiliated with the United Brethren church, and was instrumental in changing the code of that denomination regarding its opposition to secret societies.

The marriage of General Jones was celebrated in 1866, when he was united to Miss Lizzie H. Kincaid, of Waverly, whose demise occurred in 1876. In 1881 he was married to Miss Mary Wetmore, a daughter of Samuel F. Wetmore, one of the pioneer newspaper men of Waverly. Three children were born to them: Robert R., Willard T. S. and Mary K.

PHILO HENRY CLARK, M. D., who is now living retired in Ashland, Ohio, was for many years one of its eminent physicians as well as representative and honored citizens. On attaining his majority he gave his allegiance to the Whig party, casting his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840; but on the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and has since been one of its most stalwart supporters, faithfully upholding its principles by his ballot and doing all within his power to promote its interests.

The Doctor was the third child born in Wakeman township, Huron county, Ohio, his birth occurring on the 3d of August, 1819. His father, Dr. H. M. Clark, who was for three years a surgeon in the late war, was born August 29, 1789, in Waterbury, Connecticut, of English ancestry, while the mother, who bore the maiden name of Laura Downs, was born in South Britain, New Haven county, Connecticut, March 27,

1798. In the county of his nativity our subject spent the days of his boyhood and youth, and in its common schools obtained his elementary education, which was supplemented by two years' attendance at a school in South Britain, Connecticut. Returning to Ohio he entered Oberlin College, where for one year he pursued the studies of anatomy, chemistry and physiology under a noted professor. During the years 1839 and 1840 he read medicine with his father, and in the latter year entered upon the practice of his chosen profession in New Haven, Indiana, where he remained six years. After this he removed to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in practicing medicine while it was still a territory, until the year 1850, when he returned to Ohio and located in Ashland. He took his first course of lectures at Willoughby Medical College, and in 1861-2 attended lectures in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, New York, at which institution he was graduated in February of the latter year.

In the following June, Dr. Clark was appointed by Governor Tod assistant surgeon and assigned to duty in the Army of the Mississippi, at Farmington Hospital, but was later transferred to Iuka, that state, where he was subsequently relieved from duty on account of ill health. On the 1st of January, 1863, he again entered the service, and this time was assigned to duty in the hospital at Cumberland, Maryland, which belonged to the Army of the Potomac. In the latter part of February he was transferred to the hospital for paroled prisoners, in the rear of Annapolis, Maryland, where he remained until the following fall, when failing health again forced him to resign. On his recovery he returned to his residence in Ashland, Ohio, where he successfully engaged in practice until his retirement in 1894. He was one of the most able and skillful physicians in this section of the state, and his ability being widely recognized he enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. He succeeded in accumulating a handsome property, which enables him to spend his declining years in ease and retirement from the arduous duties of the medical profession.

On the 12th of December, 1845, Dr. Clark married Miss Sarah Jane McDougal, who died the following year, and he was again married May 18, 1847, his second union being with Miss Elizabeth Clark, his first cousin, and a daughter of Dr. B. B. Clark. She is now in her seventieth year, but enjoys good health, while he, in his seventy-eighth year, is in possession of all his faculties, his hearing and his eyesight being good. He is also very active and energetic, although he is the oldest physician in his section of the state.

The Doctor has always taken an active and prom-

inent part in public affairs, serving as a member of the school board for a number of years, and has also been a member of the board of health and city council. For the past twenty years he has been president of the cemetery association, and in the spring of 1896 was appointed one of the visiting board of the county, of which he is also president. In connection with his profession he belongs to the Ohio State Medical Association, the North Ohio Central Medical Association and the Ashland Medical Society, being president of the latter organization. He has a wide and extended acquaintance throughout his native state, and wherever he goes he wins friends and has the happy faculty of being able to retain them. His popularity has made him a great favorite in all circles.

LOT WRIGHT.—The fact that biographical mention is made of any individual in this volume at once indicates prominent connection either with local or state politics. This gentleman, now serving as probate judge of Warren county, has attained distinction as one of the leaders of the Republican ranks of his state.

He was born near the village of New Garden, in Hanover township, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 16th of February, 1839, a son of James and Mary (Hinchman) Wright, the former a native of the Buckeye state, the latter of New Jersey, but both of Quaker ancestry. The parents of James Wright emigrated from the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, about the year 1800 and took up their residence near Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio. Rebecca Wright, who assisted Sheridan through his campaign in that valley in 1864, is probably from the same ancestry. The grandfather, Joseph Wright, was a soldier of the war of 1812, and many representatives of the name of an earlier generation fought for the independence of the nation in the war of the Revolution. The ancestry on the father's side were English and Irish, and on the mother's side were English and German.

Judge Wright spent his boyhood days on the farm, residing with his parents in Deerfield township, Portage county, Ohio, until thirteen years of age, then near Limaville, Stark county, until sixteen years of age, and then on the prairies of Iowa until twenty years of age. In the spring, summer and fall of 1859 he was a student in the public schools of Alliance, Stark county, Ohio, and in the winter of 1859-60 he engaged in teaching near Limaville. Through the following two years he was a student in the National Normal Institute in Lebanon and engaged in teaching in Butler and Clinton and adjoining counties.

While in Lebanon in the spring of 1860, Judge

Wright cast his first vote, and in the fall of that year, in Butler county, voted for Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. On the 13th of August, 1862, he volunteered as a private of Company I, Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, and served with that command until the 28th of June, 1864. On the 22d of that month he was severely wounded at the battle of Kulp House, near Atlanta, Georgia. On the 28th he was promoted to the rank of captain and given command of Company D, One Hundredth United States Colored Troops, then just recruited. He had hardly organized this company when he was compelled to go to the hospital on account of his wound, which incapacitated him for further service until the latter part of August. The regiment was sent almost immediately to the front to do service on the Nashville & Northwestern Railway, and Captain Wright was placed in command of two companies and ordered by General Thomas to seize horses from the enemy with which to mount his men. From that time until the battle of Nashville these two companies did efficient service as mounted infantry. During this term Lincoln was elected a second time to the presidency and Judge Wright traveled fifty-five miles through the enemy's country in order to vote, and then back again to his regiment. The battle of Nashville was fought December 15 and 16, 1864. Captain Wright commanded his company through two days in the thickest of the fight and was wounded at Overton Heights, where the enemy made their last stand, being within pistol shot of the Rebel cannon at the time. He was then forced to leave the field. At the time he was wounded his regiment lost one hundred and twenty men in fifteen minutes, but the enemy was completely routed and Hood's army as such never did service again. Captain Wright was a most brave and loyal soldier, fearless in defense of the cause which he championed, leading his men in the thickest of battle and inspiring and encouraging them by his own noble example. In his boyhood his parents' home had been a station on the underground railroad and he had assisted his father in conveying the fugitive slaves on their way to the north and freedom. Becoming imbued with the spirit of liberty he fought for the principle of justice, right and union, and never wavered in the least in his allegiance to the starry banner and the cause it represented.

Soon after the battle of Nashville, Captain Wright was detailed by the commanding general as a member of the military commission, department of the Cumberland, a court established to try citizens for crime, and served on that detail for several months, until sufficiently recovered to do field service, when he again took charge of his company, commanding it and the regiment until the late summer of 1865, when he was

honorably discharged. He had two brothers in the army of the Union from the summer of 1862 till the close of the war, General Ed. Wright, of Iowa, who went out as major of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; and Lieutenant Seth Wright, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

In September, 1865, Mr. Wright, of this sketch, re-entered school at Lebanon, and has since made that city his home. He was married July 17, 1867, to Miss Louisa Jurey, a native of Ohio, whose acquaintance he had made while they were students in Lebanon, both having graduated in the Normal. She was a successful teacher for many years and is the only lady who has served as superintendent of the schools of Lebanon and the first to graduate a class therein. She has been to her husband a most able companion and helpmeet on life's journey, both in times of prosperity and adversity, and is a lady of superior culture and refinement and of excellent Christian worth. They now have two sons: Willard Jurey Wright and Raymond Garfield, and the parents and sons all belong to the Presbyterian church.

His fellow citizens, appreciating his worth and ability, have frequently called the Judge to positions of public trust. He has been elected and served twice as county treasurer, was three times clerk of the courts and is now serving his second term as probate judge. He is strictly fair and impartial in the discharge of his duties on the bench, and his fidelity and trustworthiness is attested by his re-election. He was appointed United States marshal of the southern district of Ohio in 1883 and served for over two years in that position, when a change in administration at Washington caused his removal for political reasons. His course, however, while in that office drew to him the attention of the entire country and won him the commendation of all fair-minded citizens. For several years great frauds had been perpetrated at the Cincinnati election, and as a rule the will of the people was thus set at naught. As the time for the October election of 1884 drew near, Marshal Wright took affairs into his own hands (for the election laws of the state were unable to afford any relief) and appointed a large number of deputies whom he armed with pistols and clubs and posted throughout the city with orders to protect every honest voter in his rights and to let no one vote illegally. The excitement was intense, many disturbances occurred and some deaths resulted as the result of the attempt to have a clean election, but the end was attained and a committee appointed by congress, at the instigation of the opposite party, to investigate his course failed to show anything of a corrupt nature or that any honest voter had been defrauded of his rights. A change of adminis-

tration in Cincinnati occurred as the outcome of the free expression of the people's choice and continued for a number of years thereafter. The fearless, honorable course of Judge Wright won the most favorable commendation and his championship of the cause of the American voter produced a cleaner ballot than Cincinnati had known in years.

Afterwards, in 1890, the Judge was appointed by President Harrison to supervise the taking of the census of Butler, Clinton, Clermont, Hamilton (which includes the city of Cincinnati) and Warren counties. In the performance of his public duties he has made an untarnished record and his fair name is one to be envied. He has always been a staunch Republican and is intensely American in his hopes, interests and views, believing strongly in protection to American industries, reciprocity, sound money, international arbitration and restricted immigration.

A J. WILSON, president of the First National Bank of Wilmington, was an adherent of the Democratic party until 1884, when he became convinced that the government best adapted to the interests and welfare of the country could be obtained only through the administration of the Republican party, to which he transferred his allegiance and has since given to it the benefit of his wide influence through Clinton county. As a Democrat he was often a candidate for office on the ticket of that party,—once for county treasurer, once for county commissioner, and once for representative; and so great was his popularity that he was very nearly elected, notwithstanding the fact that he was in a strong Republican county. He was always a warm admirer of James G. Blaine and advocated that statesman's ideas on the tariff and reciprocity. Since 1884 Mr. Wilson has often served as a delegate to the Republican state and district conventions, and has been an important factor in county politics, taking an active part in Mr. McKinley's gubernatorial campaign and also in his election to the presidency in 1896. He has been a well-known politician since an early day and became a valuable acquisition to the Republican party.

Mr. Wilson was born on a farm about four miles from Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, on the 5th of April, 1842, and is a son of Alexander Wilson, who was a Jackson Democrat, a leading farmer and merchant, and took an active part in all matters of public interest. He came from Pennsylvania at a very early day and became the owner of one thousand acres of fine farming land in Ohio. The subject of this review began his business life many years ago, and has been one of the most successful citizens in Clinton county.

He is now living four miles from Wilmington, on a farm, and devotes the main part of his time to the management of the bank, in which he has had an extensive experience, and is considered one of the best business men in the county. He has always kept pace with the times in regard to politics and other issues of the day, and has contributed many able articles to the daily papers. He believes in a gold standard with the free use of silver, a high protective tariff, and thinks that strict immigration laws are necessary to the prosperity and welfare of the country.

The marriage of Mr. Wilson was celebrated in 1863, when he was united to Miss Hannah J. Custis, of Clinton county, Ohio, and both he and his wife are regarded with the greatest esteem by their many friends.

MACK H. DAVIS.—The political history of Ohio will ever redound to the credit of that state, and its loyalty to the principles of the Republican party has never for one moment been questioned. It has furnished men whose great intellectual powers have been utilized in promoting the interests of that organization which has done so much in upholding the honor of the nation and which has been the mainspring of the country's most rapid development. The party has always been a friend of education, the champion of the school-house, the university, the library and the art gallery. Wherever Republicanism is strongest, the school system is the best, which fact is the natural result of the fundamental loyalty to Republican institutions; for no one can hope for the perpetuity of a nation unless the masses are raised from a condition of ignorance to one of intellectual attainments. The party has had but one purpose throughout its career, and that is the preservation of American interests, acting upon the principle that the first and last duty is in making the American people contented and prosperous.

Among the ranks of the Republican party in Richland county, Ohio, are men who, though never being aspirants for office, have nevertheless been instrumental in building up its interests and accomplishing an untold amount of good. One of its staunch supporters in Shelby is M. H. Davis, a prominent citizen of that city. Mr. Davis is a native of the great Republican state, having been born in Akron, January 17, 1857. He is the son of Baker and Lydia (Henshaw) Davis, the former of whom was originally from Pennsylvania, and the latter from New York. The father was a pioneer of Akron, having settled in that city at an early day, following the vocation of a manufacturer. He was one of the founders of the milling interests in

Akron, in which industry he was actively engaged until 1876, when he moved to Shelby and bought an interest in the flour-mills of that place, in conjunction with two other gentlemen, and established a firm under the name of Fish, Storer & Davis, with which he continued until his death in 1879.

In 1882 the Shelby Mill Company was organized, with a capacity of four hundred barrels per day, and having the following officers: C. F. Fish, president; D. W. Storer, vice-president; M. H. Davis, secretary and treasurer. The capacity of the mills was eventually increased to one thousand barrels a day. In 1892 Mr. Davis was elected to the office of president of the company, which position he at present holds. The mills are among the largest in this part of the state and produce a superior quality of flour, two-thirds of which is sold in the United States and one-third exported. From his large experience in this branch of industry Mr. Davis is well qualified to fill the responsible position he now holds. He is a man of practical ideas, possessing a broad mind, an energetic nature and keen business abilities, and is greatly interested in all that pertains to the milling trade of the country. He is president of the Winter Wheat Millers' League, and is chairman of the board of managers of the Millers' National Association. He has for several years been an able contributor to the press, and many of his practical articles on milling have appeared from time to time in milling journals, and he has placed himself on record before the ways and means committee at Washington, District of Columbia, in a document calling the attention of the committee to the importance of reciprocity in the milling interests of this country, and so able and forceful was his plea that it was printed and a million copies distributed throughout several states, figuring as a very important campaign document of 1896.

Mr. Davis is connected with several important concerns besides the milling pursuits of the city of Shelby, being a director in the First National Bank, a director in The Shelby Steel Tube Company, president of The Shelby Water Works Company, which was organized in 1896, and treasurer of The Shelby Electric Company.

Mr. Davis is a practical, self-made man, relying only on his natural abilities for advancement in life, and acquiring his present standing in the world by habits of industry, perseverance, and an unalterable determination to succeed. His education was received in the public and high schools of Akron, in which he graduated in 1874. The following three years he was employed as city editor of the Akron Daily Beacon. In 1877 he came to Shelby and was employed as bookkeeper in the mill with which his

father was connected until the latter's decease, when he became associated with The Shelby Mill Company.

Socially Mr. Davis is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and was captain of the Uniform Rank for a number of years. In politics he is an uncompromising Republican and an enthusiastic endorser of the principles of that party as promulgated in the platform at the national convention held at St. Louis in 1896.

In 1878 Mr. Davis was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Botsford, of Akron, daughter of Almon W. Botsford. This union has been blessed by two children, Myra Grace and Almon Baker.

The paternal grandfather of Mr. Davis was Jacob Davis, who was of Welsh descent. On the mother's side the grandfather was Horace Henshaw, uncle of ex-Governor Horace Boies, of Iowa. The ancestors of the Henshaw family came originally from England and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, where they were prominent in establishing the colonies and were among the strong supporters of the commonwealth, the great-grandfather having held a commission in the war of the Revolution. The Henshaws were connected with the Otis and Adams families of Boston.

J C. BAUGH.—Among Clarksville's citizens who are zealous and active in support of the Republican party is this gentleman, whose labors in its behalf have been effective and valuable. Born in Clinton county, April 29, 1851, and reared within its borders, he is a son of Dr. H. W. and Elizabeth (Wilkerson) Baugh, the former for many years a leading Democrat of the county; but the latter was a daughter of John Wilkerson, whose advocacy of Republican principles was unwavering.

J. C. Baugh cast his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant in 1872 and has continuously been a worker in the interests of the party, taking an active part in township and county politics. He has been a member of the township committee and of the county central committee. In the work of organization he has borne a leading part, always assists in taking the poll of the county and in getting out the voters. It is the local successes that insure the great national victory, and the workers in town and county perform a service for the country in this way which cannot be overestimated. Mr. Baugh has labored to secure the adoption of a sound money standard, for the protection of American industries and for other measures calculated to advance the welfare of the entire country, and has cared not for the reward of public office, his efforts being freely given as a matter of principle. He has seldom held office, but in 1896 was appointed

township treasurer and was elected to the position in 1897. He has also served as mayor of Clarksville for a number of years and as a member of the school board, and has ever been found on the side of progress, giving his official support to the measures calculated to secure better schools and to improve the conditions of the city in all lines of material advancement.

The varied business interests of Mr. Baugh have contributed to the prosperity of the city as well as to his individual success, and he is numbered among the prominent representatives of commercial interests in Clarksville. For many years he has engaged in stock and grain dealing and has a very extensive trade in this direction. He also engages in the grocery and drug business and canning corn, and receives from the public a liberal patronage, accorded him by reason of his honorable business methods, his well-directed efforts and his earnest desire to please his customers. He owns and superintends the operation of a farm and is a man of broad capacity in business affairs, whose keen discrimination enables him to manage successfully many and varied interests.

Mr. Baugh was united in marriage to Miss Emma, daughter of Jonathan Lawrence, of Clarksville, an old-line Whig and now a Republican, who for many years filled the office of justice of the peace. Three children have been born to them: Hugh W., Mary F. and Carleton. They have a beautiful home in Clarksville and are widely and favorably known there. Two of the children are married: Mary F., to Mr. William Dare; and Carleton, to Miss Clarice Murrell; and there is one grandchild, a girl not yet named.

OREN BRITT BROWN, judge of the court of common pleas of Montgomery county, was born in Orleans county, New York, on the 22d of June, 1853. His father, Colonel E. F. Brown, was also born in the Empire state, and was one of the early settlers of the Holland purchase. Subsequently he came to Ohio to accept the responsible position of governor of the National Military Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in Dayton, Ohio, and had control of that institution for many years. He is now inspector-general for National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. He married Elizabeth Britt, a native of western New York and a member of one of the honored pioneer families. Her death occurred in 1881.

Oren B. Brown attended the public schools of Medina, New York, until 1869, when the family removed to Dayton, Ohio, his father having accepted the position of governor of the Soldiers' Home. There

the Judge continued his education in the Central high school, and in 1871 entered the Denison University, of Granville, Ohio. In January, 1874, he left that institution and entered the sophomore class in Princeton College, of Princeton, New Jersey, where he was graduated in 1876. In the meantime he had determined to fit himself for the legal profession and at once became a student in the law office of Gunckel & Rowe, of Dayton. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1878, but continued with his preceptors for a year, after which he opened an office for himself and began business on his own account.

Judge Brown is an indefatigable and earnest worker. His practice has been general, and he is proficient in every department of law. The litigation with which he has been connected embraces some of the most important that has been heard in the courts of this district, and he has met in forensic combat many of the ablest lawyers in Montgomery county, and in the legal arena has frequently won the laurel over competitors of high ability.

Judge Brown was nominated on the Republican ticket for prosecuting attorney, and although the entire Democratic ticket was elected by from one to two thousand majority, his opponent won by only three hundred votes. In the fall of 1881 he was nominated for clerk of the courts and was the only Republican elected that fall in the county. Efficiently and capably he served in that capacity until February, 1885, when he declined a renomination in order to enter once more upon the active practice of law, forming a partnership with Oscar M. Gottschall, which connection was continued until July 8, 1896. At that time the partnership was dissolved, for Mr. Brown had received an appointment to the common-pleas bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Henderson Elliott, who had occupied the position for about twenty-five years. In the previous March Judge Brown had been nominated for the office by the primary vote of the Republicans of Montgomery county, and was elected in the fall of 1896 as one of the judges of the court of common pleas of the third subdivision of the second judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Montgomery, Greene, Clinton and Warren, receiving a vote of about thirty-two thousand, there being no opposing candidate.

The Judge had been a worker in the Republican party since attaining his majority. He has served on city, county and state committees, and has frequently been chairman of these. At the time of the enactment of the registration law, Mr. Brown was appointed by Governor Foraker a member of the Dayton board of elections. He served as member and president of this board by successive appointments until he went



Oren D. Drown

upon the bench. The success of the new election law and its popularity throughout the state is due much to the attention given it by Judge Brown, who made the law a special study, and at each change was requested by the other members to appear before the legislative committee to make suggestions. In nearly every Republican state convention since 1876 he has been a delegate, and in 1888 he was a delegate to the national convention in Chicago which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency.

In 1883 Mr. Brown, together with Judge Dennis Dwyer, of Dayton, and Mr. W. A. Mays, of Miamisburg, originated the idea of an inter-urban street-car system between Dayton and Cincinnati, through the Miami valley. By their untiring energy and enterprise, although hampered by hard times and several panics, they succeeded in having the line constructed. Mr. Brown is vice-president and treasurer of the Dayton Traction Company, which is operating a most successful line between Dayton and Miamisburg. An extension of the line is now being made as far as the city of Hamilton, and during the year 1897 the line will be completed as far as Cincinnati. Mr. Brown is secretary of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, Middletown & Dayton Electric Street Railroad Company, which is the company operating between Hamilton and Cincinnati. The people of the Miami valley appreciate the energy and enterprise of Judge Brown in giving them the largest and finest electric street-car system in the world.

On the 12th of June, 1883, the Judge was united in marriage to Miss Jeanette Gebhart, a daughter of Simon Gebhart, of Dayton, Ohio. Judge Brown has attained to an eminent degree in the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of the Scottish rite. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge, and is a member of many other social and benevolent organizations. He is an eloquent and able speaker, and beneath the adornment of oratory and rhetoric there is a stratum of sound logic that holds the attention of his hearers and impresses them with thoughts that are not easily forgotten.

HUSTON BONE, numbered among the leading business men and political workers of Warren county, has given a stalwart support to the Republican party since attaining his majority, and his ability to control men and affairs has made him one of the most valued political leaders and organizers in this part of the state. He was chairman of the Republican county executive committee in 1896 and 1897 and conducted the organization of the work during the McKinley campaign, probably the most hotly contested the

county has ever known. He conducted it, however, with credit to himself and party, and won high encomiums on his power as a manager. In 1892 he was elected to the office of county commissioner, which position he has now continuously filled for five years. He is the youngest man ever elected to the position in Warren county, but has discharged his duties with a marked fidelity and regard for the possibilities for good that has not only won him great commendation, but has continued him in the office by re-election up to the present time. He was also trustee of Turtle Creek township from 1888 until 1891.

Born in 1853, Mr. Bone is a son of John Bone, who was a well-known Whig and Republican and frequently attend the local and state conventions of those parties. He was elected county commissioner in 1870, holding the office for two terms; was trustee of Union township, and for twelve years was a member of the board of directors of the county infirmary. He was a man of wide influence whose counsel in political matters carried considerable weight. During the war he was a member of The Squirrel-hunters' state troops, and gave liberally of his means for the support of the Union. In *ante-bellum* days he was a strong anti-slavery man, and it was therefore a natural sequence that when the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks. He was a very prominent business man, connected with various enterprises, carried on farming on an extensive scale and also owned and operated a sawmill and flourmill. He was born in 1806 and died in 1887, at an advanced age. His wife is still living, at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. They had a family of six sons: William V., Elias M., James H., John, George and Huston,—all of whom are stanch Republicans and active, enterprising, respected business men. James was a soldier with the "boys in blue" during the Civil war, and after the struggle located in Alabama, where he filled the office of United States marshal and also served in county offices.

Huston Bone was reared on his father's farm and assisted in the labors of field and meadow during his boyhood and youth. He also attended the city schools of Lebanon, where he acquired a good English education, fitting him for life's practical and responsible duties. For many years he was one of the leading stock-farmers of the county, extensively engaged in the breeding of fine horses and cattle, and in this enterprise was very successful. He is now president of the Warren County Agricultural Association and takes a deep interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the agricultural welfare of the county. Measures calculated to promote the public good never seek his aid in vain, and he is recognized as a

public-spirited, progressive citizen, always found on the side of improvement.

Mr. Bone married Miss May H. Perrine, and with their daughter they occupy a commodious and pleasant home in Lebanon, where they are surrounded by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Bone has large farming interests in the county and from these derives a good income, his well-managed interests yielding to him good financial returns.

AMOS RICHARD WEBBER, a prominent attorney of Elyria, is a descendant of ancestry marked by a high sense of the rights of mankind. His maternal grandfather, Amos Woodruff, was an abolitionist and an active worker on the "underground railway" in Hinckley, Medina county, this state, the place of his residence. His inherited qualities and his education have converged to make him an able and zealous defender of that principle dearest to American people, equality before the law.

Born in 1852, the inauguration of the great war when he was just attaining the age of reason and conscience caused the principles of freedom to become an essential part of his nature and also produced an undying enthusiasm for them and for the party representing them, probably more than any other event could in the entire history of the world. He began his education at the common and graded schools of Hinckley; at eighteen became a student at Baldwin University, and continued there for four years, and then began reading law in the office of H. H. Rockwell, an attorney at Elmira, New York. After spending a summer season in this manner he returned to Medina and continued the study of law in the office of Blake, Woodward & Lewis, and finished the course under the supervision of the last named after he had retired from the firm. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, at Medina, and immediately came to Elyria and began practice, in partnership with Charles H. Brintnall. In a few months the latter moved west and Mr. Webber formed a partnership with C. W. Johnson, which continued two years. Next he practiced in company with Hon. George P. Metcalf, until the death of the latter in 1887; then he conducted the business of the office alone until 1892, when he formed a partnership with Lee Stoup.

During his first season here (1876) he began to take an active part in publicly supporting Republican principles, delivering addresses in the Hayes campaign; and ever since then he has not only been an efficient public speaker, but also a zealous worker in the Republican vineyard, standing high in the councils of

his party in directing its policy in his county and assisting in its thorough organization.

From 1887 to 1893 he was prosecuting attorney, and for three years he was an assistant prosecutor, the chief being the Hon. George P. Metcalf. This service has given him an experience in dealing with criminal cases superior to that of any one else in Lorain county. He discharged his duties as prosecutor (not always agreeable) without fear or favor; and the high esteem in which he is held proves that his official service was well and honorably performed, with an unblemished reputation and with a character above reproach. Indeed, he stands to-day without a peer in this locality. Few men, at the age of forty-two, have made such a reputation, both as an attorney and as a gentleman of intellectual ability and public influence. In his practice he has a large and lucrative civil business. His future is full of promise. He is reputed to be the best trial lawyer in Lorain county, is a fine and forceful reasoner and a thorough student of law, of broad comprehension and cogent argument, and his advice is therefore eagerly sought by all and relied upon as given by a thoroughly capable and honest man.

In 1894 he was urged for congress, both by letter and otherwise, by friends who believed his name would be a tower of strength for the party throughout the fourteenth congressional district; but he refused to be a candidate, preferring his legal practice.

He is a strong advocate of temperance, believing that the best way to handle the question is to deal with it within the province of the Republican party. In the non-partisan temperance movement he has been very active, being a volunteer lecturer in favor of the cause in various parts of the state. He is indeed a brilliant platform speaker, eloquent, witty and sensible.

With reference to American industries he is a thorough "protectionist," and in favor of home markets for home productions, is thoroughly in accord with the St. Louis platform of the late campaign on the financial question, is an eloquent advocate of good morals and a member of the Christian church of Elyria.

His grandfather, Rev. Richard Webber, was a pioneer of Hinckley, this state, and a very influential minister of the gospel. His son, George E. Webber, the father of our subject, was a native of Massachusetts, and was fourteen years of age when brought to this state by his parents in their emigration, locating in Hinckley. Here, in pioneer times, he aided in clearing the forest and establishing a home. At the age of eighteen he returned to Massachusetts and learned the trade of molder. Coming again to Ohio

he started a foundry at Hinckley and managed it for twenty years; then he followed farming for six years, when, his health failing, he moved to the town of Medina and established a foundry for the manufacture of iron hollow-ware; and this business became very extensive. He is a gentleman of great executive ability, as well as of extensive reading. He married Miss Jane Woodruff, a native of the state of New York, a school-teacher in Hinckley for many years, and a lady of kind disposition and benevolence. Their children were Julius F. (now deceased), A. R. (our subject), Julia Walker, Lana (deceased), H. B. and John. Julia and John reside in Medina, and H. B. is a prominent attorney at Canton, this state. May 17, 1875, is the date of Mr. A. R. Webber's marriage to Miss Ida C. Finch, a lady of culture and efficiency in the circle of charity workers in her city.

Fraternally Mr. Webber is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Knights of the Maccabees. He is a stockholder in the Savings Bank of Elyria.

THOMAS M. BIGGER.—In the beautiful and prolific county of Washington, in the old Keystone state, there is a fine farmstead which has been in possession of representatives of the Bigger family from those mystical days of the remote past when the sturdy pioneers came thither and set themselves the task of reclaiming and making productive the primitive forests where so long had the red man, in his motley garb, disputed dominion with the beasts of the field. Here, in the pre-Revolutionary days of 1773, came one Thomas Bigger, who was of Scotch-Irish lineage, and who was a native of the Emerald Isle, whence he emigrated in order to thus build his modest cabin and there establish his household goods beneath the grateful umbrageous canopy of the Pennsylvania forests. This noble pioneer, a man of stanchest integrity, was the great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this review, and his it was to figure as the founder of the family in America. It is needless to say that there fell to his portion a full quota of all the vicissitudes which were the inevitable concomitants of pioneer life—perils that shadowed the day and stalked abroad in the shades of the night, hardships and privations—all demanding fortitude, faith and indomitable perseverance in working toward desired ends. It is gratifying to note the fact that this patriarchal homestead, so hallowed by associations of the past, has ever since remained in the possession of the family, for such tenure is too slightly typical of our restless, ambitious American civilization. As the years dropped into the abyss of time they had not failed to record more than the mere improvement of

the landed estate, for into the little home had been born eleven children—sons and daughters, who, save one who died in infancy, lived to perpetuate the honors of an honored name. That the youthful discipline was of the sort to beget vigorous minds and bodies, is easy to conjecture, for nine of the children lived to attain venerable age, the comparative average of longevity having been eighty-one years. Into the next generation was instilled much of this physical vigor, for of the eleven children of the grandfather of our subject all save one lived to attain comparatively advanced age.

Thomas M. Bigger was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 12th of November, 1855, being the eldest of the five children of Thomas and Ester (Donaldson) Bigger, both of whom were natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania, the mother being also representative of a pioneer family of that county. Of the five children, the last born were twins, who died soon after birth. The other three children are still living, as is also the venerable father, who retains his residence in Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in the year 1824. His vocation has been that of farming, and his is the honor of having been the first distinctive abolitionist in his section of the country. In politics he was originally a Whig, but at the inception of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance thereto, and has ever since been a stalwart supporter of its cause. Our subject was about eight years of age when his mother died. He began his educational discipline in the district schools, after which he continued his studies for one year in the Frankfort Springs Academy, in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and then returned to the paternal farmstead, in whose operation he assisted until the time when he attained his legal majority of years, when he resumed his educational work by matriculating as a student in Hopedale College, in Harrison county, Ohio. He completed a three-years course in this institution, and then, in the fall of 1881, entered the junior class in the University of Wooster, at Wooster, this state, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1883, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He was president of his class and graduated with honor.

Soon after his graduation Mr. Bigger accepted a position as teacher in Hopedale College, where he had previously been a student, here acting as instructor in the classical languages and the mathematics. He held his pedagogic labors as but a means to an end, for he had determined to adopt the profession of law as his vocation in life, and while engaged in teaching devoted his evenings and other leisure moments to reading law, his technical study being pursued under

the effective preceptorage of Joseph Estep. He finally felt that he could not make as rapid progress as he desired in his professional preparation without infringing upon his duties in the college, and accordingly he determined to seek some occupation which would afford him a maintenance and still enable him to devote more time and attention to his legal studies. In the fall of 1884 he came to Columbus, having here secured the position as instructor in stenography in the Columbus Business College. The emoluments of this position were not great, but the position was such as to enable him to prosecute his legal studies, and did this with such earnestness and vigor that he secured admission to the bar in October, 1885. He soon after entered into a professional partnership with A. H. Johnson, under the firm title of Johnson & Bigger, and this association has continued ever since, the firm having a general practice and being retained by a clientele of representative order.

Appreciation of the worth and the talents of Mr. Bigger has not been denied, and he has been called upon to serve in positions of high public trust and responsibility. In 1889 he was importuned to accept the nomination for the state senate, as the candidate of the Republican party, and though the political complexion of the district was so strongly Democratic as to render the election of a Republican a forlorn hope, yet he felt that he could serve his party by thus becoming a candidate, and accordingly accepted the nomination. At the ensuing election, though he met with the anticipated defeat, he gained a flattering endorsement at the polls, receiving the largest vote of all the Republican candidates in the district. In the spring of 1894 he was nominated as police judge of the city of Columbus, and at the following election received a majority of over three thousand votes. He has since served consecutively in this capacity, and it is uniformly conceded that the police-court bench of the city has never had a more faithful and efficient incumbent. His decisions have invariably been the result of calm, careful deliberation, a thorough weighing of the evidence and the law applicable to it. He has been especially free from bias or prejudice, giving to every case a patient, attentive hearing. Ever considerate of those appearing before him, he has at the same time maintained the dignity of the court. It was but in natural sequence that Judge Bigger should eventually be brought forward as a candidate for still higher preferment, and in May, 1896, he was nominated as the candidate of the Republican party for the office of judge of the common-pleas court, being elected by a most complimentary majority. His Democratic opponent, Judge Thomas A. Duncan, was the incumbent on the common-pleas bench at the

time of the election. Judge Bigger will assume the duties of his high office in February, 1897.

A forceful and eloquent speaker, Judge Bigger's services have been in requisition by his party in the various campaigns, and his public addresses have wielded a potent influence in furthering the party cause. He has not withheld himself from responding to the demands made upon him, and has been a particularly active and influential worker in the Republican ranks. In 1887 he was instrumental in organizing the Young Men's Republican Club of Columbus, being elected its first president. Though this club is now defunct, it was considered the strongest organization of the sort in the city and during its existence was a potent factor in the various campaigns.

In his fraternal relations Judge Bigger is an associate member of Wells Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America, being head watchman of the national lodge of this order. He is also a member of the American Insurance Union. He is interested in a capitalistic way in the Iron Structure Company of Columbus, being a member of its directorate.

In August, 1892, was consummated the marriage of Judge Bigger to Miss Nellie Miskimen, of Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and they are the parents of two daughters. Judge and Mrs. Bigger are members of the Presbyterian church.

JOHN LAIRD is one of the patriarchs of Ohio, having now attained the venerable age of ninety-one years. He not only witnessed the rise and victories of the Republican party, of which he has been a supporter from its organization, but was a Whig of the early days and cast his first presidential vote for John Quincy Adams. From his home in Canton—to which city we are indebted for the present honored occupant of the executive mansion—he has watched the political progress of the country, and while taking no active part as an office-holder in the political events of the days he has kept himself well informed on the issues, and cast an intelligent ballot in support of the men and measures which he has believed best calculated to promote the welfare of his country.

Mr. Laird was born in Pennsylvania, January 28, 1806, and when twelve years of age removed to Canton, which was then a little hamlet of three hundred inhabitants in the "far west." It had a few stores, which were the trading places of the settlers, many of whom came from great distances, Massillon not becoming of any importance until the canal was built to that point in 1828. In that year, in connection with

his brother and uncle, Mr. Laird erected a blast furnace, south of what is now Zoar Station, to manufacture iron and castings directly from the ore.

Mr. Laird is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, both paternal and maternal, who settled in the Cumberland valley in 1733. Both grandfathers lived to be over ninety years of age, and the maternal grandfather, whose name also was Laird, was a captain in the war of the Revolution. The parents of our subject having removed from Pennsylvania to the Buckeye state, he secured a clerkship in the store of his brother-in-law, James Hazlett, and in early life manifested great industry and energy. The first business in which he engaged was at a point now known as Sparta, ten miles south of Canton, manufacturing bar iron in the employ of his brother-in-law. After remaining in business there for a time he came to Canton, where he carried on mercantile pursuits, but the close confinement of the store told on his health, and on the advice of his physician he abandoned that undertaking. Again entering the foundry business, he established what was known as the Pioneer Foundry, opposite the German Catholic church, and afterward removed to Cherry and Ninth streets, where the old foundry still stands, being now principally used as a bicycle factory. He continued in active business until past the age of seventy years, when his health forced his retirement. His business record was an honorable one, and by his well-directed efforts he won a comfortable competence.

The snows of many winters have fallen upon Mr. Laird, whitening his hair and beard, which, however, gives him a very venerable appearance. His face is intellectual and his mind and memory are strong and bright. His step is now somewhat feeble, but, altogether, time has dealt gently with this honored old man, whose well-spent life commends him to the highest regard of all. He has become a part, and an important one, of Canton's history. No other has so long been connected with the city, and for many years he was an active factor in its business and social life. Now he is resting, after long years of earnest toil, spending his declining years in that quiet which is very grateful after the turmoil of business strife.

E A. ABBOTT.—The history of the Abbott family in the United States dates back to the year 1640, when the founder of the American branch came to this country and located in Massachusetts, where his descendants have since thrived and become loyal and patriotic citizens. The grandfather on the maternal side took up arms in defense of his country and was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and the father

served as a captain in the war of 1812. In the latter war also the paternal grandfather was an officer and received promotion for gallant and meritorious service. It will therefore be seen that Captain Abbott comes honestly by his fighting proclivities, and it was only in the natural order of things that he, too, should follow the commendable example set by his ancestors and win fame and renown by his feats at arms, as did those who bore his name for so many years.

Captain Abbott was born in Andover, Massachusetts, and is the son of William B. Abbott, who was a native of the same place, where he followed the occupation of merchant and died when the subject of this review was an infant. His mother's name before her marriage was Miss Lucinda Flint, and she came of that good old Puritan stock that had given to the world so many sturdy, God-fearing, industrious men and Christian-spirited, loving women, who have ever been helpmates to their husbands, cheering them in the days of darkness and despair and rejoicing with them in the times of prosperity. Captain Abbott attended the public schools at Andover until he was twelve years old, when he was placed in a private academy, remaining there until reaching the age of seventeen years, when he went to Cleveland and was apprenticed to the cabinet-making trade, which he learned in three years and became a skillful workman.

He followed that occupation until the breaking out of the Civil war, when his patriotic soul became fired with an ambition to serve the Union, and on April 18, 1861, he enlisted in the three-months service. At the expiration of that time he re-enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which General W. S. Rosecrans, register of the United States treasury, was colonel; the Hon. Stanley Matthews, afterward a member of the United States supreme court, was lieutenant-colonel; R. B. Hayes, afterward president of the United States, was major; General Hastings, subsequently United States marshal of the district of Ohio, was a lieutenant, as was also Robert Kennedy, afterward lieutenant-governor of Ohio; William T. Lyon, also afterward lieutenant-governor of Ohio; James M. Comley, a prominent newspaper man, and afterward United States minister to the Sandwich Islands, was a major; and William McKinley was at that time a private in the same regiment. No other regiment in the Union ever furnished such an aggregation of famous men, and Captain Abbott may well look back with pride upon the time when he was so closely associated with those who have since become famous in the history of their country.

A short time after his enlistment, Captain Abbott was promoted to the rank of sergeant. In 1862 he was made a second lieutenant, in 1863 was advanced to

the position of first lieutenant, and in July, 1864, he was commissioned captain of Company F. The regiment formed a part of the Army of the Potomac and later was attached to the Army of West Virginia. Captain Abbott served with the regiment in all the engagements in which it participated, from the time of its organization until it was mustered out of service in 1865. He was wounded in the left arm when in action on the field of battle, and at the same time was taken prisoner, but was subsequently exchanged. The wound was a severe one, made by a minie ball, and necessitated the removal of four inches of bone.

In September, 1867, Captain Abbott was appointed United States deputy marshal by Governor Russell Hastings, for the northern district of Ohio, which office he held for several years and then accepted the position of assistant operative in the secret service of the treasury department, which was tendered to him by President Hayes. He was assigned to the Erie district, which comprised the northern part of New York, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In 1887 he was appointed chief operative and given charge of the district of northern Ohio, northern Indiana and Michigan, with headquarters at Cleveland. He held that office until he was removed by political influence to make way for a member of the party in power.

Captain Abbott had been so long engaged in protecting society from the depredations of the criminal class that he was loth to give it up, and he accordingly opened a detective agency in Cleveland, in which vocation he accomplished a great deal of good, continuing in it until he was called upon to assume charge of the police department of Cleveland, which responsible position he is filling at the present time. He is more than ordinarily qualified for the work in which he is engaged, and his long experience, the integrity and honesty of his character, and his strict sense of justice insure the public that no efforts will be spared to protect it and its interests from those who make crime a means of livelihood.

In his social affiliations Captain Abbott is president of the R. B. Hayes Club, of Cleveland.

HON. SAMUEL B. CAMPBELL.—The glory of our republic is in the perpetuation of individuality and in the according of the utmost scope for individual accomplishment. Fostered under the most auspicious of surroundings that can encompass one who has the will to dare and to do, our nation has almost spontaneously produced men of finest mental caliber, of true virile strength and vigorous purpose. The cradle has not ever been one of pampered luxury,

but the modest couch of infancy has often rocked future greatness. American biography thus becomes, perhaps, one of more perfect individuality, in the general as well as the specific case, than does that of any other nation of the globe. Of America is the self-made man a product, and the record of accomplishment in this individual sense is the record which the true and loyal American holds in the deepest regard and highest honor. In tracing the career of the subject of this review we are able to gain recognition of this sort of a record, for he is a man of broad intellectuality, one who has rendered to his country the noble service of a loyal son of the republic, one who has attained distinguished honors and who has been distinctively the architect of his own fortunes.

Samuel B. Campbell, the present incumbent as treasurer of state of the commonwealth of Ohio, is a native of this state, having been born at Steubenville, on the 2d of July, 1846. He attended the public schools until he had attained the age of eleven years, when he was thrown upon his own resources and compelled to begin his individual efforts for his own maintenance. The boy faced the ordeal with that courage and self-reliance which has ever been typical of the individual, and it is characteristic of the man that he has ever retained the highest regard for the dignity of honest toil. His first occupation was that of a news-boy, but later he secured a clerkship in a mercantile establishment, where he continued to be employed until the latter part of the war of the Rebellion, when his patriotism was roused to action, and he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under command of Colonel George W. McCook. He was but seventeen years of age at the time of his enlistment, and, as has been aptly said of him in the connection, he was a "soldier, young, gallant and patriotic, willing to die for the old flag and all it signified. He did his duty then, and he has done his best for the party of the Union and of national honor and glory ever since. In every private or public trust he has shown capacity, fidelity, care and economy worthy the man and worthy the people that honored him. As a Republican few party workers in eastern Ohio have done better service for the cause or had its welfare more constantly in mind."

At the close of the war Mr. Campbell returned to Steubenville and gave inception to an active and successful business career, engaging in mercantile pursuits and, in 1871, assisting in the organization of the Miners and Mechanics' Bank, of which he was secretary and treasurer for nine years. The distinctive financial and executive ability of our subject found scope for exercise in conducting the affairs of this institution, and it was largely due to his personal en-

deavors that the modest banking business grew to a full measure of success, its deposits reaching an ultimate aggregate of nearly seven hundred thousand dollars. In 1879 Mr. Campbell was elected treasurer of Jefferson county and served for four years in this important fiduciary capacity, having been elected to succeed himself in 1881. In 1886 he was appointed cashier in the state treasury, and this incumbency he retained until 1892. His scrupulous care and his thorough comprehension of the various details of the important trust devolving upon him were shown very clearly in the fact that there was never found an error, even to a cent, in his accounts. In 1895 Mr. Campbell became a candidate for treasurer of state, and the press of Ohio gave him hearty and unmistakable endorsement. In urging his nomination at that time one of his home papers, the Steubenville Evening Star, said: "No abler or more competent man for the place was ever named. Not only can his native city and county give a most cordial and the heartiest endorsement, but the people of this city take pride in him as a product of the country that permits a man with no capital but his ability, honesty and industry to attain high positions of honor and trust. The state at large is expressing its trust in that same capital by looking with great favor upon his candidacy. Moreover, not a man could be named at the June convention that would add more strength to the Republican ticket. His magnificent organization of his party during several campaigns in this county, and the part he has taken in shaping the policy and fighting the battles of the party throughout the state in several elections, have stamped him as a politician of the keenest shrewdness and foresight. He is a man that his friends admire, his political enemies respect, all trust." The Ohio State Journal spoke of his candidacy in the following terms: "For the past five years Mr. Campbell has been the cashier to the state treasurer, John C. Brown, during which time he has received and disbursed nearly sixty millions of dollars of the state's funds to the entire satisfaction of his chief and to the people of Ohio. Although deprived of an academic education, he has been a faithful student of the arts, sciences and literature of the day, and has acquired for himself a fund of information that but few men possess. Mr. Campbell is a life-long and uncompromising Republican, a shrewd but honest politician, and if nominated will, by reason of his peculiar fitness and large acquaintance, add material strength to the ticket."

At the convention his candidacy became an assured fact, and at the election the entire ticket was victorious and thus gave to Mr. Campbell the distinguished preferment which he now holds and in

which he has proved to be all that his most ardent party colleagues had claimed for him. He is careful, accurate and trustworthy, and by his absolute fidelity and honor has commended himself to the people of the state, irrespective of political adherence.

In manner Mr. Campbell is free from all ostentation and display, but his intrinsic worth is recognized and his friendship is more prized by those who know him best, showing that his character will bear the scrutiny of close acquaintance. He is a generous, broad-minded man and a true type of stanch Americanism. In his fraternal relations he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, being past eminent commander of Steubenville Commandery, No. 11, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Aladdin Council, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Columbus Lodge, No. 37, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Liberty Council, No. 11, National Union, of Steubenville; and Stanton Council of the Royal Arcanum.

In the year 1874 Mr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Martha M. Whitaker, and they became the parents of two sons and a daughter. They were doubly bereaved in the death of the sons, each of whom passed away when just entering upon noble young manhood. The family home in the state capital is one where is dispensed a quiet but distinguished hospitality to a large circle of friends.

HON. W. T. GALBREATH, the cashier of the Ripley National Bank, and one of the most distinguished citizens of Ripley, was born in Brown county on the 29th of January, 1818, and is a son of Elisha Galbreath, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1812, taking up his residence in Brown county, where he made his home until his death in 1833. The family therefore has been identified with the development of the county throughout almost its entire existence, and in its advancement W. T. Galbreath, of this review, has borne an important part.

In his early life he learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1837 began business along that line on his own account. In 1840 he established a grocery store, which he conducted for five years, when he embarked in general merchandising in 1845. Taken to Georgetown in his infancy, he continued his residence there until 1869, when he came to Ripley as cashier of the First National Bank. Later he reorganized the business under the name of the Ripley National Bank, which was incorporated in 1882, since which time he has served as cashier. The reputation and success of the institution is due in a very large measure to the business ability and enterprise of the efficient cashier.

Mr. Galbreath has ever taken a deep interest in

the political situation of the country and believes it to be the duty of every American citizen to inform himself concerning the issues of the day. He is one of the "Tippecanoe" veterans who voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840, and with the Whig party he was allied until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks and has since sturdily upheld its principles. He has always taken a leading part in local political labors, has been a member of the county committee and it has often been his work to collect money to defray campaign expenses. He has been secretary and treasurer of the county committee, and in 1864 was appointed by the governor pay agent for Ohio soldiers when they were paid by the United States paymasters. At the first he received their money and paid it into the state treasury; it was then sent to the respective county treasurers, who paid it to the wives or mothers of the soldiers. He was appointed United States assistant assessor under President Lincoln, but was removed by President Johnson, whose policy on national matters he did not indorse. He has served as mayor of Georgetown, Ohio. For many years he has entertained the public speakers who have visited the county, and has thus formed a wide acquaintance among the distinguished political leaders of Ohio and other states. He was an intimate friend of General Grant from boyhood, and during the first term of the latter as president of the United States he sent to Mr. Galbreath the "Blue Book," asking him to take any place he might wish under his control; but the kind offer was declined, as Mr. Galbreath preferred to remain in private life. He has never been an office-seeker, but always loyal and true to the grand old party, aiding it financially as well as in all other honorable ways.

Mr. Galbreath was united in marriage to Miss Jane Maklene, who died in 1849. His present wife bore the maiden name of Nancy McClain. His children are Charles E., Eva, Warren V., George W. and E. E. The first named is living in Kansas City; Warren is superintendent of the stockyards department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company; George W. was the bank examiner of Missouri for several years and is now the cashier of the Third National Bank, of St. Louis, Missouri, in which state he is an active political worker.

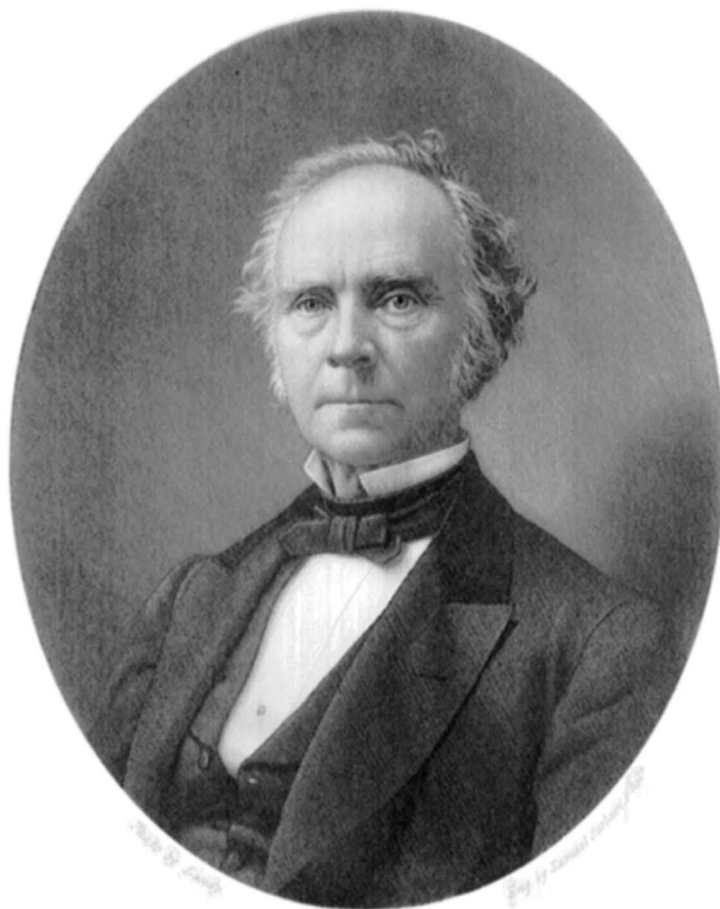
E. E. Galbreath, the youngest son, is the assistant cashier of the Ripley National Bank, which office he has creditably filled since 1881. He was born in Georgetown, Ohio, February 1, 1864, and graduated in the high school of this place. In 1897 he was a delegate to the Toledo Republican state convention, and for some years he has been a very active and efficient worker in the ranks of his party. He is now a

candidate for the office of national bank examiner for this district of Ohio, and is well qualified for such an office, having had wide experience as a banker. He has done practical work for his party by aiding in raising a campaign fund, and in 1896 he was vice-president of the McKinley Club, of Ripley. He has a wife and three children, and his home is noted for its hospitality. He is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias and Masonic fraternities, and is a very popular young man, having the regard of all who know him.

HON. SHERLOCK J. ANDREWS, deceased.—Few men have exercised wider influence upon a community and enjoyed a career of more substantial value and distinguished usefulness than the late Judge Sherlock J. Andrews, who, for many years, as an attorney and jurist at the Ohio bar, did as much as any other man to make it famous.

Born in Wallingford, Connecticut, November 17, 1801, his father, John Andrews, a physician of note, was a very prominent citizen of Connecticut during the early part of the present century. Judge Andrews was prepared for college in the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, after which he entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, where, in 1821, he graduated with high honors. His father being a man of wide intelligence and culture, and enjoying the friendship of some of the brightest minds in the country, afforded the son exceptional opportunities of acquiring knowledge, and he became a brilliant scholar. Soon after his graduation he was appointed professional assistant to Professor Benjamin Silliman, Sr., the eminent scientist of Yale College, who was one of Dr. Andrews' intimate friends. Young Andrews' work was performed in such a meritorious manner as to provoke constant words of praise from his mentor, who, during the several years of their association, made him a member of his own family and exercised over him a paternal care. The great attachment of Professor Silliman for his youthful associate is shown in his private journal, subsequently published, wherein he refers to him in very affectionate and complimentary terms.

The profession marked out for himself by Mr. Andrews was that of law, in preparation for which he studied arduously while at New Haven, attending lectures at the law school until, in 1825, he was admitted to the bar. It was with deep regret that he now severed his pleasant relations with Professor Silliman; but, desiring to launch out in unbeaten paths, he journeyed to the great Western Reserve and located at Cleveland, Ohio. He soon formed a partnership with Judge Samuel Cowles, and for eight years they enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Upon the retirement of



J. H. Smith

Judge Cowles, in 1833, the firm of Cowles & Andrews was succeeded by Andrews & Foot, which later became Andrews, Foot & Hoyt.

Mr. Andrews became prominent in the vigor of his early manhood. Long before one silver hair appeared upon his head he had become a man of recognized ability and boundless resources. He was a leading spirit in the city of his adoption and when, in 1840, he was elected to congress his progressive disposition and aptitude of speech made him new friends, and he was ever an active worker for all measures of benefit to the public.

In 1847 the first superior court of Cleveland was established, and Hon. Sherlock J. Andrews was the first and only judge of that court. His contemporaries have said: "No man better fitted for the position ever presided over a court in Cuyahoga county, and no more scholarly or genial gentleman ever graced either the bar or the bench. Judge Andrews did as much in his life-time to elevate the character of the Cleveland bar and bench as any man who ever sat at the trial table or wore the judicial ermine. He was a man of unsurpassed conversational powers and rare wit, which rendered him always agreeable and interesting. In his opinions he could carry conviction to an unsuccessful litigant that he ought to be defeated, and should accept the result as the only just decision that could be given. His legal opinions have ever been held in high esteem, being distinguished for clear conceptions of the principles of law in their varied application to practical life, and he evinced rare ability to judge of the probable verdict of a jury in mixed questions of law and fact."

During his term upon the bench, Judge Andrews was a member of the convention which framed the present constitution in 1850, and upon its going into effect the superior court over which he presided went out of existence. Its abolishment was largely due to his belief that the judicial system provided by the present constitution would furnish sufficient facilities for practice, and that the cause of the administration of justice would be better served by a single system of courts.

Upon returning to his practice, Judge Andrews' many years of activity began to tell upon him physically, and his threatened failing health caused him to lay aside the heavier duties of his profession and serve as counsel and advocate in important cases only. But the wishes of his fellow-citizens made it difficult for him to remain out of public life, and in 1873 he was chosen by both the Republican and Democratic parties to again serve as a member of the state constitutional convention, where his long experience and ripe knowledge commanded leadership, and he was made chair-

man of the judiciary committee, but could not be persuaded to accept a nomination and certain election as presiding officer, much to the regret of his Republican colleagues, who, through Hon. George Hoadly and the late Chief Justice Waite, representing the two wings of the Republican party, tendered him that honor.

Never an extreme partisan in politics, Judge Andrews was first a Whig, then a Republican, but he was always a formidable foe to measures which he deemed objectionable, regardless of the party which originated them.

Judge Andrews was ever an earnest and energetic lawyer, devoted to the interests of his clients during his long and honorable career, extending as it did over a period of half a century. He possessed a marked individuality which gave him prestige and made him a natural leader among the highest types of men in every position to which he was called. Nor were his legal talents his only accomplishments: he wielded a very fluent pen, and had, besides, those qualities of mind and spirit which would have distinguished him as a diplomat in any court of Europe. "Of all the eminent and honored members of the legal profession that have come and departed since the organization of the county, the memory of Judge Andrews is doubtless the most vivid among the members of the bar, even unto this day. Although sixteen years have elapsed since his death, it seems but as yesterday when with dignity and grace he stood before court or jury, delighting all around him by the logic of his argument, spiced with the aroma of his humor or made pungent with a few grains of healthy sarcasm."

Judge Andrews was married in 1828, to Miss Ursula Allen, a descendant of Governors Wolcott and Griswold, of Connecticut, and a daughter of Hon. John Allen, of Litchfield, a former member of congress from that state, a justice of its supreme court, and a leader of its bar. Five children survived him, viz.: Sarah J. and Cornelia B. Andrews, Mrs. Ursula M. Herrick, since deceased, William W. Andrews, of Cleveland, and Mrs. Harriet S. Whittelsey, of Wallingford, Connecticut.

The personality of Judge Andrews commanded alike respect and reverence. His pleasant social qualities and genial spirit awakened a sentiment of regard akin to affection. Unflinching honesty, faithfulness to duty, and industry were the leading principles of his life. His old age was made pleasant by the consciousness of a work well done, and with a true Christian spirit he awaited the summons into that higher life where so many of his beloved friends had preceded him. His death occurred February 11, 1880,

and the announcement caused great sadness throughout the community. The courts in Cleveland adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory, and upon their records were spread appropriate resolutions of the bar. The superior court of Ohio, in entering a tribute upon its journal, paid very unusual honor to his memory as a distinguished lawyer and jurist.

BRUCE PAUL JONES.—The profession of law is one in which a high order of intellect is necessary, backed up by a character possessing the predominant qualities of energy, perseverance and integrity. It is from the ranks of the legal calling that the Republican party has received some of its most valuable acquisitions, and in every case the offices filled by members of the bar have been conducted in such a manner as to reflect honor and credit upon the incumbents. One of the best known Republican workers in the political circles of London, Madison county, Ohio, is Bruce P. Jones, of the law firm of Jones & Welch.

Mr. Jones was educated in Miami University, at which he was graduated in 1868, and in the fall of the same year took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1870, his examination taking place before the supreme court at Columbus. He at once began practicing at Ottawa, Kansas, where he remained for five years, during which time he filled the offices of city attorney and police judge. He also edited the *Ottawa Times*, the leading Republican paper of the city at that time, and was an active participant in political affairs. In 1875 Mr. Jones returned to London, and has since intermittently followed his profession in Madison county. In 1879 he was honored with the office of mayor, which he held up to 1882, was prosecuting attorney of the county from 1885 to 1889, and on his election to that position obtained the largest Republican majority ever received in the county. He has been city attorney of London for three terms, was a member of the county committee, and has frequently been a delegate to the state, congressional, judicial, county, and district conventions, in which he performed creditable service in the interest of his party. During the campaigns Mr. Jones generally takes the stump, and in this field of action has won an enviable reputation as a speaker of ability. He has also been conspicuous in the organization of county affairs. On the tariff question Mr. Jones is a strong advocate for protection to our home industries, is in favor of reciprocity and sound money, and in 1876-7 supported the Stanley Matthews idea on the monetary system.

The birth of Mr. Jones occurred in London, May

9, 1843, he being the son of Job K. Jones, a farmer of prominence who lived in Madison county. He was a member of the Jones family of the eastern part of Tennessee, where he was born in November, 1811, and accompanied his father, William Jones, to Ohio, in November, 1814, and located in London, where he remained till his death, April 4, 1877. He married Miss Missouri Catharine Custer, a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, who accompanied her father, Paul Custer, to Madison county, Ohio, in 1822. He was originally a Whig, later becoming a Republican upon the formation of that party, energetically supporting its principles and doctrines. He was never a candidate for any public office but was a man well posted on all the topics of the day, especially relating to politics, ever ready to enter into a debate, having at his disposal facts with which to back up his statements. His father, William Jones, was one of the pioneer settlers of Madison county, where he was well known up to the time of his death, which took place in 1857. He was also a Whig and later a Republican, voting for John C. Fremont in 1856.

Bruce Paul Jones is one of six sons, the first born, Francis Marion, dying when nine years old. Jasper enlisted in the war of the Rebellion as a private in the Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and was taken prisoner and confined in Andersonville prison for eleven months. He died soon after being released, as a result of exposure during his incarceration. Bruce P. is the third in the order of birth. Berthier Wells was also in the Civil war, enlisting in the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and dying at a youthful age while in service. Winfield Scott is residing on a farm four miles from London, holds the office of township trustee, and is one of the leading Republicans in his community. Horry is living in Kansas, and is a staunch member of the Republican party.

In his social relations Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has held all the chairs in the local lodge.

HON. LEWIS B. GUNCKEL.—The true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the true greatness of the individual. While the disposition to do honor to those who have served well their race or their nation is prevalent among all enlightened peoples and is of great value everywhere and under all forms of government, it is particularly appropriate to and to be fostered in this country, where no man is born to public office or to public honor, or comes to either by inheritance, but where all men are equal before the law, where the race for distinction is over the road of public usefulness and is

open to every one who chooses to enter, however humble and obscure he may be; and where the adventitious circumstances of family and wealth count, in the vast majority of cases, for but little or nothing. Under our system, whose very existence depends upon the virtue of the people themselves, who are not only the source of all political power, but upon whom rests the perpetuation of our free institutions, those who have distinguished themselves in the public service, or in arms, or in whatever other sphere of usefulness, should not fail of recognition. In honoring those who deserve well of the republic the people do credit to themselves and also thus supply a powerful stimulus to honorable ambition, to incite to like service or achievements or sacrifices for the public good. In this connection biography must perforce invade the field of philosophy, since it must not only consider the specific acts of the individual, but must analyze the character and determine causes and results incidental thereto.

In a recent edition of the *Daily Journal*, of Dayton, Ohio, there appeared a brief biographical sketch of Lewis B. Gunckel, and the introductory words thereof were so apropos as to be worthy of reproduction in this connection. The *Journal* says that in the city of Dayton "there is a large circle of men of great power in many ways,—of fine character, of enviable attainments, and with a long public record of deeds that required moral courage, far-sightedness, and frequently self-sacrifice, for the sake of the people of the city, the state or the nation. Few of them have great wealth; all have the unbounded respect of their fellow townsmen; almost all are men of advanced years, and are traversing the shady side of life's pathway in the quiet and peace of the city for whose good conduct, advanced educational standing and firm financial position they have in long years past laid the foundations with great endeavor and many misgivings. Of this coterie, if such it may be called, there is one man who is among the eldest and who stands pre-eminent in the public estimation of the qualities ascribed in general in the foregoing words to his contemporaries. He is the Hon. Lewis B. Gunckel, senior member of the well-known law firm of Gunckel, Rowe & Shuey, and ex-congressman from this district."

As one of the leading representatives of the Republican party in the Buckeye commonwealth, as one who has held positions of high public trust and responsibility, and as a man whose character has been such that even the malevolence of detraction has never dared to assail it, it is a duty to mark in this connection an appreciation of this venerable lawyer—a man true in every relation of life, faithful to every trust, a statesman diligent in the service of his country and seeking only the public good.

The lineage of our honored subject is of sturdy German extraction, the family history having been one of long identification with that of the United States. His grandfather, Judge Philip Gunckel, emigrated from Berks county, Pennsylvania, to Montgomery county, Ohio, within two years after the latter had been admitted into the Union, thus becoming one of the veritable pioneers of the commonwealth. He came fortified with some financial resources, with the fortitude of a pioneer, and with an intellectuality that at once brought him into prominence among the settlers on the frontier. He was a man of energy and determination, and soon after his arrival in Ohio he erected a mill for grinding the various cereals raised by the settlers in German township and surrounding country. This mill was the first in the locality and was operated by water power. Two years later he platted the land about the mill-site and thus founded the village of Germantown, for the lots were gradually disposed of, and the little hamlet began to assume a more pretentious character. He served his county in the legislature, and afterward became associate judge on the common-pleas bench. His name will ever be held in high honor as one of those who contributed to the up-building of the great and prosperous state.

The parents of Lewis B. Gunckel were Colonel Michael and Barbara (Shuey) Gunckel, the former of whom was but six years of age at the time of his parents' emigration to Ohio. Here he grew to manhood, married and became prominent in his section, lending additional honors to an honored name. He gave distinctive evidence of his loyal and patriotic nature when the war of 1812 demanded such tributes. He was in active service and rose to the office of colonel. He afterward represented his county in the legislature and served her faithfully in other official positions.

The immediate subject of this review passed his boyhood days at the famous old homestead of the family, and in due time he was enabled to secure the advantages of the educational privileges afforded by Farmers' College and the Miami University, in the former of which he graduated in the year 1848. In embryo must have existed those attributes which gained him honors in the long years of his subsequent career, and thus it was but natural that the young man should have early given distinct definition to the course along which he should direct his efforts. He determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, and after graduation read law in Dayton and subsequently entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in 1851, admirably reinforced for the practice of his profession, since to a natural predilection for the same had been added the discipline of careful and comprehensive study.

Soon after his graduation, he was admitted to the bar and forthwith entered upon the active practice of law in Dayton, where he has ever since maintained his home. As another has written, "He soon asserted his right to membership in the quartet of great lawyers that made the Dayton bar famous." Two of his associates, Edmund S. Young and Samuel Craighead, are deceased, while the third, John A. McMahon, is still living. In the days of nearly half a century ago it was more difficult than at the present time to resist importunity of partisan friends in the acceptance of public office. The aspirants were not so numerous and the standard of qualification was higher. Thus it was but to be expected that the young lawyer, whose integrity and marked talents were recognized, should soon come forth prominently in political affairs, in which he had taken an intelligent interest even from his boyhood days. Constantly winning new laurels at the bar, his prestige in public affairs became equally pronounced.

Upon attaining his majority he had identified himself with the Whig party, in whose cause he was an earnest worker. He refused to join in the Know-nothing movement, but upon the organization of the Republican party he at once transferred his allegiance to this stronger candidate for public support, being one of the first local members of the same. During all the long years of his active and distinguished career he has never wavered in his fidelity to this great party, to which he has rendered eminent service. He presided and spoke at the first county meeting and was a delegate to the first national convention of the party, which was held in Philadelphia, in 1856, and nominated Fremont. Mr. Gunckel did most effective stump work in the ensuing campaign, as indeed he has in every campaign since that time. In 1862 he was elected to the senate of the state and for four years was one of its leaders, being a stalwart Union man and one whose patriotism and loyalty were of the most aggressive type during that crucial epoch marking the progress of the war of the Rebellion. Here his abilities as a statesman soon stood forth in as bold relief as did his sterling patriotism. He was a zealous supporter of the policy of Abraham Lincoln, and was a powerful factor in shaping the legislation of his state at this critical period in the nation's history. His abilities were exercised in the preparation and enactment of measures to aid in carrying on the war and to protect the families of soldiers. As chairman of the judiciary committee his influence was peculiarly felt in legislation, and he rose grandly to the duties of this position, which was one of utmost responsibility, demanding the exercise of the most mature judgment. One of the first bills introduced

by him, and defended until its final passage, provided for the relief of soldiers' families. When it was assailed and its constitutionality questioned by Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, and the plea of economy urged—which is the panacea for the consciences of all who oppose a humanitarian measure—Mr. Gunckel replied: "We can economize elsewhere, retrench everywhere, and save enough to the state in its local and general expenses to make up the entire sum; but if not, we should bear it cheerfully, heroically. We must fight or pay; we ought to do both; we must do one or the other." He was author of the bill granting to Ohio soldiers in the field the right to vote—a right which many thousands of them exercised.

He was a presidential elector in 1864, and canvassed the state for Lincoln. In 1872 he was appointed by the secretary of the interior a special commissioner to investigate the frauds practiced on the Cherokee, Creek and Chickasaw Indians, and rendered the government valuable aid in convicting the guilty and providing against repetition of the frauds. Within the same year Mr. Gunckel was elected to the forty-third congress from the fourth district. He became conspicuous in the house by his relentless opposition to jobbery and organized raids on the national treasury. His ideas of integrity were of the old-fashioned kind, which control the action of the official as well as the individual. To his perpetual honor should it be recorded that he has never sacrificed his principles to any matter of personal or political expediency. He could expose a plot and resist a public robbery with the same courage and sense of justice that would actuate him in throttling a pickpocket. He was unalterably opposed to the bill known in history as the "salary grab," and always refused to accept the salary due him under the retroactive clause of that law. He opposed extravagance in every form and in several speeches advocated retrenchment and reform.

In 1874 Mr. Gunckel was unanimously nominated by his party for re-election, but the country was suffering from the financial panic of the preceding year and was also wrought upon by the agitation of the temperance questions, which circumstances brought about a political revolution in the state and resulted in the election of a Democrat in the fourth district. He was nominated at a subsequent election, but declined that as he has declined all other nominations and offices. Since then our subject has devoted his attention mostly to the practice of law, and his practice has been, for more than twenty years, large, varied and lucrative; but he has found time to make many public addresses, deliver lectures before literary societies, educational institutions, Christian associations, etc. He has also pre-

pared papers for the Present Day Club upon municipal reform, civil service, "What young America can learn from old Europe," and kindred subjects. He has also been prominent in all charitable organizations, helping by his voice and money all who were sick, disabled or in need, whatever their nationality, religion or color.

Mr. Gunckel has been noted for his sound judgment and good common sense, and also logical mind, keen perception, remarkable tact for the dispatch of business, and as an able pleader and strong trial lawyer. As has been well said: "He has the courage to fight for a principle and the persistence to continue the fight to the last ditch; but he has learned by experience and observation that compromise is often better than litigation; that higher courage is sometimes displayed by him who conciliates than by him who fights. The greatest lawyer is understood to be the one who protects the interest of his client without litigation. It requires tact and skill and superior ability to gain the ends aimed at by diplomacy. Mr. Gunckel is leading member of one of the most widely known and successful law firms in southwestern Ohio,—Gunckel, Rowe & Shuey. His rating is high as a trial lawyer, yet he discourages litigation when other means of relief are practicable, and is known as "the peacemaker of the Dayton bar." He is mentally constructed on a broad gauge, and his intellectual faculties are keener and stronger by reason of culture and scholarship."

While in the legislature Mr. Gunckel introduced a bill and had it passed establishing a state soldiers' home, and the governor appointed him one of its directors. Afterward, congress established the National Home for disabled volunteer soldiers, and Mr. Gunckel was made one of the board of managers, and through his influence the Central Branch was established in Dayton. He was re-elected as manager and served in that capacity twelve years. The people of Dayton regard this as his greatest and best work. Speaking of it, the Dayton Journal, in its sketch, says: "In all his public life there is not one piece of record or history of action which does not show him to have ever acted unselfishly or which show him to have sought personal gain or distinction at the expense of the public coffers or his contemporaries' successes. All he has obtained has been merited."

In 1860 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gunckel to Miss Catherine Winters, daughter of Valentine Winters, a prominent citizen and banker of Dayton. They have one son and one daughter, both of whom are residents of Dayton. In their home is exhibited that gracious hospitality that comports with wealth, culture and liberality.

Our honored subject was born at the old family homestead, in German township, this county, on the

15th of October, 1826, and thus he has recently attained the psalmist's span of three-score years and ten, but it is grateful to record that in his case strength has not been "soon cut off," for he retains the vigor of mind and body which might be held as typical of one many years his junior, while his active labors are unabated, as is shown by the fact that he made what his friends called the best speech of his life on his seventieth birthday. Well may the city of Dayton take pride in, and the Republican party do honor to, this veteran statesman and noble man!

O MAR O. VAN DEUSEN, the gentlemanly and efficient clerk of the court of Medina county.—

For the influence exerted by this gentleman, and by his work for the cause of Republican principles, the people of Medina and vicinity, not the party in particular, owe a debt of gratitude. It is a maxim that good government cannot exist without principles, and that principles cannot be inculcated and established without party organization and action. Another maxim is that all reform movements must stir up opposition; and fortunate is he who can take a public stand in favor of any proposed reform without causing some people to be jealous of him, etc. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Van Deusen was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for clerk of the court, and was elected; and he took charge of the office August 7, the following year, for the full term of three years; and, on account of his efficiency and popularity, he was re-elected in the autumn of 1896, and he is now occupying that responsible position.

Mr. Van Deusen was born upon a farm in Hinckley township, Medina county, his parents being R. L. and Maria S. (Damon) Van Deusen, the former a native of New York and the latter of Massachusetts. Their parents were all early settlers of Hinckley township. The Van Deusens are of Holland-Dutch descent. Nathan Damon, the grandfather on his mother's side, was of English descent. Maria S. Van Deusen, the mother of Omar O., died in 1885, upon a farm in Hinckley.

Mr. Omar O. Van Deusen was reared to farm work, attending the district school during the winter. He supplemented his common-school education by attendance at the Normal at Medina, where he prepared for the profession of teaching. After completing his course there he commenced teaching a country school, and he continued in that calling until he had taught twenty terms. In the autumn of 1893 he was nominated by the Republican party as their candidate for clerk of the court of Medina county and was elected; and he took charge of the office August 7, following,

for the term of three years; and, on account of his efficiency and popularity, he was re-elected in the fall of 1896, and he is therefore now serving his second term. In fraternal relations he is a member of Comet Lodge, No. 60, Knights of Pythias, of Medina. He is the owner of a good farm in Medina county, which he rents.

November 3, 1880, is the date of the marriage of Mr. Van Deusen to Miss Jessie Conant, of Hinckley township, and a daughter of Mr. Hiram Conant, and they have two children,—Floyd F. and Margie. Mr. and Mrs. Van Deusen are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and are highly esteemed citizens of Medina.

AR. JOHNSON.—Among the practitioners at the bar of Lawrence county who by reason of their ability have won a foremost place in the ranks of the legal fraternity in southern Ohio, is this gentleman, a valued resident of Ironton. He was born at Sweet Springs, Missouri, on the 14th of December, 1860, and is a son of Spencer Johnson, who died at that place in 1863. He was a native of Meigs county, Ohio, the Johnsons having located in that county in pioneer days. The grandfather was an old-line Whig, as was also Spencer Johnson. The mother of our subject was born in Meigs county, and also came of one of the early families of the state.

After acquiring a thorough education Mr. Johnson, of this review, entered the law department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, and, graduating in 1886, was admitted to the bar. Since that time he successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. In no other calling to so marked a degree is success due to merit and individual worth and effort. Wealth and influence avail but little or nothing in gaining prestige for the lawyer; he must depend upon his talents, native and acquired, his careful preparation and his readiness in argument, or his accuracy in presenting facts and the law applicable to them. It is these qualities which have won Mr. Johnson an enviable reputation and brought to him a liberal clientage. In 1887 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Lawrence county by Judge N. J. Deaver to fill an unexpired term, and in 1890 he was elected to the office by a majority of eighteen hundred and twenty-four votes over J. L. Anderson, the Democratic candidate. On the expiration of that term he declined renomination and resumed the private practice of law. He has frequently been solicited to become a candidate for other offices, but has steadily refused, preferring to give his attention to his profession and other business interests. He is a stockholder,

in the Eagle Iron & Steel Company, of Ironton, also the Citizens' National Bank, and is attorney for the latter.

Mr. Johnson is regarded as one of the wide-awake, progressive young men of the city, favoring all enterprising movements tending to the development of Ironton, and he is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He married Miss Dora B. Rickets, and they have one son, now five years old.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Johnson has taken a deep interest in political affairs and has been a guiding spirit in the work accomplished here. In 1892 he was a member of the Lawrence county executive committee, and in 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897 was chairman of the same. Thus he was at the head of the work in organizing the county for campaign purposes, and his labors were attested by the largely increased majorities given the party. In 1894 the Republicans carried the county for Samuel Taylor by a majority of fourteen hundred and ninety; in 1895 the county gave Bushnell a majority of nineteen hundred; and in 1896 it gave McKinley a majority of twenty-three hundred and seventy, being one of the few counties in Ohio to make a gain over the large vote of 1895. The splendid Republican victories were largely due to the excellent organization of the working forces and the harmony between all Republican interests brought about by the tactful management of Mr. Johnson. He has attended the county, district and state conventions, and since 1885 has "stumped" the county in almost every campaign. He labors untiringly for the success of his party with a zeal born of a firm belief, in its principles and their ultimate triumph.

WILLIAM T. WHITACRE, of Morrow, Warren county, has for over forty years been one of the most active Republicans in this part of Ohio. Having started with the party in 1856, he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont and has voted for every Republican presidential candidate since that time. During the war he was one of the hundred-day men, enlisting in the One Hundred and Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served about four months in West Virginia, and he now retains his associations with the veterans of the Rebellion as a member of Sul. Stephens Post, No. 353, Grand Army, of the Republic. He served as township clerk, justice of the peace and township trustee, was a member for one term, in 1888, of the sixty-eighth Ohio general assembly, and while in that honorable body he was instrumental in securing the passage of numerous bills pertaining to county affairs, one of which, a road bill, became prominent throughout Warren county,

and he served on the agricultural, school and turn-pike committees. He has been president of the Warren County Agricultural Society and of the County Horticultural Society, is one of the most active business men in the county, has on frequent occasions been chosen a delegate to the state, county and district conventions and is always energetic in the congressional campaigns of the district. As a local organizer Mr. Whitacre has attained definite recognition. He has often been a member of the county committee, was state committeeman from this district at one time, and he has been president of the first Republican League of Ohio. He believes in a high tariff, sound money, and in the arbitration of important questions between this and foreign countries.

Mr. Whitacre comes of an old-line Whig family and is a son of Moses M. Whitacre, who lived in Warren county for many years. The grandfather, Robert Whitacre, settled in this county in 1805 and erected the residence at Morrow in which our subject is now living and which has been in the family for over ninety years. Both the father and grandfather were prominent in business circles, and their ancestors came from Loudoun county, Virginia, where they were adherents of the old Quaker church.

William T. Whitacre was born on the 17th of January, 1835, in the city of Morrow, which he has always made his home. After acquiring an education in the public schools he engaged in the grain business, and since 1860 he has been identified with the grocery, dry-goods, lumber and coal business. Aside from his other enterprises Mr. Whitacre is engaged in farming. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his affiliation being with Morrow Lodge, Morrow Chapter and Miami Commandery, at Lebanon.

Mr. Whitacre was united in marriage in 1866 to Miss Rebecca Lownes, and they are the parents of the following children: Walter L., a lumberman; Horace J., a physician; Marion, a medical student; Frank, engaged with his father in the lumber business; William, at school; and Mariana.

NATHANIEL PERKINS GOODHUE.—Summit county, Ohio, has its full quota of talented lawyers and loyal Republicans, and occupying a prominent place both in the legal profession and Republican ranks is the subject of this review, who is now acceptably serving in the position of clerk of the courts of Summit county. Mr. Goodhue is a native of Akron,—the city in which he lives,—his birth having occurred there on the 6th of August, 1854. He is a son of Judge Nathaniel W. and Nancy (Johnston)

Goodhue, who for a number of years were prominent citizens of Akron.

Our subject enjoyed the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his native city, and in 1872, while yet in his 'teens, entered upon his business career as deputy clerk in the United States court of Cleveland, filling that position for six years, during which time he discharged his duties with marked promptness and fidelity. In 1878 he accepted a position as traveling salesman for the wholesale boot and shoe firm of Keller & Goodhue, of Rochester, New York, and during his two years' connection with that house gained a wide acquaintance and valuable business experience. He then left the road with the purpose of carrying out his previously-formed determination of studying law. To this end he entered the office of his father, a distinguished lawyer of Akron, where he closely applied himself to the mastery of the science of jurisprudence from 1880 to 1882. On the 9th of February, the latter year, his father was made probate judge of Summit county, of which position he was the honored incumbent until his death, September 12, 1883.

On his elevation to the bench he appointed his son, Nathaniel P. Goodhue, to the position of deputy clerk in his office, and after the demise of Judge Goodhue the son continued in that position under his father's successor, Charles R. Grant, until February 9, 1891. Inheriting the native ability and many of the sterling characteristics of his honored father and possessing individual merit of a high order, Nathaniel P. Goodhue soon gained a popularity which resulted in his election to the office of clerk of the courts of Summit county, November 4, 1890, and on the 9th of February, 1891, entered upon the discharge of his duties. Twice since then he has been re-elected and is still serving in that capacity, with marked ability and fidelity. He has always been loyal in his devotion to the cause of the Republican party, has been active in promoting its interests and his election to office is but a fitting recognition of his merit and service. He is a pleasant, courteous gentleman, a favorite with the bench and bar, and in his native city of Akron the circle of his friends is very extensive.

Mr. Goodhue was married April 4, 1883, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary Kent McNaughton, a daughter of Finley and Ella (Kent) McNaughton.

SAMUEL R. MITCHELL, the present treasurer of Clinton county, was elected to that honorable office in 1895, over Ashley Johnson, the Democratic candidate, and assumed his duties on the 7th of September, 1896. He has been an active Republican

ever since attaining his majority, and has frequently attended the state and district conventions as a delegate. While living in Washington township he was the committeeman from his township, and was a member of the county central committee, always taking an energetic part in local and county politics.

Mr. Mitchell was born near Blanchester, Clinton county, on the 10th of February, 1848, and grew to manhood in Washington township. In 1886 he moved to Jefferson township and remained there until coming to Wilmington. During the Civil war he made several attempts to enlist, but was not permitted to do so on account of his youth. In 1867 he became apprenticed to the blacksmith's trade, following the same until 1886, when he moved to Midland, Clinton county, and there engaged in the mercantile business. Soon afterward he also began dealing in grain. In 1894 he disposed of his mercantile interests and has since directed his efforts toward the grain and livestock trade, in which he has continued with success, and is to-day one of the prosperous business men of Clinton county, enjoying the entire confidence of all with whom he has any trade transactions and the personal regard of a large number of friends. Socially, he is a member in good standing of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

The marriage of Mr. Mitchell was celebrated in 1872, when Miss A. Ireland became his wife. Four sons constitute their family, as follows: Harley E., a telegraph operator on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, at Cincinnati; Stacey A., deputy treasurer of Clinton county; Fred, an operator; and Russell, who is pursuing his studies in school.

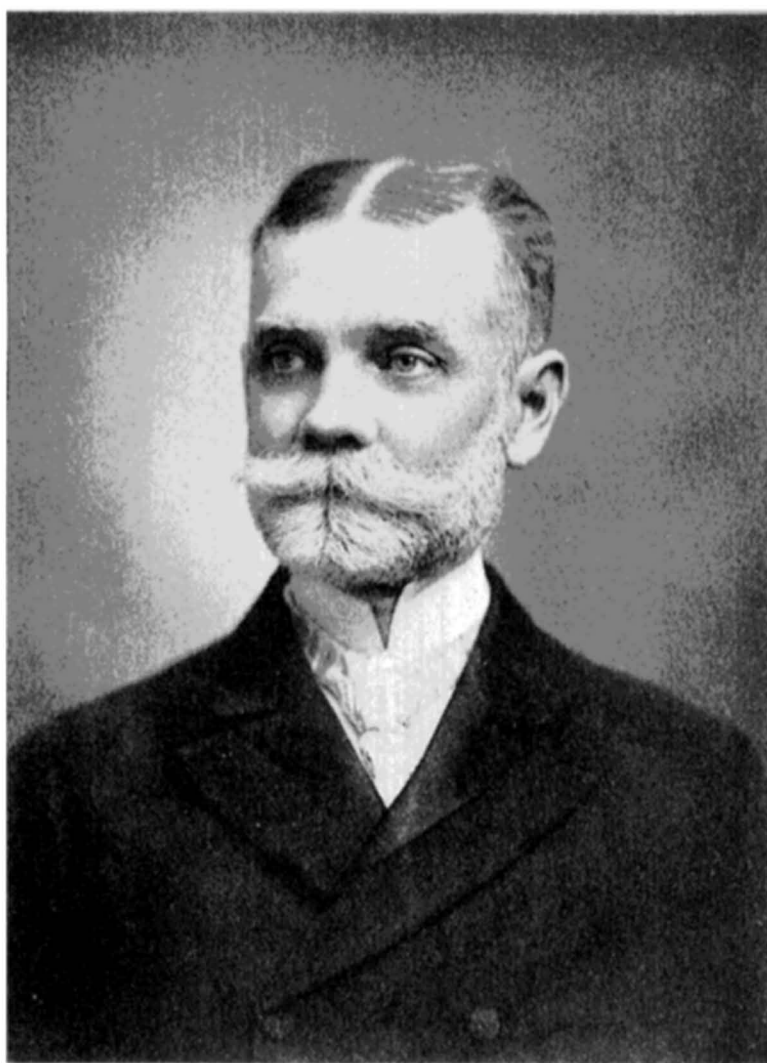
Samuel K. Mitchell, father of our subject, came from Tennessee at an early day, leaving that state on account of his strong anti-slavery principles. He was a Whig and subsequently became a Republican and located in Clinton county, where he took a prominent part in the affairs of the party. He was a justice of the peace in Washington and Marion townships for twenty-one years, took a conspicuous part in the formation of the Republican party, often served on the county central committee and was a delegate to the state and district conventions on numerous occasions. He reared six sons, and all but the youngest—our subject—participated in the Rebellion. Fergus was killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing; John died at Atlanta from exposure; George lost an eye during a skirmish in West Virginia; Wilford lost an arm at Murfreesboro, Tennessee; and William died from exposure soon after the close of the war. The father died in 1871, at the venerable age of sixty-three years. Wilford, the only surviving son besides our subject, is living in Kansas.

JOHN VICKERS PAINTER.—In connection with the activities of the world there are ever to be found men who most strongly impress their individuality to goodly ends, and yet do this, not through self-assertiveness, but through the medium of that intrinsic strength and integrity of purpose which is not subverted by circumstances of time or place. Upon such men responsibility is reposed with almost absolute assurance and their quiet, yet powerful, influence extends long after the memory of their personality has passed from their generation.

For more than two-score of years the subject of this review has been identified with the industrial life of the city of Cleveland, and it has been his to prove his value as a useful citizen and to establish a reputation which does and will redound to his honor and the benefit of his fellow man. His influence has been given to furthering the development and substantial prosperity of the fair Forest City, of whose dignity and prestige this influence has been an integral part. It cannot be said of him that he has been in any sense a politician, and yet, when a man of such strong individuality and mature judgment, and of such conspicuous probity in all the relations of life, gives his allegiance to any political organization, the incidental influence is of the best, and through the support thus accorded stands as a voucher for the principles and policies upheld. Thus it comes that Mr. Painter is worthy of distinct recognition in this specific work, for he has been an uncompromising adherent of the Republican party, whose cause he has recognized as insuring the greatest good to the greatest number,—the conservator of peace and prosperity in the nation to whose interests he is as loyal as to his own principles of life.

John Vickers Painter is a native son of the old Keystone state, with whose annals his ancestral history has been identified from the time when William Penn came hither to find an abiding place for his noble and gentle followers, the Society of Friends. Mr. Painter was born at West Chester, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of July, 1835, the son of Samuel Marshall and Ann Vickers Painter. Both the ancestral lines show continuous identification with the Society of Friends, or Quakers, of which the immediate subject of this sketch is a member by birthright as well as thorough conviction.

The original American representative in the agnatic line was Samuel Painter, who accompanied William Penn from England in 1683 and purchased a large tract of land in Chester county, Pennsylvania, where many of his descendants still reside. Thomas Vickers, the American progenitor on the maternal side, made his home in Chester county from 1741.



W. S. Winter

The recorded history of the Keystone state contains numerous references to both the Painter and Vickers families, and through the successive generations the representatives of both have always been found on the side of right and justice,—a fact peculiarly conspicuous in the crucial epoch leading up to the Civil war, when the integrity and honor of the nation were menaced by the institution of human slavery.

Of Samuel Marshall Painter, the father of John Vickers Painter, it is recorded that he was one of the most ardent of abolitionists and that he was a leader among the agents of the famous "underground railroad," through the medium of which so many slaves were enabled to escape from bondage. He was a humanitarian in the deepest sense,—the friend of liberty and the foe of tyranny in any form, "whether in governmental, religious or mental economics, and for a long period was the brilliant and trusted leader of a party whose most able exponent he was, with his trenchant pen and iron will."

John Vickers Painter was signally favored in his youthful environment and training, growing up in the pure, wholesome atmosphere of a Quaker home and neighborhood, where, through natural inheritance and direct instruction, he was familiarized with those sterling principles which beget a noble manhood and which he adopted as the guide of his business and personal life.

He entered Haverford College at West Haverford, Pennsylvania, and after a course of study there he entered Oberlin College, in the junior year, at Oberlin, Ohio, leaving the latter institution just before the completion of his senior year. Mr. Painter began his business life in 1856, when he came to Cleveland, filling the office of station agent of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad, now a part of the great system of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. His business capabilities at once manifested themselves. In 1864 Mr. Painter resigned his connection with the railroad corporation whose interests he had served so effectively, and established in Cleveland a private banking business, which he handled with such discernment as to insure success and to gain him a reputation as one of the able and reliable financiers of the city. In June, 1873, by reason of failing health, Mr. Painter retired from the banking business and spent several years in foreign travel, visiting the major portion of the countries of the world. Mr. Painter profited to the fullest extent by his extended travels, broadening his mental view of men and affairs and attaining that cosmopolitan knowledge which is the reward of travel. Thus the exceptional advantages which have been his for studying "all sorts and conditions of men" have made

him a man of distinguished qualifications, business and otherwise.

Through many legitimate channels Mr. Painter has made his influence felt on the industrial life of the city of his home, doing much to further its progress by co-operation in private and public enterprises. He is vice-president and a director of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad Company, vice-president and a director of the Guardian Trust Company, vice-president and a director of the Cleveland Stone Company, and a member of the directorate of the Republic Iron Company, and of the Citizens' Savings & Loan Association.

During the late war of the Rebellion he supported the Union cause with a fervor commensurate with his loyal and patriotic inheritance, and contributed to, and was largely instrumental in, raising and equipping the Nineteenth Ohio Independent Battery, under command of Captain J. C. Shields.

As has been stated, Mr. Painter has not been active in connection with the political machinery of the party whose cause he espouses, for he has never desired the honors or emoluments of public preferment, but his practical influence has been of no uncertain character and has been duly appreciated by the party leaders.

That Mr. Painter is held in high esteem in the business and social circles of the city where he has so long been identified, is his privilege and reward. He is a member of the Union Club, the Country Club, the Roadside Club, the Yacht Club and the Golf Club.

For his first wife he married Miss Frances Barton, daughter of Aiken S. and Eliza A. Barton, of Elyria, Ohio; and for his second wife he chose Miss Lydia E. Farmer, a daughter of James and Meribah Farmer, of Cleveland. Mr. Painter has two children: a daughter, Leila M., the issue of his first marriage, and a son, Kenyon Vickers, by his second marriage.

H G. GRIFFIN.—Among the county officials of Summit county, Ohio, who have long been zealous and active in their devotion to the Republican party and the principles which it advocates, and who rendered valiant and effective service to the Union in the dark days of civil strife, none perhaps are more worthy of personal mention herein than Mr. Griffin, who is capably and faithfully serving as sheriff of Summit county. He is universally considered one of the best sheriffs this county has ever had.

Born on his father's farm in Geauga county, Ohio, October 8, 1840, he is a son of S. B. and Hulda (King) Griffin, and was reared on the old homestead, there spending the first twenty-one years of his life. He

was nearing his majority when, aroused by a spirit of patriotism that prompted him to respond to his country's call for troops, he enlisted, on the 16th of September, 1861, joining the boys in blue of Company G, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He went to the front as a private and for two and a half years shared the fortunes of that command. He participated in a number of important engagements, including the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, and in every action in which he participated he showed himself to be a true soldier, fearless in the defense of the old flag and the cause it represented. Ill health led to his honorable discharge after a service of two years and a half, and he then returned to his old home in Geauga county, Ohio, where he spent some time in recuperating.

When he had sufficiently recovered to engage in business, Mr. Griffin turned his attention to the manufacture of cheese, being employed by Budlong & Stokes, of New York, that firm having a factory in Geauga county. Mr. Griffin was in charge of the business here for three years and then established a creamery for L. J. Randall, the first one in the state of Ohio. A year later Mr. Griffin went to Kentucky and engaged in the manufacture of cheese in Woodford county, conducting that enterprise for two years, after which he returned to Ohio and located in Painesville, where, in partnership with L. E. Miller, he was engaged in the grocery and crockery business for a year and a half. Next we find him in Middlebury, where he was interested in the grading of the Valley Railroad. In 1875 he embarked in general merchandising, in connection with George Viall & Company, with whom he was associated until September, 1880, when he opened a grocery and notion store. Not long afterward he moved to Akron, where, in the mercantile business, he is an enterprising, progressive and honorable business man, whose methods are above question, and who, by his straightforward dealing and courteous treatment of his patrons, has gained a very liberal patronage.

On the 22d of November, 1885, Mr. Griffin was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Taylor, and two children have been born to them. In the various places in which he has resided Mr. Griffin has ever been recognized as a public-spirited man, and since coming to Akron has filled a number of public positions of honor and trust. He was for eight years a member of the Akron board of education and did effective service in behalf of the schools. He was for six years a member of the board of assessors and for four years a member of the city board of elections. In November, 1894, he was elected sheriff of Summit county for a two-years term, and in the discharge of his duties

manifested a promptness and fidelity that won high commendation. In January, 1897, Mr. Griffin's term of office expired, and since then he has been engaged in the mercantile business. For more than thirty years Mr. Griffin has done yeoman service for the party in this part of Ohio. His identification with the Republican party dates from the time when he became a voter, and no more loyal or zealous champion of its principles can be found.

LEVI D. YORK, one of the loyal Republicans of Ohio, and a leading member of the party in Portsmouth, cast his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1872, since which time he has been energetic in the cause of his political choice, not from any thought or desire of official preferment, but because he considers it his duty as an American citizen to take an interest in the public affairs of the country. He was particularly active during the campaign of 1896, realizing, as he did, that the money issue was one of more than ordinary importance, but, although he is a strong advocate for a gold standard, he does not believe in a high tariff, as he thinks the time will come when our manufactures and manufacturing industries will not require protection. He is a concise thinker, broadminded, and is considered a man of good, sound judgment.

Mr. York is a native of England, having been born in Staffordshire, in 1847, embarking in 1868 for the United States, where for ten years he was interested in the Passaic Rolling Mill Company, and then spent one year in the United States of Colombia, returning in 1879. In 1880 he came to Portsmouth, and being favorably impressed with the Burgess Steel & Iron Works he became identified with its interests, and was elected superintendent, which office he held until 1895, when he was chosen president, and in that capacity has continued to serve with consummate ability and circumspection. The Burgess Steel & Iron Works is one of the largest concerns of its kind in southern Ohio. It manufactures all kinds of high-grade steel and iron, making a specialty of safe plate and construction steel, having a capacity of forty thousand tons of steel a year and employing a force of over five hundred and fifty men. The plant was established in 1871 by Charles Burgess and others, is one of the most successful enterprises in the state and carries on an extensive trade all over the United States.

Mr. York is a man of progress and enterprise, and much of the prosperity and advancement of Portsmouth is due to his untiring efforts in its behalf;

he is a leader in business circles, a liberal contributor to all the campaign funds, and served his city in the council for four years.

ROSS W. FUNCK, a leading attorney of Wooster, is one of the most active and influential members of the Republican party in Wayne county. On attaining his majority he became prominently identified with its interests and is now a recognized leader in its ranks. For many years he has done effective service as a member of the county executive committee, serving as its secretary or chairman for five years of the time. Wide-awake and energetic he has been an important factor in securing the success of the party in his locality, and his services have been duly appreciated by its prominent members. In 1887 he was elected city solicitor of Wooster by a good plurality, although the city is largely Democratic, a fact which plainly indicates his personal popularity and the confidence and trust his fellow citizens repose in him, and he filled the office with credit and satisfaction to himself and constituents. Although Wayne county is strongly Democratic, in 1894 he was elected prosecuting attorney by over nine hundred plurality, receiving more votes than any other candidate for any office in the county that year.

Mr. Funck was born in 1861, in the city which is still his home, and received his early education in the Wooster high school, at which he graduated in 1879. Subsequently he entered the university of Wooster and was graduated at that institution with the class of 1883, after which he entered the law office of the late Hon. John McSweeney, but completed his legal studies by a course in the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in 1885. He at once opened an office in Wooster, in the insurance office of his father, and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. As an attorney, Mr. Funck ranks among the foremost lawyers in his section of the state, and as a citizen he stands deservedly high in the estimation of his fellow men. He is a pleasant, affable gentleman, whose circle of friends is only limited by his circle of acquaintances.

Mr. Funck is a son of Daniel and Matilda (Imhoff) Funck. His father was born and raised in Chester township, Wayne county, Ohio, and the mother of our subject was a native of Pennsylvania. Her parents came to Ashland county, Ohio, when she was a babe, and she lived with her parents until married in 1859, and then moved to Wooster. For many years now the parents of our subject have been highly respected and honored residents of Wooster. His paternal grandfather, John Funck, was also a native of

the Keystone state, and was of German origin. In 1893 was celebrated the marriage of our subject and Miss Cordelia, daughter of the late Dr. C. L. Coyle, of Galion, Ohio, and they now have an interesting little son and daughter.

As a thirty-second-degree Mason, Mr. Funck is an honored and prominent member of the blue lodge, chapter and commandery of that ancient order, and has filled nearly all of the important offices in those branches. He also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias fraternity, in which he is a past chancellor commander; has passed the chairs in the Improved Order of Redmen of America, and is also a past regent and leading member of the Royal Arcanum lodge of Wooster, and is also an active member of the Alumni Association of the Wooster University. In religious belief he is a Presbyterian.

JOHN T. MILLER, although formerly an energetic supporter of the Democratic party, which he was obliged to leave on account of the policy advocated during President Cleveland's first administration, is now an ardent Republican and as such has been quite as active in its interests as he had been in the cause of the opposing party, for even then he believed in a protective tariff and sound money. In 1860 he delivered speeches in support of Douglas, and he has been making addresses in nearly every campaign from that time on, and has attended the state, congressional and judicial conventions for many years. He was a member of the city council for fourteen years and did much to promote the welfare of the community.

Mr. Miller is a native of Germany, his birth having taken place in Rhine-Bavaria on the 29th of July, 1833, and there his early education was acquired. At the age of nineteen he decided to try his fortunes in America, and upon his arrival here he located in Scioto county and engaged in commercial pursuits, in which he soon became known for his thrift, energy, and ability, and some time later he entered the wholesale business, carrying on the same for several years. At one time he was the editor of the *Correspondent*, a German paper, continuing as such for four years, from 1876 to 1880, and he has been identified with a number of enterprises that have greatly tended to the advancement of Portsmouth.

During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Miller enlisted in the Home Guards, located at Camp Morrow, which was utilized to pursue General Morgan, and, as our subject was perfectly familiar with the surrounding country, he took command of a part of the regiment, and after the surrender of Colonel Sontag, he

returned with fifty-three prisoners and sixty-one horses, which he delivered to the post commander, General P. Kinsey, and he sent them to Camp Dennison, Columbus, Ohio.

In 1859 the subject of this review was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Smith, of Piketon, Ohio, and they have had three sons, namely: John T., Jr., who died May 10, 1897, at the age of thirty-four years. one month and seven days; Charles E. and William F. In his social relations Mr. Miller is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has served as grand representative and in the grand encampment. He is a representative citizen of Portsmouth, active and progressive, and possesses the respect of his numerous friends.

G F. YOUNG, of Ripley, Brown county, Ohio, is one of the prominent tobacco merchants in his home city, and a leader in the ranks of the Republican party, to which he has given a staunch allegiance since 1862, contributing both his time and money in its support and being a conspicuous factor in local organization. He is an advocate of a protective tariff and a monetary system on a gold basis, and is a firm believer in all the principles and policies of the party. He has never sought nor desired political preferment, as he is content to work for the good of the cause and his friends without regard for any reciprocal favors.

The city of Higginsport, Brown county, Ohio, was the scene of Mr. Young's birth, which occurred on the 4th of January, 1844, his father being Robert L. Young, who settled in Brown county in 1832. The youth of our subject was passed in the city of his nativity and there his educational advantages were obtained in the public schools, which he attended until the Civil war caused him to drop his books and take upon himself the sterner duties of defending the Union. In 1862 he enlisted in Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery, which was attached to the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in many severe engagements, until, on the 31st of December, 1862, he was severely wounded at the battle of Stone river, which incapacitated him for further service and he subsequently returned home and engaged in the tobacco business. In 1876 he moved to Ripley, where he has since continued in the same vocation, gaining a distinctive prestige in that line by his industry, integrity and a strict attention to the details of his work, and to-day he is one of the most extensive dealers in the "narcotic weed" along the river.

In 1869 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Young to Miss Hannah B. Stephenson, of Ripley, Brown county, Ohio. Both their children, a daughter

and a son, are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Young have a comfortable home pleasantly situated in Ripley, and possess the warm regard of their many friends.

Robert L. Young was born in Mason county, Kentucky, and came to Ohio in 1832, settling in Brown county, where he became conspicuous as a leading Whig, later becoming affiliated with the Republican party upon its organization and taking an active part in its work in Brown county. He voted for Henry Clay, William Henry Harrison and John C. Fremont and for every Republican candidate down to the present time, including William McKinley. For many years Mr. Young was engaged in the freighting and flatboat business on the Ohio river, being the largest freighter leaving the port of Cincinnati, and running as many as ninety-six pairs of boats in one season. He operated between this section of Ohio and New Orleans, Louisiana, continuing in that vocation until the war of the Rebellion, at the opening of which his boat was sunk at New Orleans by an English vessel. After that disaster he returned home and assisted the recruiting officers to raise troops at Higginsport and all throughout Brown county, and being an enthusiastic Union man he raised funds and contributed largely from his private means for the purpose of raising the draft in his part of the county, and in many ways rendered invaluable services. He is still living at Higginsport, honored and esteemed by all who know him. Of his two sons, G. F. is our subject, and A. N., late of Higginsport, was consul to San Diego, Cuba, for six years, to which office he was appointed by President Grant. He was born on the 4th of March, 1841, and upon the outbreak of the war he offered his services and enlisted in Battery F, First Ohio Light Artillery, Army of the Cumberland. He served with efficiency and fidelity for thirty-seven months, and was promoted to the ranks of orderly sergeant and color-bearer. His death, which occurred in 1888, deprived Higginsport of one of its most substantial citizens.

DRS. N. B. AND B. L. VAN WINKLE.—If the political parties of this country should ever be viewed from a social status it could not but be apparent that the Republican party stands pre-eminently above all others as regards its intellectuality, refinement and a general distinctively high order of membership. The gentlemen whose names initiate this review have not only attained distinguished prestige in the medical profession, but they have also won marked prominence in the political arena; and as loyal Republicans they have rendered valuable services to that party and have given it the benefit of their

energetic support from the time they first acquired the elective franchise. It is therefore quite appropriate that a *resume* of their career be included in this work, whose province is to preserve a history of the Republican party and its supporters in the state of Ohio.

Dr. N. B. Van Winkle, senior member of the firm of N. B. & B. L. Van Winkle, physicians, is also a member of the Clinton county board of pension surgeons, having been appointed to the same in 1897 by President McKinley. For many years the Doctor has been a leading physician and surgeon in this county, and has taken an active part in the politics of his party ever since 1876, from which time he has been a frequent participant in the state, county and district conventions and in local organizations, where his work has always met with a just appreciation. Among the political places in which he has held incumbency may be mentioned the Blanchester city council, the school board and the city health office, in each of which he discharged the duties pertaining thereto with a high order of intelligence, integrity and executive ability.

A native of the Buckeye state, Dr. Van Winkle's birth occurred in Highland county, on the 22d of April, 1852, and after passing the course of the public schools a youthful predilection led him to study medicine, and he subsequently attended the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, graduating at that institution in 1878. He at once entered upon the active practice of his profession in Westboro, Clinton county, and in 1883 he located in Blanchester, where he has since continued with signal success in his chosen calling. The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Miami Valley Medical Society, of which he is vice-president, the Clinton County Medical Society and the Highland County Medical Society. He believes faithfully in all the principles and policies of the Republican party, including a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money, a strong foreign policy and arbitration. In his social relations he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Knights of Pythias. In 1884 he was united in marriage to Miss Cora M. Aiken, of Westboro, Ohio. Both their children, Veda A. and Carrie E., are dead.

Dr. B. L. Van Winkle, the younger member of the firm mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, gives a faithful allegiance to the Republican party, which he has served in various ways, and is at present a member of the city council of Blanchester. He has often been in the state, district and county conventions as a delegate, is a hard worker in local and county work, and is an advocate of protection to our home industries, reciprocity, sound money, restriction of emigration, a strong government and an aggressive policy.

Dr. Van Winkle was born in Montezuma, Iowa, on the 7th of December, 1862, while his parents were living in that state. He received his preliminary educational discipline in the Hillsboro high school, added to which was a course of study at the Lebanon National Normal School, and later he entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, at which he was graduated in 1889. He at once formed a professional partnership with his brother in Blanchester, under the firm name of N. B. & B. L. Van Winkle, which has since continued in successful lines,—the logical result of native talent, combined with acquired ability and a high order of professional knowledge.

Touching upon his social relations, it may be stated that Dr. B. L. Van Winkle is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he held the office of Master of Blanchester Lodge, No. 191, at Blanchester, during the year 1896, and is a charter member of Blanchester Lodge, No. 580, Knights of Pythias, having occupied all the chairs in that body. He is affiliated with the Miami Valley Medical Society, the Association of Baltimore & Ohio and Southwestern Railroad Surgeons, and is surgeon of the Baltimore & Ohio road at Blanchester. He has attained an extensive popularity in the city of his adoption, and his recognized capabilities have gained for him the entire confidence and respect not only of his numerous clients but of the medical fraternity as well.

The Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Dora Riley in 1896.

L. G. Van Winkle, the father of our subjects, was one of the pioneer settlers of New Market, Highland county, Ohio, where he resided for many years. He was a prominent old-line Whig, later affiliating with the Democratic party, but upon the outbreak of the Civil war he rendered firm allegiance to the Union. He reared four sons, all of whom became staunch supporters of the Republican party, and included, besides the two herein mentioned, Thomas J., now a resident of Nebraska, and John D., who is following the vocation of farmer in Highland county.

Z T. GARLAND, of Clarksville, whose large practice indicates his superior skill in his profession, was born in Clinton county, August 22, 1845, and is a son of Dr. T. S. Garland, who was also a prominent practitioner and a leader in political circles. He was at one time active in support of the Know-nothing party, was also a zealous advocate of Whig principles in early life, and at the organization of the Republican party allied himself with the new body, which he unfalteringly supported throughout the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1891. He was a

grandson of Phillip Gatch, a well-known Ohio pioneer, and a cousin of Judge Swing, of the Ohio supreme court, who was appointed to that position by President Grant.

Dr. Z. T. Garland, after spending his boyhood days in Clinton county and acquiring his elementary education in the public schools, prepared for professional life in the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, where he was graduated with the class of 1870. He has since followed his profession, and, keeping in touch with the continued advancement which marks the science, he has maintained a leadership in the ranks of the medical practitioners in this part of the state and received a large and lucrative patronage.

During the war Dr. Garland was a clerk in the army department at Fort Nelson, Kentucky, where he remained for some time. Since the close of hostilities he has been active in political affairs, staunchly advocating the principles and measures of Republicanism. He is often a delegate to the state, congressional and other conventions of his party, has been a member of the county committee and is well known as a political organizer. Political office, however, has had no attraction for him, since he prefers to labor in the interest of a friend or other representative of the party than to seek advancement in that line for himself. The only office that he has filled was that of pension examiner, to which he was appointed by President Harrison for a term of four years, and this was in the line of his profession. Nevertheless he is unswerving in his advocacy of protection for American industries, reciprocity, a gold standard and other planks which form the party platform, and few men are better informed on the real issues of the day than he. From a financial standpoint his life has been remarkably successful, but his prosperity is well deserved, resulting from capable management, keen discrimination, untiring energy and perseverance. In political, business and social circles he holds an enviable position.

Dr. Garland is quite prominent in social circles, is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belongs to the commandery in the Masonic order and is connected with Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cincinnati. He is married and has a pleasant home in Clarksville, and is the owner of several good farms.

DANIEL STOUT, of Wilmington, ex-county sheriff of Clinton county, is a man whose fidelity to the best interests of American citizenship makes him well worthy of representation in this volume. He was born in this county, on the 18th of April, 1851, and was reared to manhood on the farm

of his father, Isaiah Stout, who was a native of the same county and died in 1889. He was an active Whig in early life and became a Republican on the organization of the party. Strongly opposed to slavery he ardently upheld the cause of the Union and did all in his power for the promotion of the cause. He was recognized as one of the leading farmers of Clinton county and was a man of the highest respectability. Isaac Stout, the grandfather of our subject, came to Clinton county at an early day from North Carolina, and cast his lot with the pioneers who opened up the region to the advancement of civilization. His political faith was that of the Whig party. The Stouts have all been loyal, faithful citizens and men of respectability.

The subject of this review, however, is the first of the family to have held county office. He became an active political worker almost before attaining his majority and has since labored earnestly in Clinton county and his section of Ohio for the success of the Republican party. He cast his first presidential vote for General Grant and has since voted the straight Republican ticket. He has worked with the county committee and in his own private way, and his efforts have been effective and beneficial. He has taken part in all the general work of the party in the campaigns, and is one of the best known men in Clinton county. In 1888-9 he served as city marshal of Wilmington, and in 1890 was elected sheriff of the county, entering upon the duties of the office in January, 1891. By re-election he continued in that position until January, 1895, and won the reputation of being the best sheriff that Clinton county has ever had. He was prompt and fearless in the discharge of his duties, and while humane and kindly, he nevertheless was strictly and impartially just and allowed no evil-doer to escape him. He took forty-nine men to the state penitentiary during his term, and with conscientious fidelity protected the interests of the law-abiding citizens.

JOHAN WEST.—Division of labor is the rule throughout the business and political world. Special duties entrusted to one person are performed satisfactorily and the combined aggregate of many such forces sees the accomplishment of a large amount of labor. Thus it is that each community has its force of political workers, who, performing for their party the service to which they are best adapted, promote the cause for which they are striving; and, when their strength is combined with that of other communities in the state, it makes a force that is almost irresistible. It is this well-organized labor that has brought to Re-

publicanism its splendid victories in Ohio. Mr. West is one of the workers in Clinton county, and since 1856 has been identified with the party as a most stalwart advocate of its principles.

Born in Wayne township, Clinton county, June 27, 1833, he is a son of Benson West, who died many years ago. In his early years he supported the Whig party, but lived to vote the Republican ticket. He was very active in the work of the former, and for twenty-seven years filled the office of justice of the peace in Wayne township, which led to his familiar title of "Squire." His acquaintance extended throughout the county and he was one of the leading agriculturists and largest land-owners in his section of the state. His honorable business methods commended him to the confidence and regard of all, and in his death the community lost one of its most valued citizens. He reared a family of five sons, namely: John, Edmond, Fairfax and Reason (the two latter were soldiers in the Union army during the Civil war), and Levi. All of the sons followed in the political footsteps of their father and became advocates of Republican principles. Reason West is now deceased.

John West, the popular recorder of Clinton county, whose name introduces this review, was reared in Wayne township and continued to make his home there until 1893. He worked on the farm during his boyhood and afterward operated a saw and flouring mill in Centerville, but in 1867 he met with an accident in the sawmill which caused him to lose his left arm. His business was ever conducted with system, and his straightforward and enterprising methods won him a fair degree of success.

Mr. West was united in marriage to Miss Canter, of Clinton county, and to them have been born three sons: Benson, Lafayette and Wilber. In his social relations, he is connected with the Royal Arch Chapter of the Masonic fraternity and belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge and the encampment, having filled all of the chairs in the latter.

Since casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont, Mr. West has been a loyal adherent of the Republican party and an active worker in its campaigns. While residing in Wayne township he frequently served as a member of the township committee and has also been a member of the county central committee, while in the county and district conventions he has often served as delegate. He has been a strong local worker in the interests of the political organization, and is an uncompromising Republican, unwavering in his advocacy of the principles of protective tariff, sound money and reciprocity. For twenty-one years he filled the office of township clerk of Wayne township, although the district was a Democratic

stronghold. His fidelity and his prompt and faithful discharge of every duty led to his continued re-election by large majorities, his friends and supporters in the ranks of the Democracy being many. In 1892 he was elected to the office of county recorder by a majority of eighteen hundred, and assumed charge of the office on the 1st of January, 1893. He was re-elected to the office in 1894, after filling an extra term of about eight months, and will continue as the incumbent until 1899. He was elected by the full vote of the party in Clinton county, without any opposition at the primary. His son Wilber is now serving as deputy county recorder and is now one of the leading young Republicans in this locality. Mr. West has a wide acquaintance throughout the county and is one of its most highly respected citizens, while the fact that his firmest friends are those that have known him from boyhood indicates a well spent and honorable life.

HENRY H. DUNHAM, one of the best known men in Warren county and a supporter of the Republican party for the past thirty-six years, is the present incumbent of the county recorder's office, to which he was first elected in 1877, serving for two terms of three years each. In 1892 he was again elected to that position and succeeded himself in 1896, and when his present term expires in 1899 he will have a record of twelve years and eight months as recorder of Warren county. Mr. Dunham is well liked in this section of the state, where he has a host of friends, and whenever he aspires to an office he meets with little or no opposition. Since the Lincoln campaign of 1860 he has been a hard worker and organizer, and he has been committeeman from his township for many years, has been a delegate to the state, district and county conventions and is an advocate of a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money. He is opposed to civil-service reform.

Mr. Dunham is a native of Brown county, Ohio, born the 30th of December, 1839. His father, David Dunham, was a Whig and later a Republican, and took an energetic part in local politics in Brown county until 1853, when he moved to Warren county. In 1853 he was infected with the gold fever and sought his fortune in the fields of California, but met with indifferent success and subsequently returned to Warren county. His death took place in Hamilton county in 1885. He reared four sons, namely: Frank M.; Thomas J., who served three years as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion; Asa, who enlisted as a one-hundred-day man; and Henry H., our subject. All of these sons are stanch Republicans.

Henry H. Dunham was one of the first to offer his

services in defense of the Union, and enlisted in September, 1861, in Company I, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in all the campaigns of Kentucky and Tennessee, from Perryville to Stone river. At the latter place he was wounded by an exploding shell, which almost completely deprived him of the use of his limbs and necessitating his confinement to the Louisville hospital for eight months. He was discharged in August, 1862, returned to Warren county, and in 1865 was made postmaster at Mainville under the administration of President Lincoln, receiving his appointment on the day the martyred president was shot. Mr. Dunham retained that incumbency until 1877, when he resigned and moved to Lebanon and was here elected to the office of county recorder, in which position he is rendering most efficient service with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

In his social relations Mr. Dunham is an active member of Granville Thurston Post, No. 213, Grand Army of the Republic, and has been an affiliate of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows encampment for the past twenty years.

The marriage of Mr. Dunham was solemnized in 1869, when he was united to Miss Mary J. Ewing, and of this union two children have been born, namely: Erle Dunham, and Ella, now Mrs. Dakin.

WILLIAM WIRT PEABODY, of Cincinnati, vice-president and general manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, has been identified with the Republican party as an advocate of its principles and a supporter of its policy from his entry into manhood's estate. He is thoroughly representative of that great throng of influential business men engaged in the commerce and manufacturing industries of the country who, by their active co-operation with it, and by their example in sustaining its candidates, have given it strength and made it the party of progress, of public improvement, of political good faith, of protection of American industries and American labor that to-day rules the nation, formulates its policies and that has brought an assurance of security to the people and a conviction that its safe and judicious administration of the government will bring prosperity to every quarter of the land. His life is an exemplification of what industry, probity and perseverance can accomplish, and stands forth a shining example for the imitation of the young men of the present day. Without those fortuitous conditions of birth which tend to place men in conditions to rise without much effort of their own, he has from early

youth fought the battle of life single-handed and with no other resources than those of his own acquirement.

Born October 26, 1836, in Gorham, Cumberland county, Maine, his nature imbibed from the rugged climate and soil of his native state those sturdy qualities of mind and body that make men as self-reliant as the mighty pine that grows upon the Maine hills and the barriers of cliffs that line its shores, beating back the roll of the Atlantic. The public schools of his native county, supplemented by the Maine State University, and Franklin University, in New Hampshire, furnished him his education for life's battle; and in 1854 he came to Ohio to seek employment, without means and without friends. At Marietta, Ohio, he entered the service of the engineers' department of the old Marietta Railroad, assisting in the survey of the route, and soon after became the secretary of Noah L. Wilson, the first managing president of the company. He subsequently filled the positions of paymaster, master of transportation and general superintendent.

He served in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Ohio Infantry, as captain, during the Civil war, taking part in the campaigns in the Shenandoah valley. The love of country, of justice, of right which induced him to enter the service has also kept him in the ranks of the party whose principles and energy made the war a glorious success, and he has always been a Republican.

Returning from the war he continued his connection with the railroad interests, and his life has been devoted to the increase of those channels of commerce. Rising from the ranks, his sympathy has always been with the laboring man, and he has the love and respect and commands the confidence of those employed on his road to an unexampled degree. This was specially evidenced in the great railroad strike of 1877, when, through his management as general superintendent of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, that road alone was not affected by the contentions of labor, but continued to perform its services, carrying passengers and freight when almost every other road with a terminus in Cincinnati was compelled to suspend operations. The employees were loyal to their superintendent, and "Billy Peabody's men" did not strike; the men were as loyal to him as the "old guard" to the "little corporal."

Mr. Peabody became the superintendent of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad,—general manager and president of the same,—and on the consolidation resulting in the formation of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad, was made vice-president and general manager, which office he now (1897) holds.

In the development of the great commercial interests in his charge, Mr. Peabody has also been an



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active factor in other channels for the advancement of the best interests of the community, and has given of his time and means and applied his great executive talents to the fostering of the many and varied interests that are allied to the growth of a great metropolis. He has been a director and president of the Young Men's Mercantile Library, a director and the president of the Cincinnati Exposition Commission, president of the Ohio Board of Managers to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1892-3, and for two terms president of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. His life has been one of ceaseless activity and progress.

In his political affiliations a strong attachment to the principles of the Republican party and a desire to aid in the furtherance of what he earnestly believes to be right and the best interests of the country, have made him a powerful agent in the advancement of the party to power. Not an office-holder or an aspirant to office, his espousal of the cause of Republicanism has been wholly unselfish and patriotic, and his example has been fraught with great good in the extensive circle of his acquaintance, extending not only throughout Ohio, but also into other states, his opinions being valued as those of a man of the highest probity of character and cultivated intellect, capable of leading and directing aright. In the presidential campaign of 1896 his position was clearly defined and was of great value to the party and the country in maintaining the cause of sound money, protection to American industries and labor, with the large personal following that has confidence in his judgment. Such men as Mr. Peabody form the bulwark of the Republic and are a guarantee of the continued existence of our free institutions and of the continued prosperity of the nation.

QUINCY A. GILLMORE, attorney at law, Elyria, and a member of the Bar Association of Lorain county, has been an earnest believer in Republicanism and a staunch supporter of its principles from youth to the present time. Inheriting a high sense of honor and justice, and being brought up in a family characterized by a finely educated conscience, his chief principle in political government naturally came to be, All men are equal before the law. As he grew up, therefore, it was not difficult for him to see that the Republican party represented this principle more positively than any other, and this recognition constituted him a Republican. His zeal was constantly increased by his later surroundings, being a student at Oberlin College, which has always been noted for its extremely sensitive recognition of this great principle

of all good government. The influences were the same at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he graduated in 1881, on completing a collegiate course.

Next he began the study of law, and became a student at the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in 1883. In the autumn of 1884 he located at Elyria and opened a law office, where he soon came to the front as an able and rising attorney, and he has continued to enjoy a successful and lucrative practice to the present time.

At length he began to take an active part in politics, as a debater on the rostrum and in other ways, accomplishing a great amount of effectual service in support of the principles of the Republican party. His ability and earnestness in this direction soon caused him to be an influential factor in the party in his county. His goodly presence and social, genial nature winning him friends everywhere, has always been a wonderful adjunct to his other qualities in attracting the attention of his fellow citizens. He has served his party as a delegate to many conventions, has been prominent in its councils, and his marked courage and boldness in establishing his positions, together with the nature of his mental training, makes opportunities for him. He was an ardent supporter of McKinley for president of the United States.

The reader of this sketch by this time desires to know something about the family history of the subject of this brief mention, and of his professional and business career. He was born in this county, Lorain, May 12, 1859, and is therefore of the younger generation of Republicans who are so rapidly coming to the front in Ohio, and who, from their successes, seem certain to have early control of the ship of state. His parents, Edmund and Adelaide E. (Gillmore) Gillmore, were also both natives of this county, and were of New England descent, and more remotely of English and Scotch ancestry. The Gillmores were early residents of the famous Western Reserve, first locating in this section in 1811, where the ancestors of our subject two generations back purchased and cleared up wild land and took a commanding part in the settlement and improvement of the country. Of this family the well-remembered General Quincy A. Gillmore was a descendant. He was a graduate of West Point and afterward became noted in military affairs, and after him the subject of this article was named. The name of Gillmore is indelibly stamped on the Western Reserve, and many of the family have left conspicuous marks upon the character of the country, having been prominent in its progress and development. They have been active in reclaiming the wilderness, establishing comfortable homes, building churches and school-houses, and in every way en-

hancing the civilization of their period. They were brave and a hardy race of pioneers, to whom freedom was an essential of their life. Mr. Gillmore, of this sketch, has therefore come "honestly" by his principles and his zeal. Liberty, protection, prosperity, etc., all of which are represented by the Republican party as the substance of their platform, find in Mr. Gillmore an able and influential advocate.

In 1884 Mr. Gilbert was united in matrimony with Miss Frankie G. Brown, and with his family resides in a pleasant home in Elyria.

HONORABLE O. H. FITCH, an old-line Whig and later an ardent adherent of the Republican party, was born on the 13th of January, 1803, at Goshen Hill, in the town of Lebanon, New London county, Connecticut. He was of Puritan stock and a lineal descendant of Rev. James Fitch and Major John Mason, proprietors of Norwich and Lebanon, Connecticut, a large tract of land having been granted them by Uncas, the noted Mohican chief, for assistance rendered against his bitter enemies, the Pequods, in 1637. In 1647 Rev. James Fitch preached the first election sermon ever delivered and recorded in America.

The early life of Orramel H. Fitch was devoted to attending and teaching school. He was for some time an assistant teacher in Masonic Hall Seminary, at Richmond, Virginia, a teacher of languages in Westfield Academy, Massachusetts, and principal of Union Academy in Windsor, Connecticut. In 1824 he began the study of law in the office of Augustus Collins, in Westfield, Massachusetts, where he remained two years. He then went to Norwich, Connecticut, and entered the law office of Hon. Calvin Goddard, a distinguished judge and congressman of that state. On the 16th of March, 1827, he was admitted to the bar in the courts of Connecticut, and on the 13th of May he came west and spent one year in Stark county, Ohio, in the vicinity of Canton. He moved to Ashtabula, Ohio, on the 29th of March, 1828, and made that city his home for half a century. In the fall of 1829 his mother and father came to live with him and remained until their deaths, which occurred in October, 1831, and in 1842, respectively.

On the 19th of May, 1828, Mr. Fitch was admitted to the Ohio bar at Cincinnati, and practiced law in Ashtabula for many years in partnership with M. M. Sawtell, and subsequently with his son, Hon. Edward H. Fitch, the latter association continuing until 1863, when our subject retired from active practice. He was the first editor in the county and for fifteen years edited the *Ashtabula Sentinel*, which was subse-

quently in charge of Hon. W. D. Howells. In 1848 he aided in the organization of the Farmers' Bank, of Ashtabula, and was elected its president and also became a member of the directorate, holding those offices until his death.

In 1832 Mr. Fitch was elected justice of the peace and held that office for nine years. In 1837-8 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature and after serving for two years declined a renomination. During the years 1841-2 he was prosecuting attorney for the county. He never sought office but was an active and efficient supporter of any measure which in his opinion was of benefit to the people. In 1861 he was appointed by Mr. Chase, secretary of the treasury, as an agent for the government for the obtaining of subscriptions to the national loan authorized by congress in that year. Mr. Fitch compiled a large portion of the history of Ashtabula county, published by G. Williams, and at the time of his death was president of the County Pioneer Association.

The subject of this review was married in 1835 to Miss Catherine M. Hubbard, a daughter of Colonel William Hubbard, her death occurring on the 29th of November, 1859. In 1836 Mr. Fitch united with the Presbyterian church, and for a number of years and up to the time of his death was a ruling elder therein. His demise took place on the 17th of September, 1882.

Mr. Fitch was the only child of Azel and Fannie (Hinckley) Fitch, the latter a granddaughter of Governor Hinckley, of Plymouth colony. The father was a farmer, merchant and manufacturer, and for many years engaged in the southern trade. During the war of 1812 he invested heavily in woolen manufacturing. When peace was declared in 1815 the markets were thrown open to foreign goods and the English manufacturers flooded this country with their woolens at low prices for the purpose of destroying American industries then in their infancy. In the crash that followed Mr. Fitch lost a great deal of property, and this incident, which was a practical demonstration of free trade, not only impressed upon the father the necessity of protection then, but the principles of that plank in the platform of the Republican party have ever since been ardently supported by the Fitch family from generation to generation.

HON. E. H. FITCH.—For seventy years the name of Fitch has figured conspicuously in the annals of Ashtabula county, for those who have borne it have been prominent in the public affairs which have produced the highest and best development here. As representatives of the legal profession they

have sustained the dignity of the bar and the majesty of the law, and in business relations they have added new luster to the family record by a line of conduct that is above question. The gentleman whose name introduces this review is one of the most distinguished citizens that Ashtabula has ever produced; and a noble life, characterized by fidelity to duty in both public and private life, by loyal local citizenship, by honorable purpose, by charity, by intelligence and progress, won him the honor and respect of his fellow-townsmen in a remarkable degree and gained him the regard and friendship of many.

A son of Orramel H. and Catharine M. (Hubbard) Fitch, he was born in Ashtabula, on the 27th of May, 1837. His elementary education acquired in his native town was supplemented by study in St. Catharines, Canada, and by a course in Williams College, Massachusetts, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1858 and that of Master of Arts in 1861. While in college he became a warm personal friend of James A. Garfield, and the intimate and kindly relation between the two gentlemen was continued up to the time of the president's death.

Determining to enter the legal profession, Edward H. Fitch studied law in the office and under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1860. He always remained a close student of the science of jurisprudence and his knowledge was comprehensive and accurate. He achieved high distinction and he deserved it. Calm, dignified, self-controlled, free from passion or prejudice and possessed of great kindness, he gave to his client the service of great talent, unwearied industry and a rare learning, but he never forgot that there were certain things due to the court, to his own self-respect and above all to do justice and give a righteous administration of the law, which neither the zeal of an advocate nor the pleasure of success would permit him to disregard. In his law practice he was first associated with his father and afterward with Judge Horace Wilder, with Judge L. S. Sherman and with Hon. S. A. Northway. On the formation of the last partnership in 1878 he removed to Jefferson, the county-seat of his native county.

In his political affiliations Mr. Fitch was ever a staunch Republican. He was a close and intelligent observer of the signs of the times, a student of the political situation of the country and a deep thinker and logical reasoner. His advocacy of the Republican party was therefore a matter of firm conviction and the organization accounted him one of its most valued representatives in northeastern Ohio. His first public office was that of justice of the peace. He afterward served as prosecuting attorney, and in 1869 was elected

to the state legislature. From General Garfield's first entrance into politics, Mr. Fitch was one of his staunchest supporters, and when in 1865 General Garfield faced a frowning convention at Warren, Ohio, the excitement of the Wade-Davis manifesto being at its height, Mr. Fitch rendered him incalculable service in securing his nomination for congress. On the 17th of October, 1870, our subject was appointed by Governor R. B. Hayes a delegate to the national capital convention, at Cincinnati, from the nineteenth congressional district. In 1892 Mr. Fitch read an exhaustive paper before the Ohio State Bar Association on the Torrens system of registration of land titles, which was published. In May, 1893, Governor McKinley appointed a commission to formulate a law for Ohio in accordance with this system and Mr. Fitch was made chairman of the commission. The philanthropic spirit which prompted his work in behalf of the Torrens bill made his interest in its ultimate passage one of deep import; and although the law was pronounced unconstitutional in Ohio, as a similar bill was in Illinois, he was very much encouraged at the meeting of the State Bar Association at Put-in-Bay, which he attended a short time before his death, to find that the leading attorneys and business men of the state are unanimous in their endorsement of this system, and assured him that they would support future efforts to push it through in spite of the conservatism of the supreme court and the existing state constitution.

Mr. Fitch devoted considerable time to scientific research and from 1857 up to the time of his death—a period of forty years—he was a member and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His knowledge on scientific and literary subjects, as well as legal, was broad and comprehensive; and he was not only a student but also had the happy faculty of being able to apply his knowledge to the enrichment of the every-day affairs of life.

On the 27th of October, 1863, Mr. Fitch was united in marriage to Miss Alta D. Winchester, a daughter of Philander and Elizabeth (Gilman) Winchester, of Columbus, Ohio, active abolitionists, and granddaughter of Mrs. Joseph Cowles, of Austinburg. Eight children were born to them, of whom five are still living: Catherine Hubbard, born in Ashtabula February 15, 1865, died in 1872; Winchester is mentioned a little further on; Annette, born January 31, 1870, was graduated at Lake Erie Seminary in 1890, and was married January 31, 1893, to I. C. Brewer, Jr., of Sandusky, who was graduated at Cornell University in 1889, and is a civil engineer, at present city engineer of Sandusky and superintendent of the Josecki Chemical Company; Elizabeth Gilman, born in January, 1872, died in 1880; Edward Hubbard, born in

Ashtabula March 31, 1873, was graduated at the Western Reserve Academy in 1892, and entered Oberlin College the following term, and graduated at the Cornell University law school in 1897; Alta, born in Ashtabula July 25, 1876, was a student in Huntsville College, of Huntsville, Alabama; Flora C., born in Ashtabula August 6, 1879, is at present at Lake Erie College at Painesville, Ohio; and Charles Gilman, born in Jefferson in 1881, died in March, 1886.

Mr. Fitch's life was a busy and useful one to the last. A few days before his death he started for Detroit, Michigan, to attend a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, but on reaching Ashtabula he was taken ill and went instead to his home in Jefferson. A short time afterward he rejoined his family, who were at their summer home in Conneaut, and there in the pleasant residence where he went each summer for rest and recreation, he passed to his long rest in September, 1897. He was a man of domestic tastes and in his home was ever a loving and considerate husband and father; in the temple of justice he was an able, faithful and conscientious minister, and in private life he was endeared to all who knew him by reason of the simple nobility of his character.

The following is a copy of the last letter dictated by Hon. E. H. Fitch the day before he died to Judge Nash, chairman of the state Republican committee, who had asked him to make a number of speeches:

JEFFERSON, OHIO, September 8, 1897.

HON. GEORGE K. NASH, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

My Dear Judge:—Your favor of recent date—after our conversation and pleasant interview at Put-in-Bay—was duly received. In it, a request to know how many speeches I can make during the campaign, and in what part of the state I would prefer to make them.

Unfortunately for me, I can prove by doctors' certificate, my utter inability to enter upon the campaign before the 10th day of October. The truth is, Judge, I have been ill ever since I parted with you at Put-in-Bay, and the complications have become such that I greatly fear I am wholly barred from any part in the coming campaign, in the way of speeches. If I can be of any assistance otherwise, I most surely want to be; and if I can be by way of speeches, I will embrace the opportunity.

I consider the coming campaign as important a one as was ever fought upon the soil of Ohio, and I want to be in the battle. I want to be in that battle where duty calls me,—where I can take part, and perhaps be, in some degree, responsible for the victory that certainly awaits us this fall.

My dear friend, to get down to business, my liver is too large, and vaunteth itself, and as yet has refused to yield to the physician's power and potions. I am bloated up to such an extent, on account thereof, that I am seriously worried as to my condition, although my physicians say that they will bring me out all right, in time.

Please be kind enough to send to me, at Jefferson, Ohio, your campaign matter and books, pamphlets, etc., that I may go to work to prepare a speech as soon as I reach home.

Deeply regretting the facts existing, and the state of my health, but with abiding confidence in you, of the committee, and in the actions you will take to advance the cause of the "Grand Old Party," I believe we will obtain a glorious victory in November.

If there is any canvassing or reporting, or work that I could do in the office, I will gladly attend to that at any time.

Please write me fully, giving me just a statement of the conditions as they appear to you at the present time.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD H. FITCH.

(Dictated.)

WINCHESTER FITCH.—He who now wears worthily the honored family name and fully sustains the high reputation made by his father and grandfather at the Ashtabula bar, is a native of Ashtabula, born on the 21st of November, 1867. His preliminary education was supplemented by a collegiate course pursued in Cornell University, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1888. While in college he was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, to which his father had belonged while a student in Williams College, and to which his brother and brother-in-law belonged while at Cornell.

On completing his literary education, Mr. Fitch went to Chicago, where for some time he was engaged in journalistic work as a contributor to newspapers and magazines. He is a fluent, forcible and entertaining writer, a deep and original thinker, and furthermore has the power of causing others to think out along the lines he suggests. In 1892 he purchased an interest in the Geneva Times and became editor of that publication, which was established in 1866 by Warren Spencer, and which had always been popular and influential throughout the district. Taking up the study of law, he was admitted to the Ohio bar in June, 1894, and removed from Geneva to Ashtabula, where he has since practiced his profession with good success. He was associated with his father, the late Hon. Edward Hubbard Fitch, until the death of the latter, and through his practical aid and suggestion was soon enabled to master the practices of the court and take a leading place in the ranks of his professional brethren, being at present in partnership with Hon. Theodore Hall.

Mr. Fitch is well acquainted with ancient and modern literature, and has a cultured mind that keenly appreciates all literary worth. While in Chicago he was a member of the Twentieth Century

Club, and in 1891 he was vice-president of the North-western Cornell Alumni Association. In 1892 he was appointed a member of the board of school examiners of Ashtabula county, and did much to secure an efficient corps of teachers to be placed in charge of the schools of this locality. He is a valued member of the Western Reserve Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Ohio Society of Colonial Wars, and nearly all of the local societies in his native city.

In his political predilections Mr. Fitch is a Republican, deeply interested in the growth and success of his party, for he believes that it embodies the best principles of government and will best promote the nation's welfare and prosperity. He is an earnest, active worker in the cause, and during the campaign of 1896 was assistant to Colonel W. C. Haskell and Major C. W. F. Dick in the service of the Republican national committee at the Chicago headquarters in the Auditorium Hotel. He had previously served as a member of the county and senatorial committees and has occupied a seat as delegate in several of the county and state conventions. He is particularly free from the bias of animosity and has always an eye to practical results and not to glittering generalities. However, he is strong and positive in his Republicanism, without bitter party prejudice, and has the true statesman's grasp of the issues which concern the nation's weal or woe. Such men, whether in office or out of it, are the natural leaders of the party, especially in that movement toward higher politics which constitutes the most hopeful political sign of the period.

On the 30th of June, 1897, Mr. Fitch was united in marriage to Miss Florence Hopper, daughter of George H. Hopper, of the Standard Oil Company, of New York city, the wedding ceremony being performed at Elmwood, the country residence of the Hopper family in Lake county. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch now reside at No. 54 Park street, Ashtabula, and their hospitable home is the favorite resort of a large society circle.

CAPTAIN ROBERT WILSON.—Republicanism, with its principles of protection to our home industries, reciprocity and the maintaining of a monetary system based on a gold standard, appeals, with natural consistency, to the highest class of intelligence among the people; and its supporters, in consequence thereof, include those of the first rank in every walk in life within the limits of the United States. Ohio has ever rendered a strong allegiance to the party and its importance in national campaigns has been a recognized fact for many years. Captain

Wilson, the well-known citizen of Middletown, Butler county, Ohio, is one of the leading business men of the state as well as one of the most active Republicans in his home city.

Captain Wilson first became interested in the work of his chosen party during the campaign of John C. Fremont, but was not entitled to a vote until 1860, when he cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln for president. He organized and was elected captain of a company known as the Wide Awakes, the members of which took an active part in the Lincoln campaign in Middletown, and a great deal of effective work was performed by the Captain at the time.

In answer to his country's call for aid at the beginning of the Civil war, Captain Wilson, enlisted, on the 19th of April, 1861, in Company G, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, was later elected second lieutenant, then promoted to the first lieutenant and as adjutant and subsequently was commissioned captain of Company A, same regiment, serving until July, 1864, a period of three years and three months. He participated in many a hard-fought battle, among which may be mentioned Skerry creek, Carnifex Ferry, Floyd's mountain and Sewell mountain, all of which were in West Virginia; the second battle of Bull Run, and South mountain, being wounded in the last named engagement by a gunshot, which, however, did not incapacitate him for further duty, and he continued with his regiment, taking part in Hunter's raid to Lynchburg, and in various skirmishes. After serving efficiently as both private and officer, Captain Wilson was honorably discharged and then located at Middletown, where he became interested in business circles and has since been identified with many of the city's leading industries.

As a leader and organizer, the Captain has been conspicuous in the campaigns of Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, Harrison and McKinley, always supporting the platforms and policies of the party, and he is frequently consulted by the Republicans of the county as to the best plan of organization, and other matters of importance. He has never been a candidate for official preferment, but contributes his services simply as a duty and from a desire to secure good government, which he knows is synonymous with a Republican administration. Ever since 1856 he has attended many of the state conventions and usually the district and county conventions, and in 1896 he was a delegate to the St. Louis national Republican convention, which nominated William McKinley for the presidential chair.

In 1865 Captain Wilson engaged in business in Middletown, which he has since made his home, with the exception of two years, when he resided in Cin-

cinnati. He is extensively interested in several enterprises here, is president of the Wilson & Callay Tobacco Company, and is connected with the Wardlaw Thomas Paper Company, and the Wabash Paper Company, of Wabash, Indiana. His labors have resulted in securing to him a comfortable competency and is recognized as one of the progressive merchants of his home city. During his business life the Captain has employed a large number of laboring men, to whom he believes in extending an adequate protection. He is a man who possesses wide views on all the leading questions of the day, he is broad-minded, and he believes in settling all foreign misunderstandings by means of arbitration.

WESLEY H. MCCLINTOCK.—The Republican party in Ohio has had a most determined advocate and invincible supporter in the person of the subject of this sketch, and not only has his influence been exerted in a merely individual way, but through a semi-public medium, that of the press, he has been enabled to render a most effective service in behalf of the cause which he believes to stand sponsor for the highest good of the republic. A man of signal ability and keen discrimination, a forceful and cogent writer, and one ever tenacious of his views and ever ready to defend them, he well merits consideration in this volume, whose province is defined in noting the history of the Republican party in Ohio, and incidentally referring to those who have labored in its behalf.

Mr. McClintock claims as the place of his nativity the village of Logan, Hocking county, Ohio, where he was ushered into the world on the 8th of July, 1851, being the eldest son of Rev. W. H. and E. J. (Bowen) McClintock. His father was a zealous worker in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church and for more than thirty years was a member of the Ohio conference, honored and beloved by his co-workers and by all others to whom came an appreciation of the deep nobility of his character. That he took a consistent interest in the governmental affairs of the nation and kept in touch with the important issues of the hour is manifest when it is known that he was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Hocking county, doing much to further its cause. Thus it may be seen that the immediate subject of this sketch holds his political affiliation as an inheritance, and as one which is kept inviolate through the medium of down-right conviction.

Wesley H. McClintock secured his theoretical education in the excellent public schools of his native state, and has been identified with newspaper work almost continuously from the time when he attained

that age which entitled him to the exercise of the full franchise of an American citizen. His connection with the "art preservative" was severed for an interval of five years,—from 1879 until 1884,—during which interim he was employed as bookkeeper and paymaster at the Baird Iron Works, in Perry county, this state. At the time of the great strike in the coal districts of Hocking valley, in 1884, he again identified himself with journalism, and has ever since maintained his association therewith, manifesting the yielding to the seductions which the work ever holds out to one who has been for any length of time its devotee.

Mr. McClintock was an aggressive worker in the ranks of the Republican party ere he had yet reached his majority, and he has been in the harness for a full quarter of a century. He came to Defiance county in 1889, and here assumed charge of the Republican Express, the official organ of the county Republicans, and since 1890 he has been associated with Charles J. Thompson, the present publisher of the paper, which is made a worthy exponent of party interests in the section. The editorial policy of the paper has been in great part directed by Mr. McClintock during the past seven years, and his utterances are invariably clear, concise and direct; he handles a subject comprehendingly and with due recognition of all points involved, and has made the Republican Express a power in the county, not only as an upholder of the political party which it upholds, but as representative of the best interests of the community.

In 1893-4-5 Mr. McClintock served as chairman of the Republican county central committee and was simultaneously chairman of the executive committee, to which last office he was again chosen in the present year, 1896. He has never been a candidate for election to any public or political office, and on only one occasion has he asked for appointive office: he is now serving his second term as deputy supervisor of elections in Defiance county.

In the spring of 1892 Mr. McClintock was united in marriage to Miss Consuelo Francisco, and they are the parents of two children, Lucy M. and Wesley H., Jr.

SAMUEL N. FORD.—In according a synopsis of the careers of those men who are not less distinctively representative in connection with the throbbing industrial life of Ohio than they are as intelligent, discriminating and unwavering supporters of the Republican party, there is eminent consistency in touching briefly upon the salient points in the life history of the well known citizen and prominent business man of

the city of Mansfield,—Samuel N. Ford. He is known to be endowed with superior business ability and a discerning judgment, which have combined to make his success a logical result in whatever direction he has brought his efforts to bear. While thus promoting the public welfare through enlarged private enterprises, he has ever shown that inviolable integrity and that progressive spirit which have not only gained him esteem and confidence, but have made his influence potential and valuable in widely diverging lines. Even the most cursory reference to his career can not but show how strongly he has impressed his individuality upon the industrial life of Mansfield and how effectively he has lived up to the true duties of citizenship.

Samuel N. Ford is a native of the Buckeye state, having been born on a farm in Richland county, on the 6th of February, 1847, being the son of John and Harriet (Barnes) Ford, the former of whom was a native of Virginia, whence he came to Ohio in an early day, locating in Richland county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, being thus placed and occupied during the residue of his days. He was a man of stanch rectitude of character, of vigorous mental forces, and he became one of the prosperous and most honored residents of the county where he maintained his home so many years. His political allegiance was originally given to the Whig party, but upon the inception of the new and stronger candidate for public favor and support, the Republican party, he identified himself therewith and was ever after a stalwart advocate of its principles and policies. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Wesley Barnes, one of the pioneer settlers of Richland county. Samuel N. grew up under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the parental farmstead, securing his initial educational discipline in the district schools and contributing his quota toward carrying on the work of the farm.

At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion the youthful patriotism of Mr. Ford was roused to action, as is shown in the fact that, in the fall of 1862, when he was but fifteen years of age, he enlisted as a member of the Ohio National Guard. In the spring of 1864 there came a call upon the National Guard for troops and the organization of which he was a member responded promptly and loyally, being mustered in as Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was ordered to the national capital, where it was stationed for a short time, after which it was sent to the front, being assigned to Grant's army, at Petersburg and Wilson's Landing, where it remained until ordered home after the expiration of the prescribed term of service.

After returning to his home Mr. Ford realized the

practical expediency of continuing his educational training, and with this end in view he entered Lexington Seminary, where he pursued a thorough course of study. After leaving this institution he put his acquirements to practical test by engaging in teaching for several terms.

In 1869 Mr. Ford established himself in the retail lumber business in Mansfield, and his careful methods and unflagging enterprise insured success to the venture, with which he was continuously identified until the 1st of January, when he was enabled to greatly broaden his sphere of operations, directing his attention to the wholesale trade in the same line and also engaging in the manufacture of lumber, sash, doors, blinds and building materials, the industry now standing as one of the most extensive and important of the sort in the city. Through his well-directed efforts Mr. Ford's financial resources were rapidly augmented, and he showed his capacity for affairs of ever increasing breadth, by making judicious investments in other lines. He purchased extensive tracts of poplar and walnut timber on the Cumberland river, in Kentucky, and erected a sawmill at Williamsburg, that state, for the purpose of manufacturing the lumber thus supplied. This enterprise has proved a very profitable one and is still continued by Mr. Ford, being conducted under his personal name, while his Mansfield business already referred to is carried on under the title of the S. N. Ford Company, though he is the only interested principal in the same. He has conspicuous investments in many other important industries of Mansfield. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens' Electric Railway, Light & Power Company, of which he is president. The company filed articles of incorporation in 1891, with a capital stock of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and through its medium the city has derived a great benefit, both in a direct and reflex way. The facilities afforded have given to Mansfield the appearance and conveniences of the larger metropolitan centers and have been a potent factor in drawing attention to the city and its advantages and thus encouraging valuable local investments.

Mr. Ford was one of those prominently concerned in the organization of the Humphrey Manufacturing Company, engaged in the manufacture of pumps, soil-pipe and plumbers' supplies, and is still a member of its directorate and is its vice-president. He is one of the stockholders in the Richland Buggy Company, a director of the Fulton Truck & Foundry Company and also of the Card Electric Company, which was incorporated in 1891, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. He has also other local investments of importance, and, as may be inferred, is one of those

progressive and public-spirited men who is ever ready to lend encouragement and financial reinforcement to any undertaking which will lend to the industrial advancement and material prosperity of the city of his home.

In his political faith and adherency Mr. Ford is an uncompromising Republican, and he is fully able to defend his convictions and to judge fairly and intelligently upon the problems and issues of the day. His first presidential vote was cast for General Grant. He has not desired official preferment for himself, but has ever been ready to aid the cause of his party in a practical way and to use his influence in selecting the best men for the various positions of trust and responsibility. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, of which he is a prominent member and devoted craftsman, and also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

In the year 1868 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ford to Miss Lizzie Cook, daughter of Thomas Cook, one of the prominent citizens of Lexington, Richland county, Ohio. They are the parents of two children,—Hoyt and Ada. The attractive home is one in which the gracious amenities of social life are in marked evidence and here cultivated tastes and refining influences have naturally drawn those representative in the social circles of the city.

HON. EBENEZER W. POE.—In the affairs of state, as taken aside from the extraordinary conditions of warfare, there are demanded men whose mental ken is as wide and whose generalship is as effective as those which insure successful maneuvering of armed forces by the skilled commander on the field of battle. The nation's welfare and prosperity may be said to hinge as heavily upon individual discrimination and executive ability in the one case as the other. Such a leader is found in the subject of this review, who may well be called one of the commanders of the Republican party in Ohio—a man widely known and most highly respected throughout the state and one who has long been prominent in the councils of his party. There is particular interest attaching to his career on many scores, and among others on that of his being a native son of the Buckeye commonwealth, with whose annals the family history has been identified from the early pioneer epoch.

On a farm near Findlay, Hancock county, November 11, 1846, there was born to George L. and Jane (Wilson) Poe, a son; and that he has honored his name and his state is evident when it is stated that this boy, Ebenezer W. Poe, waxed strong in brain and brawn as the days passed by, became a man of vig-

orous intellect and fine attainments, was accorded positions of high public trust and responsibility and finally became auditor of state in Ohio. Such is the man whose life history we take briefly under review at this time. The parents of our subject were both born in the same county as was he, and it is a notable historical fact that the father was the first white child born within the boundaries of this now populous and opulent county. The grandfather of our subject was Jacob Poe, whose parents were born in the Emerald Isle, he himself having been a native of Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Hancock county, Ohio, becoming one of the first settlers in that section and a man prominent in the pioneer history of the same.

Ebenezer W. Poe spent the days of his boyhood on the home farm and acquired his preliminary education in the district schools. As his parents were in moderate circumstances the advantages afforded him in the way of early scholastic training were very limited in order, but his very unfamiliarity with what are termed the luxuries of life developed in him a force of character and a resourcefulness of expedient which have proved of incalculable benefit to him in his later career. He not only enjoys the distinction of being himself a veteran of the late war of the Rebellion, but also that of being a son of a veteran in the same conflict. His father enlisted, in the fall of 1862, as a member of the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Seeming to inherit the patriotic loyalty of his sire, the boy remained on the farm only until his sixteenth year, when he, too, went forth to do valiant battle in the righteous cause of his country. He enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served with his regiment, in the Army of the Cumberland, until mustered out, in August, 1864.

After the close of the war the youthful veteran set himself the task of making ready to gain the victories which are to be had in the "piping times of peace," and it stands in evidence of his excellent judgment that he determined to supplement as far as possible the somewhat meager education which only he had thus far been able to secure. He became a student in the high school at Findlay, where he completed the prescribed course and graduated with honors. He next put his acquirements to the test in the field of pedagogy, engaging in school-teaching and continuing to be thus occupied for a period of three years and being successful in his efforts. After this he was for a time employed as clerk in a dry-goods establishment, and in 1873 he engaged in this line of trade upon his own responsibility, associating himself with a partner in the conduct of an enterprise of this



E. N. Lee

character at North Baltimore, Wood county, then a most promising town. At the expiration of two years Mr. Poe disposed of his interests in this line and for six years thereafter was employed as a traveling salesman for a wholesale house. He was still holding this position, when, in 1881, he was called from private to public life by the Republicans of his county, who, recognizing his worth and ability, placed him in nomination as county auditor of Wood county. At the ensuing election there was rolled up to his credit a very satisfactory majority, and that his term of service gained to him the emphatic endorsement of the voters of the county is shown in the fact that in 1883 he was chosen as his own successor, with a largely increased majority. Steadily was he gaining prestige as among the most active and valuable party workers and most capable officials in the state, and thus before the expiration of his second term as county auditor he was placed in nomination by the Republican state convention, held in Toledo in 1887, for the office of auditor of state, receiving the nomination on the first ballot from a field of seven competitors. His personal popularity added greatly to the strength of the ticket, and the magnificent success of the Republicans in that election is a matter of history. He was re-elected to this important office in 1891, and his administration has gained him the confidence and respect of all classes of people in the state, who recognize him as an honest man in all the relations of life. He has shown himself to be a man of broad mental grasp, and has a comprehensive understanding of the leading questions that divide parties and upon whose decision hang the destinies of the republic. A man of spotless integrity in all his social and business relations, he has carried and maintained the same high standard in all his official relations. While making no canting profession of superiority, his life expresses his belief that a good official is all the better for being a good man. With him success in life has been reached by his sterling qualities of mind and of a heart true to every manly principle: he has never deviated from what his judgment would indicate to be right and honorable between himself and his fellow man, and he has never swerved from the path of duty. Such a man is an honor to any state; and that Mr. Poe rests secure in the esteem of the leading members of the Republican party of Ohio is shown in their manifest desire at the state convention of 1895 to accord him still more distinguished official honors. He was placed in nomination by his friends as a candidate for governor, and when the first vote was taken in the convention it was found that he had received a larger number of supporting ballots than any of the other candidates before the convention. It is conceded to be a fact that

when Mr. Poe threw his support over to Mr. Bushnell it was practically equivalent to insuring the nomination to that gentleman, the present honored incumbent in the gubernatorial chair.

Mr. Poe is diligently working for the success of the great party which has so signally honored him, is a personal friend and warm admirer of Major McKinley, and is known as one of the honest and clean-handed politicians of the state.

On the 8th of October, 1868, Mr. Poe was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Thomas, of McComb, Ohio, and they have had four children: Laura E., wife of Harry E. Simmonds, of Columbus, Ohio; Charles W.; Harry, who died at the age of eight years, in 1882; and Ethel.

Mr. Poe is at present connected with the firm of Poe & Moser, general agents of Equitable Life Insurance, their district embracing central Ohio and comprising fifty-five counties.

JUDGE WILLIAM WHITE, deceased, long a resident of Springfield, Ohio, was assuredly one of the most distinguished members of the Republican party in Ohio. For nearly twenty years he was an honored member of the supreme court bench, at the time of his death was serving as chief justice of the state and had received the appointment of President Arthur, confirmed by the United States senate, to the bench of the United States district court for the southern district of Ohio. Of a judicial cast of mind and never a politician, he was nevertheless a representative of all that the term Republicanism in its highest and best sense indicates, and the roll of Ohio's patriotic sons would be incomplete were his name omitted. It is the pride of the Republican party that it has given to the country such eminent judges as Salmon P. Chase, Morrison R. Waite, Stanley Matthews and William White. That men of such ability, such discrimination and analytical minds should adhere to the party and advocate its principles is at once an evidence of the soundness and the patriotism of its tenets. They have announced their belief in its precepts of liberty, equality before the law, protection to American industries, and a fair compensation for honorable labor in a coinage that will be received at par throughout the world, and their influence has proved a potent factor in the growth of the party.

Among the distinguished jurists who have allied their interests with those of the Republican party none are more deserving of remembrance than Judge William White. His own life record is an example of the possibilities that are open to the poor and unknown youth of this great land, that they may rise from ob-

scurity to honorable fame. Born on foreign soil, Judge White came to America a youth of nine summers. He was a native of England, born on the 28th of January, 1822. After his parents' death he came to the United States in 1831 with an uncle who located in Springfield, Ohio. He was there apprenticed for a term of nine years to a cabinetmaker, and served for six years of that period, when he purchased his release of his employer, giving him notes to be paid from the proceeds of his labor as a journeyman. This he did, meeting his obligations fully. From his earliest days he had been no loiterer, but employed each hour to the uttermost. Not content simply with the gains of manual labor, he sought to improve his mind and with his release from his apprenticeship he found further opportunity to prosecute his studies. He attended a school taught by Rev. Chandler Robbins, a man of distinguished learning and ability as an educator, and was encouraged to enter upon the study of law by William A. Rogers, then an attorney of note and later judge of the common-pleas court. This Mr. White did and while prosecuting his law studies worked at his trade or followed school-teaching, which enabled him to meet his current expenses and secure the necessary text-books.

In 1846 Judge White was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession as a partner of William A. Rogers, which relation was continued up to 1851, when Mr. Rogers was elected judge of the common-pleas court. Mr. White was made prosecuting attorney for Clark county in October, 1847, and held the office for eight consecutive years, being elected by increased majorities. In 1856 he was nominated by the members of the bar of the district, then composed of Clark, Greene, Warren and Clinton counties, as a candidate for the office of common-pleas judge. This honor came to him without solicitation on his part and with such unanimity that he was elected by a large majority over the nominee of the dominant party. In October, 1861, he was re-elected to the same office, and in February, 1864, when a vacancy occurred on the bench of the supreme court, on the suggestion of the bar and many influential citizens, he was appointed by Governor Brough to the position. In October, 1864, he was elected to fill the unexpired term, to which he had been temporarily appointed, and was re-elected in 1868, 1873 and 1878. His long service in the highest judiciary of the state was marked with great ability, untiring energy and application, and won him high reputation as a just and learned jurist, a true patriot and adherent to the principles of the party which stood for the union of the states in that period of our history which tried the souls of the strongest. He was appointed by President Arthur to the position

of judge of the United States district court for the southern district of Ohio, but his death prevented him from taking his seat on that bench. He was chief justice of the state when so nominated, and held that high office up to the time when he laid aside the judicial ermine and entered upon his final rest, March 12, 1883.

Judge White was pre-eminently a man of the people. A pioneer resident of the state, with meager privileges in his youth, he rose to the highest judicial position within the gift of the commonwealth and received at the hands of the chief magistrate of the country the distinction of an appointment to a federal judgeship. His career from 1864 to 1883 on the supreme bench of Ohio can be traced by the reports of the decisions of that court. He was distinguished for his absolute fairness, his simple dignity and his faithfulness in the study of every question before him. So valuable were his services in molding the jurisprudence of the state that he has been spoken of as "one of the wheel-horses of the supreme court." His marked characteristics in private life were his unvarying courtesy, quiet, kindly, good nature, even temper, yet firm disposition. This made him beloved by his neighbors and acquaintances to a degree still remembered by the older citizens of his home.

At the formal announcement in court of the death of Judge White, Judge Johnson, also of the supreme court, said: "In addition to a thorough knowledge of the law, he possessed an overwhelming sense of justice and right, and that wisdom and discretion in the discharge of his official duties which made him so pre-eminent as a judge. These qualities, with his thorough methods in the examination of all questions submitted for decision, made him our acknowledged leader, and inspired in the public mind a higher degree of confidence in the judgment of the court. . . . His opinions are marked by that accuracy of thought and clearness of expression, by that thorough knowledge of the law and by that sound judgment which were transcripts of his mind, and which entitle these opinions to the highest rank in jurisprudence. But above all this he possessed qualities of a far nobler character. In the kindness and gentleness of his nature, in his simple mode of life, in his love for his family, in his attachment to his friends, in his devotion to every duty, he exemplified the highest characteristics of human greatness. He was more than a great lawyer or an eminent jurist: he was a good man."

As a Republican, Judge White received an appointment to the supreme bench, but he so endeared himself to the bar and the people of the state that he was returned to the high office, almost regardless of his well-known political proclivities. He was outspoken in his opinions, but out of respect for his judi-

cial office he exercised the greatest care in giving expression to his political preferences in a way that could give offense and reflect upon his judicial acts.

Judge White was married October 21, 1847, to Miss Rachel Stout, daughter of Charles and Margaret Stout, early settlers of Springfield, Ohio. A sister of Mrs. White became the wife of Hon. J. Warren Keifer, of Springfield. The children who survive are Emma M., now the wife of Robert C. Rodgers, a lawyer of Springfield, Ohio; Nora R., who is living in Springfield; and Charles R.

Judge Charles Rogers White, the last named and the only son, was a lawyer whose life also commands admiration and respect and is well worthy of perpetuation with the history of his father and of other distinguished citizens of the state. He was born in Springfield, May 25, 1849, and died at Thompson's Falls, Montana, while seeking rest and health, July 29, 1890. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, in Wittenberg College, of Springfield, and in the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor. He studied law in the office of General J. Warren Keifer, and was admitted to practice May 12, 1873, after which he was associated in the prosecution of his profession with his former preceptor until taking his seat upon the bench. His splendid ability as counsel and advocate, and his careful preparation, combined with a wide and accurate knowledge of the law, made his practice a series of splendid successes. In 1882 he married Miss Louise Nixon, of Dayton, Ohio, who survives him.

In October, 1884, he was elected judge of the common-pleas court and re-elected in 1889, being nominated by the Republican party, with which he was always identified. He was thoroughly imbued with the correctness of the principles promulgated by that great party and was an active participant in party management and campaign work prior to his nomination for judicial office. His sense of propriety forbade that he should mingle in the active combat after that honor, and while he never hesitated to express his political preference in unequivocal terms he was careful not to offend by the injudicious expression of his views. He won a reputation as an able jurist, whose rulings were impartial and based upon a clear interpretation of the law. The esteem in which he was held by the bar of his own county cannot be better shown than by inserting a resolution that was passed by his fellow lawyers on his death. It read:

Resolved, That the bar of Clark county recognize and appreciate the courteous and considerate bearing of Judge White in his judicial office, the impartiality with which justice has been administered by him, and the fidelity and industry which prompted and enabled

him, in spite of bodily affliction, to discharge all the duties of his office with rare ability and without delay; that in his death this community loses a true gentleman and upright citizen and a Christian judge whose past is full of honor and whose future was full of promise.

COLONEL HENRY L. KLINE, who was a prominent Republican in Ross county during the early days of the party, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, October 25, 1813, and is of German lineage, his ancestors having come from Strausburg, Germany, to America in 1673 and established a home in Baltimore, Maryland, where they engaged in the flour-milling business. One representative of the name was lost at sea while taking a cargo of flour to Europe.

When about ten years of age Colonel Kline came with his parents to Ross county, Ohio, the family locating near Frankfort. The journey was made by wagon and their first home was a log cabin. His father was a miller by trade and in 1824 took charge of the Adams mills near Chillicothe. Later he purchased the General Swearingen place in Buckskin township, Ross county, and Colonel Kline here assisted in the development and cultivation of the farm. During the early days of his residence in Ohio he also served in the state militia and won the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

In 1839 was celebrated his marriage to Miss Mary E. McCreary, of Ross county, a granddaughter of General James H. Menary. He then purchased a portion of the Swearingen farm of his father and for many years was identified with the agricultural interests of that neighborhood, remaining on that farm until his death, which occurred on the 9th of October, 1879. He was a man of great energy and perseverance, and by the exercise of these qualities managed to acquire a comfortable fortune. It was one of his greatest sources of pleasure to provide his wife and children with those things which were likely to advance their happiness. He had one son and one daughter; the former is Dr. P. J. Kline, one of the leading physicians of Portsmouth, Ohio; and Mary R. M., who is living with her mother in Ross county.

The Colonel took an active interest in public affairs and never withheld his support from any measure which he believed would prove of benefit to the community. He belonged to the Presbyterian church, and in politics was an old-line Whig until the dissolution of that party, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican party and followed its banner throughout the remainder of his life. He sent his only son to the army, and although he had not the privilege of partic-

ipating in the war himself he lifted up his hands and voice in defense of the Union. He was a man of fine physical development, strong in mind, and a brave heart, and was a recognized leader in all good movements in the community in which he made his home. In his business he was successful, and all who knew him respected him for the sterling traits of character which throughout that section awaken confidence and esteem.

Dr. P. J. Kline, his only son, was born on the old family homestead in Ross county, July 4, 1840, and when only six months of age attended the Harrison convention. His interest in politics was then not noticeable, but with the passing years it has grown and developed and he may now well be numbered among the stalwart supporters of Republicanism. He attended the district schools until fourteen years of age and then entered the Salem Academy, where he continued his studies in the winter, while in the summer he worked upon the farm until 1862.

In July of that year the Doctor enlisted in the Union army and served until July, 1865, as a member of Company I, Eighty-first Ohio Infantry. He was at first with the Sixteenth Army Corps, but at the close of the Atlanta campaign in 1864 was transferred to the Fourth Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, under General John A. Logan. Soon after his enlistment he went with his command to Corinth, Mississippi, where he arrived a few days after the battle of October 3 and 4, 1862, and was stationed there for some months. He was in the battle of Tusculum, Alabama, and Pulaski, Tennessee, and was under General Sherman's command in all the engagements from Chattanooga to Atlanta, taking part in the one-hundred-days fight. He was, during all his enlistment, with the Army of the Tennessee.

When his regiment left Chattanooga, on the 9th of May, it had nine hundred members, and sixty-five in Company I, to which the Doctor belonged. On the 2d of September, after the capture of Atlanta, there were only eighteen of the company and three hundred of the regiment who were able to answer roll call. Dr. Kline started on the march to the sea, aided in destroying the Georgia Central Railroad and in the capture of Savannah; then went north through the Carolinas, where he suffered much from hunger and from hardships in the swampy districts, took part in the capture of Columbia and the battle of Bentonville, March 21 and 22, 1865, and thence proceeded to Washington, where he participated in the grand review, where wave after wave of bayonet-crested blue lent glory to the triumphal march. The Doctor and his comrade, John T. Collier, marched eleven hundred miles together. He was never off duty, but remained

constantly with his regiment through the most severe service and the thickest of the fight, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant.

Returning to Ross county, P. J. Cline took up the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. Samuel C. Hamilton, of South Salem, who had been a student of the noted Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia, and the latter in turn had studied with Dr. John Hunter, the eminent physician of England. Dr. Kline attended the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, and was graduated March 1, 1871. He then opened an office in South Salem. In 1873 he matriculated in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York, where he was graduated in 1874 and then came to Portsmouth, where he has since made his home, successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. He devotes himself untiringly to his work, does everything in his power to perfect himself therein and is recognized as the most capable and popular physician in the county, having a very liberal patronage.

The Doctor was married in South Salem, to Miss Lydia E. Pricer, daughter of David H. Pricer, of that place, but now of Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio. They have two children: Mrs. Ed Reed, whose husband is a member of the wholesale dry-goods firm of Reed, Jordan & Co., of Portsmouth; and Flint, who is now a student in the Miami University, of Oxford, Ohio.

The Doctor has long been a prominent Republican in his county, giving of his time and money in support of the party, although he has never sought political preferment. He was a member of the county pension board during President Hayes' administration and again under President Harrison, but he has never sought the reward of office in return for his efficient and valued labors in behalf of the principles of Republicanism. He is a leading member of Bailey Post, No. 164, G. A. R., of which he has served as commander, and in religious belief he is a Presbyterian. He has attained distinction in the line of his profession, has acquired a handsome competence thereby, and is not only one of the substantial but is also one of the most genial and esteemed men of southern Ohio.

ROBERT E. KLINE, of Dayton, county surveyor and one of the native sons of Montgomery county, this state, is widely and favorably known in southwestern Ohio. A young man of strong intellectuality and sterling worth, he has the high regard of all who know him and is well deserving of honorable

mention in the history of Republicanism in Ohio, for he is a staunch supporter of the "grand old party" and on that ticket was elected to his present position.

Mr. Kline was born in Miamisburg on the 17th of February, 1868, a son of J. H. and M. (Stanfield) Kline. The family came originally from Pennsylvania to the Buckeye state, locating within its borders at an early day. The father of our subject spent nearly four years in the Union army during the Civil war, marching to the scene of conflict as one of the "boys in blue" of Company K, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and faithfully defending his nation's honor until peace was once more restored. Since the war he has been engaged in the stove business and now follows this industry in Dayton.

Robert E. Kline acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Montgomery county and afterward engaged in teaching for two years. Of scholarly tastes and ambitious nature he desired to further fit himself for his life work by better educational facilities, and in 1887 entered Otterbein University, in Westerville, Ohio, where he was graduated with the class of 1892. In the year of 1892-3, he completed the course in civil engineering in Harvard University, where he was graduated with honors in June, 1893. Mr. Kline then returned to Dayton and for a year and a half was engaged as special engineer upon the construction of sewers. In the fall of 1894, over three opponents, he received the nomination at the primary election for the office of surveyor of Montgomery county and was elected to the office in the following November by a vote of eighteen hundred and fifty, thereby defeating Herman S. Fox, who had held the office for six years and was the candidate for re-election on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Kline is the first Republican ever elected to the office of surveyor in the history of Montgomery county. He is thoroughly competent to discharge the duties of the position and no doubt as to his fidelity in public office is felt by his constituents. His political support is given the men and measures of the Republican party and he staunchly advocates the principles set forth in its platform. During the presidential election of 1892 he was a student in Harvard, and, being away from home, could not vote; hence his first presidential vote was cast for Major William McKinley, of his own state.

In June, 1895, Mr. Kline led to the marriage altar Miss Agnes Lyon, of Dayton, Ohio, daughter of C. H. Lyon. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, the Independent Order of Foresters, the American Mechanics and the Sons of Veterans, and is a man whose genuine worth, genial manner and pleasant disposition make him a favorite in social, business and political circles.

CHARLES C. PICKERING, the senior member of the law firm of Pickering & Pickering, of Lancaster, was born on a farm in the northern part of Fairfield county, this state; received his early education in the schools of the neighborhood, and later attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and completed his collegiate education, graduating in 1883. After his graduation he taught school for a time, taking up the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. In 1890 he formed a partnership with his brother, James T. Pickering, in Lancaster, Ohio, where he has practiced with good success.

He has from early manhood manifested deep interest in the politics of the country and given intelligent support to the cause of Republicanism, and aided at all times in advancing the interests of the Republican party. He is a strong advocate of protection, sound money and all that goes to constitute true Republicanism. He takes an active part in political campaigns, and has been a delegate to district, congressional and state conventions. Such men, whether in or out of office, are the natural leaders of their party, especially in that movement which is leading toward higher and purer politics.

JAMES T. PICKERING, junior member of the law firm of Pickering & Pickering, at Lancaster, was born on his father's farm in Fairfield county, a son of Jacob Pickering, and comes from one of the old and honored families of the county of which he is a worthy representative. In the early part of the century his great-grandfather, Abraham Pickering, made his way from Rockingham county, Virginia, to the Buckeye state, locating in Fairfield county, in 1805, and since that time the family name has figured conspicuously in the history of this county. Abraham Pickering served in the war of 1812, with the rank of captain. He gave his political support to the Democratic party. His son James, the grandfather of our subject, was also a Democrat, but left that party and identified himself with the Free-soil party and afterward became an earnest champion of the Republican party. Jacob Pickering, the father of our subject, cast his vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, and from that time until his death in 1886 was an active worker in the Republican party.

Reared in the faith of the Republican party, James T. Pickering gave to it his loyal support on attaining his majority. He received his early education at the district school and later entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, at which institution he graduated in 1883. Afterward he taught school, read law and was admitted to the bar in 1888. In 1890 he became the junior member of the law firm of Pickering & Pickering at Lancaster, Ohio.

He has taken an active part in the politics of the county and state; in 1893-4 was chairman of the county executive and central committees, and is now a valued member of the state central committee.

Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity, at the present time being master of Lancaster Lodge, No. 57. In religion he is a Methodist, and active in the deliberations of his church. Whether in society, church, professional or political circles, his manly worth and devotion to principle commands a respect that classes him among the best citizens of his native county.

HON. NEWTON E. FRENCH, president of the First National Bank of Jefferson, is one of the leading and influential citizens of his county and a recognized leader of the Republican party in this section of the state. That great national organization which has ruled the nation chiefly since 1861—most prosperous and progressive period of our history—has found in him a loyal advocate whose thorough comprehension of the political situation of the country and his accurate understanding of the Republican policy have led him to give his political support to the “grand old party,” as best adapted to the needs and conditions of our nation. With the loyalty of the soldier of camp and field, he has followed its banner and used his utmost powers to secure the victory of its men and measures.

Mr. French is accounted one of Ohio's sons, his birth having occurred in Lenox township, Ashtabula county, on the 4th of January, 1824. He is the only son of Ira and Minerva W. (Bailey) French, the former a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, the latter of Hartford, Connecticut. The grandfather, Joseph French, was also a native of the Bay state, wherein he lived and died. In early manhood Ira French learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed until thirty years of age. In 1817 he emigrated to Ohio, purchased a tract of land in the green woods and for many years followed farming in Lenox township, Ashtabula county, where he developed an excellent farm and did a successful business as an agriculturist. In 1819 he built the first sawmill in that county, operating the same by water power. He married in the county Minerva W. Bailey, who was related to the prominent Allen family of Connecticut, of which Colonel Ethan Allen, the famed Revolutionary hero, was a member. Her father, Benjamin Bailey, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and her mother was a member of the Watson family. About 1808 he removed from the east to Morgan township, Ashtabula county,

where he was living at the time he entered the military service of the country.

Ira French, father of our subject, gave his political support to the Republican party after its organization, previous to which time he was for many years an advocate of Whig principles. His wife died in 1850, in her forty-eighth year, but he survived until 1871, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Their daughter, Mary L., has also departed this life. She was married, but left no children.

Newton E. French was reared on a farm and was sent to the district school in Lenox township, Ashtabula county, after which he continued his studies in a select school in Conneaut and in the Grand River Institute, where he received a good academic education. He taught school for one term and then returned to the farm, where he followed agricultural pursuits and dairying. His fidelity to all the duties of citizenship, his prominence as a local leader of the Republican party and his ability for official service, however, called him from public life, and in the fall of 1857 he was elected county treasurer. He removed to Jefferson, entering upon the duties of the office in the spring of 1858 and served in that capacity for two terms of two years each. While living on the farm he was elected and served as township treasurer of Lenox township, and on retirement from that office was made clerk of the township. He administered the affairs of the county treasurer's office with marked ability and economy; and the treasury, which was greatly depleted at the beginning of his service, had a large surplus when he retired from office in September, 1862.

In 1864 Mr. French was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Jefferson and was made cashier, which position he filled for ten years, when failing health caused him to retire. When he was again able to enter business life he was elected to the presidency of the bank and is now the popular head of that financial institution—one of the most reliable in the county. His able administration of affairs has made it a successful enterprise and gained to it the patronage of a large class of citizens. In the meantime he was called again to political office, having been elected to represent Ashtabula county in the state legislature in 1879, acting as a member of the house during the sixty-fourth general assembly and proving a valued and worthy member. He was then elected mayor of Jefferson and served as chief executive of the city until, finding that he must either neglect his business or his official duties, he resigned. Never for a moment, however, has his interest in politics or his support of the Republican party abated, and he does all in his power to promote the cause of

the party of protection, reciprocity, reform and sound money. He has been a member of the town council and the school board for many years, and is ever ready and willing to advance the material, moral, educational and social welfare of his adopted city.

Mr. French has also labored earnestly in behalf of educational interests. While residing on the farm he was secretary and treasurer of the Ashtabula County Agricultural Society and was active and prominent in its work. In 1852 a semi-monthly paper was started in Jefferson by G. B. Miller, who conducted the same for one year under the name of the Western Reserve Farmer and Dairyman. This was sold the following year to Thomas Brown, the proprietor of the Ohio Farmer, of which Mr. French was editor, and under his able direction the paper flourished and is still remembered on account of its well-written and spicy editorials and its general excellence. Mr. French has three volumes of the Ohio Farmer bound.

On the 8th of October, 1848, Mr. French was united in marriage to Miss Sarah V. Bailey, an accomplished young lady who was educated in Massachusetts and moved west with her parents, after which she engaged in teaching for several terms in Ashtabula county. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. French, two of whom are now living: Kate A., wife of B. W. Baldwin, of Jefferson; and Fannie L., at home.

WILLIAM G. STORRS, one of the prominent merchants of Painesville, is a staunch Republican and has served as chairman of the county central committee. He took an active part in the campaign of 1896, giving both his time and money in the interest of Major McKinley's election, and by his admirable example infused considerable enthusiasm among the voters of his locality.

Mr. Storrs, who is not only one of Painesville's most progressive citizens, but is also a veteran of the Civil war, in which he performed meritorious service, was born in Cortland county, New York, January 19, 1840, and there spent his boyhood days, acquiring his education in the district schools, and on coming to Ohio he finished his studies in the Painesville high school. When but fourteen years old he and his brother Horatio drove from Cortland county, New York, to Lake county, Ohio, making the trip three months in advance of the family, and bringing with them two bushels of apple seeds with which to start a nursery. Our subject became associated with his father and helped develop the enterprise, in which he soon obtained a thorough knowledge in every department. He was just attaining manhood's estate when

the unfortunate conflict of 1861 was precipitated upon the nation.

On August 22d Mr. Storrs enlisted in Company G, Second Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Doubleday. The regiment was ordered to Fort Scott, where our subject was transferred to the western army, and served throughout the Indian territory. In December, 1862, he returned with his regiment to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, remaining until April 6, 1863, when he left to join the Army of the Cumberland in Kentucky, which operated throughout that state until the fall of the year, and then Mr. Storrs accompanied General Burnside to East Tennessee, his regiment being the first to occupy Knoxville. Later he was engaged with General Longstreet's forces in Virginia, where the men suffered severely from hunger, there being a lack of supplies, and also from the cold, being obliged to sleep on the ground with the thermometer at the zero mark. In January, 1864, the regiment veteranized and returned home on a thirty-days furlough. In the spring of that year he joined the Army of the Potomac, and in May was with Grant's army, taking part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, crossing the James river June 17th. While in the army Mr. Storrs was taken ill with erysipelas, which almost caused him to lose his eyesight. He was confined to the hospital in New York city, and from there was transferred to Walcott's Point, Long Island. After remaining there for a time he desired to be removed to Cleveland, but succeeded in doing so only after he had written a personal letter to Secretary Stanton.

Upon recovering from his affliction Mr. Storrs joined his regiment in December, 1864, and continued in service until the close of the war. He was present at the surrender of General Lee, after which his regiment was ordered to Washington, then to St. Louis, and finally to Springfield, Missouri, where he was honorably discharged. Mr. Storrs' military record is a meritorious one, of which he may well be proud. In spite of illness and the many hardships through which he was obliged to pass, he performed his duty in a courageous manner, as a soldier and as a man. His brother Horatio was also in the war and was captured September 30, 1864. He was confined in the prison at Salisbury, North Carolina, and there died in July, 1865.

Returning to Painesville after the close of the hostilities, Mr. Storrs again engaged in the nursery business, entering the firm of Storrs & Harrison, which then became styled Storrs, Harrison & Company. In 1882 a company was incorporated with a large capital stock and is now conducting the largest nursery in the United States, if not in the world. Mr. Storrs is vice-

president and is very energetic in looking after the interests of the concern.

Jesse Storrs, father of our subject, and the founder of the Painesville nursery, was born in New Hampshire in 1808, and while still a boy was brought to Cortland county by his parents, and there attained his majority. He taught school during the winter months and in the summer conducted a nursery, where his first knowledge of that industry was obtained. In 1853 he sold out his interests and moved to Lake county, Ohio, and established the foundation for the present large enterprise now in the hands of his sons. During the busy season they employ three hundred and fifty men, shipping the product all over the United States. Mr. Storrs continued in active business up to the time of his death, which took place in 1881. His wife, whose maiden name was Harriet Gates, was a native of Connecticut, and both of them were members of the Congregational church, of which Mr. Storrs served as deacon for many years. They were worthy people and greatly respected in their community.

On September 2, 1868, Mr. Storrs was married to Miss Mary C. Post, of Painesville, and four children have been born to them,—May, Henrietta, Sarah and Eugenia. Mr. and Mrs. Storrs are consistent adherents of the Congregational church, and contribute liberally to its support. They have one of the finest residences in the city, modern in architecture and surrounded by many of the beauties of nature.

PHILO PEASE, one of the pioneer business men and agriculturists of Geauga county, is a pronounced Republican who has cast his ballot for every presidential candidate of that party, from John C. Fremont to William McKinley. He was originally an old-line Whig and in 1836 and 1840 supported William Henry Harrison, as he did the latter's grandson in 1888, being one of the few still living who had the honor of voting for those two distinguished members of the same family. He has always taken an active part in local county and state affairs, and frequently served as a delegate to the different conventions. He has ever been a strong advocate of the intellectual development of the people, was on the board of education for over twenty years, and was a member of the building committee when the school-house was erected in Chardon in 1869. He is liberal in his support of all worthy enterprises tending to the welfare and advancement of his home city, and is a man of forceful character, great discernment and progressive ideas.

Mr. Pease was born in Geauga county, Ohio, September 18, 1814, and is the eldest son of Merrick

and Sally (Allen) Pease. His early mental training was acquired in the primitive school-house which was in vogue at that time, when the parents paid for their children's tuition and the teacher boarded around in the homes of his patrons. Leaving school at the age of fourteen years our subject started out for himself and became apprenticed to Samuel Squires, a tanner. After serving his time he bought an interest in the business, and later obtained the entire ownership of the establishment, which he conducted most successfully on strictly business principles. His means accumulating he purchased the old homestead of his father's, disposed of his tannery, and turned his attention to agriculture, developing in the course of time one of the finest and best improved farms in the country. This he sold in 1872 and moved to Chardon, where he has since continued to live. In 1888 he erected his present substantial frame dwelling, where in all likelihood he will spend the remainder of his days.

In 1836 Mr. Pease married Miss Lucy Adams, a daughter of Dr. Pelatiah and Lucy (Upham) Adams. She was brought to Geauga county, when an infant of six months, from Canton, Massachusetts, where she was born in 1817. Dr. Adams was a well-known physician of Geauga county, where he practiced medicine for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Pease are the parents of six children, four sons and two daughters, as follows: Amanda, Benjamin F., Henry P., Angeline, George W. and Isaac Merrick, all of whom are married and have families of their own. Our subject and his wife are still active and in the best of health and do not appear to take heed of the protracted period of time that has turned their locks to silver. For sixty-one years they have shared each other's joys and sorrows, have made the burden of life easier to bear, and now, hand in hand, they are resting from their earthly labors, enjoying the fruits of their well spent, industrious lives. They are both devout adherents of the Universalist church, and he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Robert Pease, the progenitor of the family in America, emigrated to this country from Hull, Essex county, England, in 1634. Isaac Pease, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, where he followed the vocation of ship carpenter and farmer. He was a participant in the war of the Revolution and served his country faithfully until the close of that great struggle. In 1810 he moved to Geauga county, having exchanged his property in Enfield for fifteen hundred acres of land on the frontier, part of which he cleared and built upon. At that time settlers were few, the whoop of the Indian was a familiar sound, and the forests abounded with wild game of all



Philo Pease

kinds. Subsequently Mr. Pease became the owner of a grist and saw mill and did the milling for the settlers for many miles around. He died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

Merrick Pease, father of our subject, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, on January 17, 1789, and was still young when he came to Geauga county with his father. He assisted the latter in his mill, finding a market for the flour at Fairport, on Lake Erie, from which place most of the shipping was done. In 1828 he sold out his other interests and bought two hundred acres of land, which adjoin the corporate limits of Chardon, and about cleared fifty acres before his death, which occurred in 1828. He married Miss Sally Allen, a native of Saratoga county, New York, and a daughter of Oliver Allen.

JUDGE EDGAR H. HINMAN is one of the able jurists of the state and a prominent representative of the Republican party in Ohio. His connection with Republicanism dates back to his youth. He was a boy of eight years at the time of the Fremont campaign of 1856, but took a great interest in it, nevertheless. He was born in Portage county, Ohio, but at the time of the Fremont campaign was living in Oberlin, where the anti-slavery feeling ran high. His father was a Whig and therefore the surroundings of the young lad were conducive to the inculcation of Republican principles and impressing on his youthful mind the idea of freedom for all men. His chosen life work also awakened in him an interest in the questions and interests of the day, as the lawyer is always more or less concerned in matters of general importance. He was educated in Oberlin College and began reading law in that city in the office of J. M. Langston. In 1867 he became a student in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and he was graduated in the law department in 1869. He began practice in Oberlin, and in 1870 removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he was appointed by Judge Bliss as deputy clerk at that place for the supreme court of that state, a position he occupied for two years. In the meantime, on attaining his majority, he had allied himself with the Republican party, which he had previously supported by his labors before he secured the right of franchise. He became active in political affairs, and while in Missouri was a member of the Republican county committee, served as delegate to the county conventions and was judge of elections. His first presidential ballot had been cast for General U. S. Grant in 1868.

In 1871 Judge Hinman returned to Oberlin, Ohio, and in 1873 established a law office in North Amherst, where his legal attainments secured him a large client-

age. He was also a recognized leader in political circles of that locality, and during his residence in North Amherst he was chairman of the township Republican committee, a member of the central county committee, chairman of the Republican executive county committee for eight years, and during many campaigns "stumped" the county in the interest of the ticket. He was mayor of North Amherst for two terms and justice of the peace for three terms, and in the discharge of his official duties such was his fidelity to the trusts committed to his care that he won the commendation of all. At the same time he attended to an extensive law practice. In 1881 he was nominated by his party for the office of probate judge, was elected by a large majority and early the following year entered upon the duties of his office. For five successive terms he has been elected to that position and is now the candidate of his party and will undoubtedly again be the people's choice. He is one of the best informed lawyers in northern Ohio and his course on the bench has been marked by the strictest impartiality, while his decisions are models of judicial soundness, particularly free from bias. No higher testimonial of his ability, nor of the confidence reposed in him by the public, could be given than the fact of his frequent re-election.

On his election as probate judge, Mr. Hinman removed to Elyria, where he has since made his home. He has served the city as a member of the council and on various occasions has represented his party in the state, congressional, judicial and county conventions. Judge Hinman has been a close student of the political situation of the country, of the issues and questions before the people, and his broad and comprehensive mind has arrived at conclusions that are logical and show the effects of calm, sound reasoning. He is a strong believer in protection for home industries and is an unswerving advocate of "sound money," believing in a medium of exchange that all nations will accept, that will be a fair return for the products received, and will benefit all districts of the country alike. He is one of the most active workers and influential members of the party in his district and his sense of justice and of right is so high that his methods will bear the closest scrutiny.

The Hinman family, of which our subject is a representative, is one of long and prominent identification with American history, the original ancestors having emigrated from England to New England in 1655. The Judge was born in Portage county, Ohio, December 16, 1846, and belongs to one of its pioneer families. His father, Edward Hinman, was a native of Catskill, New York, and during his childhood was brought by his parents to the Buckeye state, where he met and married the mother of our subject, Mary B. Hinman,

who was born in Lee, Massachusetts, and also came to Portage county in her early girlhood. Mr. Hinman followed the occupation of farming for many years and died in Oberlin, Ohio, March 7, 1875. His widow still resides in that place.

The Judge was reared on the old homestead in Oberlin, and when a youth of sixteen he demonstrated the loyalty and patriotism of his nature by enlisting for the one-hundred-days service in Company K, One Hundred and Fifteenth Ohio Infantry. The regiment was ordered to Washington, District of Columbia, where the troops were stationed on the outer defenses and participated in the repulse of General Early's troops on their attack on Fort Stephens, July 11-12, 1864. Mr. Hinman was on picket at the beginning of the attack. The picket men were driven back and a comrade was killed before reaching the fort. After serving from May until September, the one-hundred-days men were discharged. Mr. Hinman is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

In November, 1877, Judge Hinman was united in marriage with Miss Ada M. Faxon, and they have three children,—Harold F., Scott and Lucile; Edgar died in infancy. In Elyria they have a very pleasant home, which is noted for its hospitality.

In connection with his legal and judicial duties he is actively interested in other enterprises, among which is the Elyria Savings & Loan Company, of which he has served as president. He is a man of broad general information, fond of travel, and has visited many points of interest both in this country and in Europe. He is a genial gentleman, an able lawyer and an upright judge, and is deservedly popular among all classes.

COLONEL JOSEPH C. BONNER, of Toledo, was born on a farm near Chillicothe, Ohio, July 13, 1855,—the same day on which assembled the first Republican state convention of this state. Forty years later, when acting as chairman of the state central committee, in opening the Republican state convention, he introduced to the assemblage the presiding officer of that first convention, the Hon. John Sherman, as its chairman. From his boyhood Colonel Bonner has been deeply interested in politics, manifesting that concern which every true citizen should feel for the welfare and prosperity of the nation, and has been a most active promoter of Republicanism in the Buckeye state.

He is of Scotch-Irish parentage, and possesses the sterling qualities of that race. His primary edu-

cation was received in a log school-house, and subsequently he graduated at the old Chillicothe Academy. As he approached man's estate, his deep interest in the issues of the day was aroused. He became a student of past history and the political measures of the present; and, believing that Republicanism represented the welfare of the nation, he allied himself, as had his father, with the party that has ever stood for liberty, for protection and for the honor of the old flag. His strong conviction became manifest in his active work in behalf of the measures of Republicanism and the men supporting these. He has fearlessly defended his views without bitter partisanship, and has been a leader of the Republican forces in his city and state. He was for two years a member of the central committee of Toledo, and for one year its chairman. For six years he served on the central committee of Lucas county, three years its chairman, and was chairman of the Republican state central committee, 1893-5. The records of those years show not only the largest Republican plurality ever returned by Ohio, but also the largest number of votes ever polled at the state elections. This result was in a measure accomplished through the capable management of Colonel Bonner. Accustomed to administer extensive business affairs, he brought to the political campaign the same systematic methods, keen foresight and accurate judgment. For eleven consecutive years he has been engaged in most effective committee work, and "so clear has he been in his great office" that he has won "golden opinions from all sorts of people." While his own party admire and commend him for his efficiency, the opposition respect him for the fair and honorable methods he has pursued.

In 1838 Colonel Bonner was alternate delegate to the Republican national convention and supported Hon. John Sherman for the presidential nomination. He was secretary of the executive committee of the Republican clubs that received President Benjamin Harrison on his visit to Toledo, and the perfection of arrangements that characterized that occasion was mainly due to his labors. He projected the undertaking and was chairman of the committee on arrangements, which had in charge the first McKinley train ever run, October 27, 1891, conducting the honored leader and gubernatorial candidate of the Republican party from Sandusky to Toledo. This trip proved a potentiality in Ohio politics, resulting in the awakening of a widespread interest among the laboring people; and their enthusiasm for the man who stands for protection and prosperity was manifest in the large vote given him in the manufacturing districts. This train presented a novel and beautiful appearance. It was composed of thirteen coaches and a gondola beauti-

fully decorated, on which was placed a detachment of artillery that fired a salute at short intervals. So crowded was the train that in order to prevent others from seeking a place thereon it was obliged to leave Toledo before the schedule time. The trip was a success from first to last, and Colonel Bonner certainly deserves much credit for the effective means of arousing public sentiment in behalf of him who to-day is the foremost man in all America.

Colonel Bonner is a member of the presidential electoral college for 1896. He served on the governor's staff during the full term Mr. McKinley occupied the executive chair of Ohio, and has ever been a most loyal admirer and supporter of the Major. He is secretary of the McKinley Staff Association, a social organization consisting of the ex-members (and their families) who were commissioned on the military staff of Governor McKinley. He was assistant adjutant-general of the McKinley clubs' demonstration and parade at the St. Louis national Republican convention, and later organized the McKinley campaign Republican clubs of Toledo, with a membership exceeding eight thousand men, and as grand marshal of these organizations successfully managed the largest parade and political demonstrations ever witnessed in northwestern Ohio, entitling him to take high rank as an organizer and leader of men.

Colonel Bonner has never sought or desired office. Actively devoted to his manufacturing interests, political preferment has had no attraction for him. His labors are the outcome of the patriotic support with which the true American upholds his principles and his beliefs. He is a Republican because it is his firm conviction that the interests of the people of the United States can best be conserved by the party. He believes in protection to American industries, the use of money whose value cannot be called into question, and in honoring the old flag which is the ensign of our glorious republic,—a republic that his ancestors in all its wars fought to establish. He comes of a family noted for loyalty, and is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution and of the war of 1812. He is also an honorary member of the Press Club Association, of Toledo, a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church and a former secretary of its board of trustees.

To Colonel Bonner is due the honor of organizing the Ohio State Naval Reserve Association, in 1892, and from the beginning he has served as its president. This association secured by legislative enactment the establishment of the Ohio Naval Reserve Militia. From its membership the First Battalion of Ohio Naval Reserve Militia was formed, in July, 1896, at Toledo. It has now two full companies in active serv-

ice, and the Colonel's name headed the first list of applicants to the governor for muster.

While Colonel Bonner stands as one of the leaders of the Republican hosts in Ohio, he is also one of the distinguished business representatives of Toledo—a man of broad and resourceful capabilities. In 1882 he organized, and is the largest stockholder of, the Ames-Bonner Manufacturing Company, which has a paid-up capital of four hundred thousand dollars and a factory capacity the largest and most productive in its line in the country. Employment is furnished to two hundred and fifty operators throughout the year, and under his direction as president and manager the business has assumed extensive proportions. He has met with almost marvelous success in his business career. He has sought a field in which he might give full scope to his ambition and industry—his two dominant qualities. Fortune has dealt kindly with him, and his life is a living illustration of what ability, energy and force of character can accomplish, while the city and state have been enriched by his example. He has manifested fortitude amid discouragements, and sterling integrity at all times, and in his business will brook no obstacles which diligence, energy and honorable methods can overcome.

In 1878 Colonel Bonner was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Turney Bell, of Chillicothe, Ohio, daughter of Hugh Bell, a prominent stockman of that place and a lineal descendant of Jonathan Slocum, of Revolutionary fame, whose sufferings and death at the hands of the Indians at the Wyoming massacre, and the subsequent life and long captivity of his daughter Frances, were made a subject of special mention in a memorial to congress in 1837. Mrs. Bonner is a granddaughter of George Renick, whose name is historical as that of one of the founders of Chillicothe. He was a personal friend of Henry Clay and voted for him in the presidential electoral college.

Colonel and Mrs. Bonner have one child, a daughter named Dorothy.

COLONEL JOHN OLIVER WINSHIP.—An orator of national fame, a gentleman of scholarly attainments and an attorney of high reputation and one successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, is he whose names initiates this biographical sketch.

He is the son of the late Oliver and Clementine (Morton) Winship, and was born at Gorham, Maine, September 9, 1838. He traces his ancestors back on both sides to colonial days, having descended on his father's side from the Winships who settled in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1640, and on his mother's

side from the old Morton family, who were also prominent in the early New England history. Oliver Winship, the father, who was the son of Isaac Winship, who fought in the war of 1812, was a native of Portland, Maine, and followed the occupation of blacksmith and farmer. He was greatly respected in the community in which he lived, for his upright and sturdy character, and remained a resident of the Pine Tree state until his death, which occurred in 1885. Our subject's early education was acquired in the public schools of Gorham, after which he took a course at Gould's Academy, at Bethel, and attended for one year Bates' College, of Lewiston, Maine.

At the first call for troops upon the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted and was mustered into service as a private in Company A, Fifth Maine Infantry, April 19, 1861. At the first battle of Bull Run he served as acting lieutenant, but during the removal of the troops into Virginia he became ill from exposure and was discharged for physical disability. Upon his partial recovery he repeatedly attempted to re-enlist but was each time rejected by the surgeons. He served for several months in the latter part of 1863, as volunteer nurse at Armory Square hospital, at Washington, and also served with the sanitary commission in 1864.

After the close of the war he served as second president of the Fifth Regiment (Maine) Association, and in 1867 joined the Grand Army of the Republic, and for many years was judge advocate of the department of Maine.

Colonel Winship first began the study of law in the offices of Davis & Drummond, in Portland, Maine, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar. He at once became actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and in 1873 formed a partnership with Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, which continued with the best of results for four and one-half years, or until Colonel Winship took charge of the law and real-estate business in the central department of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio. This position he maintained until the beginning of the year 1884, when he established a law office in Cleveland, having previously been admitted to practice in the Ohio courts, and was admitted to the United States supreme court in 1887.

Politically Colonel Winship is a shining light in the cause of Republicanism, and has done much heroic service in the interests of the party. He is a natural-born orator and versatile speaker, and at the early age of seventeen years "stumped" Maine, New Hampshire and other New England states in the interests of the Republican party during the campaign of 1855, and with the exception of the war period he has

actively participated in every campaign since. At the request of the national committee in 1872 he spoke throughout Ohio and New York, and since then has spoken in most of the states of the union.

During the last national campaign he engaged Tom Johnson in debate on the tariff question, and more than held his own, as the vast multitude who listened to that magnificent contest in a tent will aver. Colonel Winship never fails to inspire enthusiasm in his audience; he is a fluent and eloquent speaker, and by his logic, wit, sarcasm and pathos, all reinforced by a well disciplined and cultivated mind, stored with wide and varied knowledge, he carries conviction to his hearers and maintains a position in the front rank of political orators.

At present Colonel Winship enjoys a large general law practice in Cleveland, making a specialty of insurance law and acting as counsel for several insurance companies.

Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, Knights of Pythias, Knight Templars, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Grand Army of the Republic. In the national encampments of G. A. R. in 1885-8 and 1893-4, Colonel Winship represented the state of Ohio, acting as a delegate-at-large. He was made first president and member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Working Home for the Blind, but upon the election of Governor Campbell resigned the office of president.

Colonel Winship has been twice allied in matrimony, his first wife being Miss Ada Elder, of Gorham, Maine, to whom he was married in 1867. She died in 1877, leaving three children: Elmer E., assistant superintendent of the Warner & Swasey Works, of Cleveland; Maude and Josiah H. In 1893 Colonel Winship was again married, this time wedding Miss Helen M. Patrick, of Michigan. One daughter has been born to them, Helen Annette.

JACOB J. KAUFFMAN is a prominent manufacturer of Ashland, Ohio, and a Republican who is strongly imbued with the great principles of his party. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, and he has cast his ballot for every succeeding Republican president down to and including William McKinley. He has never desired nor sought office, but takes an abiding interest in the success of his party and takes advantage of every occasion to advance its welfare.

Mr. Kauffman was born in the city of Canton, Stark county, Ohio, June 20, 1839, and is the son of Solomon and Catharine (Kraft) Kauffman, both of whom were born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. After

their marriage they moved to Canton and were among the early settlers of that place, which has now achieved fame as being the home of our present president. Solomon Kauffman was a farmer during the first years of his manhood, but subsequently became interested in other enterprises, and was engaged in the grain business in Canton for several years, in which city he and his wife departed this life. The paternal grandfather, Solomon Kauffman, was of German descent, his father having emigrated from Germany to the United States, becoming an early settler in Pennsylvania. The immediate subject of this sketch is the sixth of ten children born to his parents, four of whom were girls and six boys.

Mr. Kauffman passed his youth attending the public schools of Canton, finishing his education in the high school, after which he began his business experience by securing a position in a dry-goods store in New Stark, Hancock county, Ohio. He remained there until August, 1862, when the pressing need for men to defend the Union stirred the patriotic blood in his veins, and he enlisted in Company D, Ninety-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel James A. Pope. The regiment was immediately sent to the front in pursuit of General Bragg, and participated in twelve regular engagements, among the more important of them being the siege of Atlanta, and the battles of Franklin, Tennessee, Resaca, Georgia, and Nashville, Tennessee. The regiment was next ordered to report to General Sherman and was stationed at Jonesboro, where it remained until the surrender of Lee in April, 1865. Mr. Kauffman was honorably discharged in June, 1865, and returned to his home in Canton, content with the knowledge that he had faithfully served his country in her time of need, performing his duty in an efficient, brave and meritorious manner.

After a short stay in Canton, in the fall of 1865 he came to Ashland and embarked in the stone and tin business, which he conducted until 1875. In August of that year he began the manufacture of spring beds on a small scale, inventing most of the machinery employed in making the springs and wire mattresses himself. As the demand for his wares increased he enlarged his field of operations, added other branches, and commenced the manufacture of folding chairs, tables, and various articles of furniture. His plant is now extensive, and occupies the entire space in a three-story building, fifty feet wide by a hundred and fifty feet long. There is a large warehouse near the Erie railroad tracks in which the goods are stored until shipped. Mr. Kauffman has a number of traveling salesmen on the road, who cover several states in his interest, and he has a force of from twenty to

thirty-five men employed in the home plant. Besides these there are twenty or thirty men in Michigan engaged in obtaining timber, which is sent to the mills and sawed, and the lumber is then sent to the Ashland factory, ready to be transformed into furniture. Most of the timber is taken from the stump, as it has been found that that kind gives the best result. The factory is in a most prosperous condition, and is one of the valuable industries of Ashland.

Mr. Kauffman is one of the most progressive business men in Ashland. His present enterprise was established in 1875 by himself and Sherman W. Beer, this partnership continuing until the death of Mr. Beer, when Mr. Kauffman took charge of the concern and has successfully conducted it ever since.

Our subject was married November 9, 1865, to Miss Anna E. Willis, of Ashland, and a daughter of John D. Willis. Three children have been born to them, two sons and a daughter, of whom Lizzie is the wife of Frederick Edwards; Harry S. is employed as a bookkeeper in his father's office; and John E. is at home. Mr. Kauffman owns an excellent farm in Ashland county, which is in an excellent state of cultivation, and which he rents out.

HARRY L. VAIL.—It would be impossible to mention among Cleveland's representative citizens in any walk of life a man more thoroughly American, by inheritance, by education and in feeling, than the well-known clerk of the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county. In both paternal and maternal ancestry his lineage traces back through many generations of sturdy American representatives, touching on the paternal side in direct line of descent from one of Washington's most illustrious generals in the war of Revolution, and on the maternal side tracing to stanch old Holland stock of that epoch when New York was still known as New Netherlands. It is not inconsistent to say in the connection that his pronounced Americanism naturally makes him a pronounced Republican in his political proclivities; and that he has been a zealous and effective worker for the cause of the grand old party is a recognized fact in the city which has been the scene of his efforts.

Harry L. Vail is a native son of the Forest City, having been born at what is now No. 331 Central avenue, in the year 1858, the son of Judge Isaac Carpenter Vail and his wife, Barbara, *nee* Van Husen. Isaac C. Vail was born at White Plains, New York, in 1830, being the son of Isaac Vail, a merchant of that village. The latter married Ann Green Graham, who was born at Somerstown, Westchester county, New York, on the 10th of June, 1802, her mother, who bore

the name of Mary, having been the daughter of Benjamin Green, a son of General Nathaniel Greene, the hero of many Revolutionary battles. After his removal to Cleveland Judge Isaac C. Vail was here united in marriage to Barbara Van Husen, a daughter of John Van Husen, of the Mohawk valley of New York and a lineal descendant of the original Holland settlers in that beautiful section of the Empire state. Of this marriage two children were born,—Iza, who is now the wife of Dr. S. W. Fowler, of Delaware, Ohio, and Harry L., the immediate subject of this review.

Isaac C. Vail secured a liberal education in the state of his nativity, and when but a youth of eighteen made his way to Cuyahoga county, Ohio, where he was for a time engaged in teaching school at Royalton. He was a man of strong intellectual powers and distinct individuality, and it was but in natural sequence that he should gain for himself a place of honor and usefulness in connection with the activities of life. He located in Cleveland, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1852. His professional attainments were of high order, he gained marked popularity and was duly successful in his chosen field of endeavor. In 1858 he was elected police judge of Cleveland and was chosen as his own successor in 1860. His mind was of peculiarly judicial trend, his knowledge of the law exact and comprehensive and he served with distinction in this exacting office, ever aiming to subserve the ends of justice, though animated at all times with the deepest human sympathy. He had not yet completed his second term on the police bench when his sterling patriotism and loyalty prompted him to resign the office and offer his services to his country, now menaced and in jeopardy through armed rebellion. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned captain of the same, being assigned with his command to the Army of the Cumberland, in which he served until his death, which occurred at Danville, Kentucky, on the 10th of August, 1863.

Harry L. Vail received his preliminary educational discipline in the Brownell street school in Cleveland, after which he pursued the high-school course and prepared himself for admission to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, entering that excellent institution in 1875. As his father had left to his family only limited financial resources, Harry was compelled to provide through his own efforts the means essential to the pursuing of his collegiate course, and that he proved fully equal to the task is evident from the fact that he graduated as a member of the class of 1879, being honored with the position as valedictorian of the same. About six months after completing his college course he came to Cleveland and secured a

reportorial position on the Herald, in which connection he remained two and one-half years, proving a capable and discerning newspaper man and showing that tact and discrimination in handling each technical "story" which made him a valuable worker. It was his ambition, however, to prepare himself for the practice of the law, and with this end in view he was granted the privilege of prosecuting his specific reading in the office of those distinguished lawyers, Judge Stevenson Burke and W. B. Sanders,—a privilege of which he was duly appreciative and by which he profited. He continued in newspaper work while thus following his professional studies under the direction of his able preceptors, having acted as city editor of the Sun and Voice. He secured admission to the bar in June, 1885, and one year later established himself in practice.

Mr. Vail has been an ardent Republican from the time of attaining his majority and has done good work for the party in whose support he is thus arrayed. His party took cognizance of his eligibility for positions of trust and responsibility by placing him in the field as a candidate for the office of clerk of the court of common pleas, in 1893, and at the ensuing election he was victorious by a gratifying majority. In 1896 he was again accorded the nomination for the office, being the unanimous choice of his party in convention, and a more effective voucher for his popularity and for the public appreciation of his services can not be found than in the fact that he ran twelve hundred votes ahead of his ticket at the election.

Mr. Vail has an extended acquaintanceship in the city and county and his personality is such as to have gained to him a distinctive popularity. He is identified with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias and the Loyal Legion.

JOHAN W. WAGNER.—Thoroughly loyal to the doctrines of the Republican party, whose glorious record in the past and firmly fixed principles and tenets lead him to believe that it is the party which will best perpetuate our national institutions and remain worthy of the trust and confidence of the people, Mr. Wagner rests his reputation principally upon the magnificent achievements which have been his in the business world—achievements in which honor has been inseparably coupled with the success gained and which have had important bearing upon the material progress and prosperity of the city of Mansfield. His position is such as to clearly entitle him to representation in this connection.

John W. Wagner was born in the attractive little village of Canal Fulton, Stark county, Ohio, on the

21st of January, 1836, being the son of Henry and Mary (Cox) Wagner, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, whence they emigrated to Ohio, becoming identified with the early settlement of Stark county, the paternal ancestry being of stanch German origin. Henry Wagner was a potter by trade, but directed his efforts in other directions upon coming to Ohio. He primarily located at New Lisbon, Columbiana county, where he entered the employ of the McKinleys, ancestors of President McKinley. He was thus employed in a furnace and also maintained a boarding house. After a time he removed to Canal Fulton, where he became general manager of the successful enterprise conducted by John Robinson, in the way of general merchandising and the forwarding and commission business. His death occurred in the year 1868. He was a man of spotless integrity of character and his life was one of devotion to duty and of consecutive and faithful industry.

The boyhood days of our subject were passed in the little hamlet where he was born, his educational privileges being such as were afforded in the common schools of that section and period. At the early age of fourteen years he assumed the individual responsibilities of life by securing employment as a driver on the canal. The sturdy boy who thus trudged his way along the tow-path of that primitive, though then important, "artery of commerce," found that his ambition was more alert than that of the dejected beast which he urged forward with its unwieldy burden, and he was ready to grasp the first opportunity for advancement. At the age of seventeen he secured a position as salesman in the hardware store conducted by his father's employer, and he continued to be thus occupied until 1862, when he was enabled to buy the stock and good will of the business. He carried the enterprise successfully forward until the fall of the year 1870, when he disposed of the business to W. G. Myers and removed to Canton, Ohio.

He was determined to make his operations consecutive and progressive, and throughout his entire business career he has never hesitated to broaden his sphere of endeavor as rapidly as circumstances and duly conservative judgment would justify. Upon locating in Canton Mr. Wagner engaged in the manufacture of plows, associating himself with the firm of Bucher & Gibbs and continuing to be concerned in this line of industry until 1873, when he associated himself with E. J. Forney, under the firm name of Wagner & Forney, and effected the purchase of the hardware stock of John Reed, of Mansfield, which city then became his home. In 1882 Mr. Wagner purchased his partner's interest in the enterprise, which had then grown to extensive proportions. He contin-

ued the business individually until 1891, when he admitted his son, Clayton, to partnership, whereupon the firm name of Wagner & Son was adopted. The further expansion of the enterprise rendered expedient the organization of a stock company, and the year 1896 witnessed the incorporation of the Wagner Hardware Company, whose official corps is as follows: John W. Wagner, president; James E. Shires, secretary and treasurer; and Clayton Wagner, manager. The building used for the accommodation of the extensive business of the company is one of the finest business structures in the city, the stock carried being exceptionally large and comprehensive, while the reputation of the concern is such that it holds unmistakable prestige among the important commercial industries of the city of Mansfield.

Thoroughly progressive and public-spirited, Mr. Wagner has naturally extended his interests in other directions. In 1884, soon after the organization of the Mansfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company, he was chosen as its president, and has since served in that capacity. The company is known as one of the solid and effectively managed in the state. Mr. Wagner is also a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Mansfield and of the Humphreys Manufacturing Company. He is the owner of two excellent farms,—one being located in Richland county and the other in Stark county.

Mr. Wagner's allegiance to the Republican party has been of the most thorough order, and he upholds its principles and policies not from a narrow, partisan standpoint, but as the result of well fortified convictions and clear deductions from experience and from the outcome of the party's effective work in the past. His first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, and the party for which such a man stood sponsor can not fail to draw to it the support of intelligent, thinking, loyal citizens, who thus insure its perpetuity.

The marriage of Mr. Wagner was solemnized in the year 1861, when he was united to Miss Melinda Cook, daughter of Rev. Samuel Cook, who was a clergyman of the United Brethren church and a resident of Stark county. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are the parents of three children, namely: Clayton, who is associated with his father in business, as already noted; Edith, wife of Rufus A. Tracey, of Mansfield; and Mary E., who is still with her parents.

J C. INGELS.—Few men in the state of Ohio merit in a greater degree the gratitude of the Republican party than does Hon. J. C. Ingels, the present probate judge of Gallia county, who has devoted

the best years of his life to advancing the interests of the cause he espouses and who has materially contributed to its success in this section of the country. Early in his career he became imbued with the conviction that the principles of Republicanism conduced to the greatest benefits and advantages to the nation, and decided to give his support to that organization. In 1876 his first presidential vote was cast for R. B. Hayes, and during that campaign he performed valuable work in the field throughout his township. He has taken an active part in the judicial, congressional and state conventions, has presented the names of candidates in the county conventions, and has on numerous occasions made a complete canvass of his district, his principal work, however, being county organization and arranging the work for the various committees. He has been secretary of the county executive committee for the past four years, was for a long time central committeeman of Greene township, of which he was also clerk, and for three years has been a member of the city school board. In the fall of 1890 Judge Ingels was elected county recorder over H. W. McGaff, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of ten hundred and ninety-five votes, and re-elected in 1893 over C. H. Antill by fifteen hundred and fifty-four votes. In the fall of 1896 he was elected probate judge, receiving a majority of nineteen hundred and seventy-four over his Democratic opponent, A. B. Grate, being the largest vote ever received by any candidate in Gallia county. He entered upon his duties February 9, 1897. His executive ability, keen, logical mind, and thorough knowledge of all matters pertaining to the office constitute Judge Ingels an eminently fitting incumbent of his present position. He is a native of Gallia county, where he was born March 21, 1855, the son of Rev. Jesse Ingels. He attended the public schools of Gallipolis, and subsequently began teaching, which occupation he was following when elected to the office of recorder. He became a permanent resident of this city in 1891, although he had previously lived here for ten years while attending school.

Rev. Jesse Ingels was born in Pennsylvania and early in life engaged in farming, later becoming an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, occupying the local pulpit on Sundays. In 1864 he came to Gallipolis, and was a prominent merchant here for ten years. Formerly a Whig and strong anti-slavery man, he joined the Republican party upon its formation, thenceforth taking an energetic part in county and state politics, occupying the office of justice of the peace of Harrison township for many years, and that of deputy sheriff from 1865 to 1869, besides which he attended the county and state conventions,

where he wielded considerable influence. His death occurred in February, 1896.

William Waddell, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was one of the early pioneers of Gallia county, and was also a local minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, a well-known Whig and Republican. He was justice of the peace of Greene township, and held the office of sheriff from 1865 to 1869. He died in 1882, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years.

In 1874 Judge Ingels was married to Miss Emma Gilbert, and of this union seven children have been born. Socially the Judge is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and several other organizations. He is an advocate of a protective tariff high enough to protect American industries, and is in favor of reciprocity and a sound-money standard on a gold basis, as adopted at the St. Louis convention in 1896.

SAMUEL ELLIS DAVIDSON, of West Union, Adams county, is editor and proprietor of the New Era, the leading Republican newspaper in the county, which was established in 1877 by a stock company composed of some of the leading Republicans in the state, and it took part in the county and state campaigns, being in 1882 adopted as the official organ of the county by the county central committee. Since that time it has been the mouthpiece of the party and has been the only paper in the county recognized by the Republicans as a strictly party paper. The New Era was first edited by C. E. Irwin for nine years, and subsequently by Mrs. Irwin for one year, then for a similar period by J. W. and G. W. Mitchell. In 1888 Mr. Davidson became the editor, and no journal in southern Ohio has taken a more prominent part in local politics than has the New Era.

The subject of this review, who has been connected with newspapers in one capacity or another since childhood, was born at Lynn, Greenup county, Kentucky, on August 31, 1867, and is a son of Theo. F. Davidson, of Portsmouth, who has ever taken an active part in politics, and at present holds the office of coroner of Scioto county. Samuel E. Davidson received his preliminary mental training in the public schools of Portsmouth, and while still young he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the Portsmouth Blade and later the Portsmouth Tribune. He edited the Greenup Gazette, in Greenup, Kentucky, and in 1888 moved to West Union, buying a half interest in the New Era and six months later taking the entire charge of the paper. He is one of the best known Republican newspaper men in southern Ohio,

and since coming to West Union he has filled the positions of chairman and secretary of the county executive committee several times, he has often been in the county and district conventions, has been a delegate to state conventions, and has taken a leading part in the affairs of the tenth congressional district, as well as in county matters, and is well known throughout this section as an organizer, a worker in conventions, and an able and fearless editorial writer on political subjects. He has delivered many elaborate speeches from the political rostrum during the campaigns, and in 1896 he spoke in almost every school-house in Adams county. He was mayor of West Union for two terms, but was never a candidate for any other office. In 1890 he began the work of agitation in regard to a special examination of the books in the office of the court-house where corruption was found to be rampant, and where overcharges were discovered amounting to seventeen thousand dollars, errors aggregating eighteen thousand dollars, and uncalled-for claims to the amount of fifty-nine thousand dollars. It was owing to Mr. Davidson's efforts that these discoveries were brought about, and he was instrumental in inaugurating a change in the management of county affairs. Although young in years, our subject is old in experience and he is ever to be found hard at work in the foremost ranks of his party. Socially he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Improved Order of Red Men.

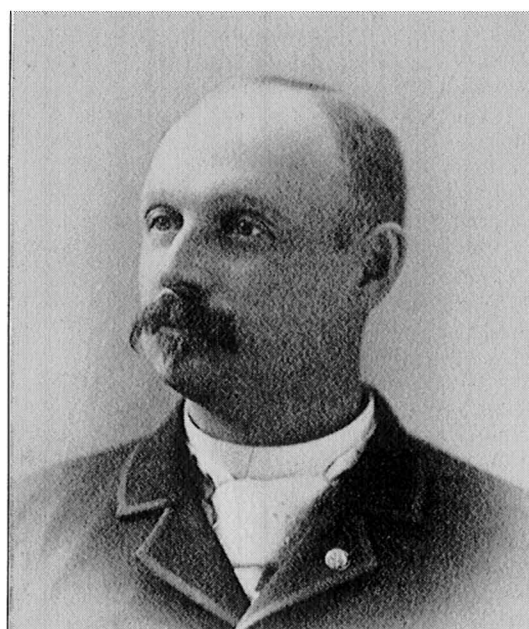
The marriage of Mr. Davidson was solemnized in 1889, when he was united to Miss Anna Edgington, of West Union. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davidson are popular members of society in their home city, and possess the respect and warm regard of their numerous friends.

FRANCIS M. CHANDLER, of Cleveland, is a Republican who has performed active service in the interests of his chosen party, and for the past ten years has held the office of chief clerk of the probate court, performing the duties of that position with fidelity, discrimination and a high degree of ability. He has worked under the banner of the Republican party for nearly thirty years, giving to that organization the best energies of which his nature is capable.

Francis M. Chandler was born in Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, on the 3d of May, 1851, and is a son of Joel A. and Martha M. (Buck) Chandler. The former was a native of New Hampshire, and was descended from old Puritan stock. When about eleven years old he emigrated with his parents to Ohio, locating in Cleveland. He afterward removed to Summit county, where he resided until 1888, when he

returned to Cleveland, which he made his place of residence up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1893, at the age of sixty-nine. In his political faith he was affiliated with the Republican party, and was a highly esteemed and respected citizen. Mrs. Chandler was born in Summit county, Ohio, to which place her parents moved from New York state about the year 1829. She is still living, as are also three of her seven children, of whom Francis M. is our subject; George L. is connected with the Cleveland post-office, and Jennie is the wife of C. C. Elsworth, of Cleveland.

Mr. Chandler pursued his early education in the public schools of his native town, completing his studies at the Richfield Academy, at which institution



he was graduated in 1869. Upon leaving school he at once entered upon his business career, his first employment being in the capacity of a clerk and book-keeper for the firm of Searles & Phillips, who were engaged in general merchandising at Richfield, and with whom he remained for about two years. In 1873 he moved to Cleveland, where, after following various pursuits for three years, he was in 1876 appointed deputy clerk of the common-pleas court, retaining that position until 1883, during which time he devoted as much of his leisure time as possible to the reading of law, studying the same under the able preceptorage of Augustus Zehring, Esq., of Cleveland. In 1883 Mr. Chandler was admitted to the bar and shortly after-

ward he formed a professional partnership with Frank N. Wilcox, under the firm name of Chandler & Wilcox, this association remaining in existence for three years, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, our subject having accepted the appointment of deputy recorder. In 1888 Judge White appointed him to the office of chief clerk of the probate court, and he has since acted in that capacity, giving satisfaction to his constituents and to the public in general.

Faternally Mr. Chandler is a member of the Masonic order and of the order of the Knights of Pythias, in both of which bodies he has attained a high degree of popularity.

Mr. Chandler has been twice married, his first wife being Miss Effie M. Barney, a daughter of Thomas M. Barney, of Summit county. She departed this life in 1888, leaving one son, De Forest, who is a young man of great promise. In 1891 our subject was united to Miss Mary G. Mahon, a daughter of Martin and Ann Mahon, of Cleveland, and they have one child, Francis M., Jr., now in his fifth year.

R M. ELLIOTT, of Hamilton, is an energetic Republican who for several years has devoted his time and talents to the advancement of his party, and is at present the efficient postmaster of his home city, to which office he was appointed in August, 1897, by President McKinley. In 1886 Mr. Elliott was elected county recorder by a majority of two hundred in a county the normal Democratic majority of which is over three thousand, and at a time when the Democratic candidate for congress, James E. Campbell, was elected to congress by a majority of thirty-five or thirty-six hundred votes. Our subject retained the office for one term, having the distinction of being one of only a few Republicans to hold official preferment in the county. In 1892 he was elected a member of the city school board and served one term. From the time he was entitled to vote he has been active in the interests of his party; was a member of the county central committee from 1890 to 1896, has been a delegate to the state, county and district conventions on numerous occasions, and is a vigorous organizer and worker in all matters of a local nature.

The Elliotts belong to one of the pioneer families of Butler county, Arthur O. Elliott being a Methodist Episcopal minister who was an active worker in the Whig party, who "stumped" the state with General William Henry Harrison in 1840. He was reprimanded by his church for taking such an active part in politics, but he replied that he fought the devil on Sunday and the Democrats every other day in the

week! He was a natural orator, as were many other members of the family, Daniel Voorhees being a descendant of one of Arthur Elliott's sisters.

William A. Elliott, father of our subject, was also a man well known in the political arena of Butler county, and he was a Whig and a Republican and a staunch supporter of the Union during the war of the Rebellion. He married Miss Elizabeth Millikin, a daughter of Dr. Robert Millikin, an early pioneer in the county, her birth taking place in Hamilton. Mr. Elliott died in 1880. To him and his wife were born two sons, the subject of this review and Thomas, the latter of whom departed this life in 1888.

R. M. Elliott was born in Hamilton, Butler county, on the 14th of May, 1855, and acquired his literary education in the public schools of his native city. His practical experience was begun early in life, and for many years he engaged in the hardware business, in which he continued until 1897, when he retired in order to devote his entire time to the discharge of his official duties.

In his social relations Mr. Elliott is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the degree of Sir Knight, and he is also prominent in the work of several local clubs of a political nature.

The marriage of Mr. Elliott was solemnized in 1884, when he was united to Miss Ella Brant, of Hamilton, Ohio, and of this union one child has been born, namely, Brant Elliott.

J AMES C. ADAMS, the present city clerk of Portsmouth, Scioto county, has been closely identified with the Republican party for some time past as a leader among the local organizers; and coming in touch, as he does, with a large number of laboring men, he wields considerable influence with that class of voters. He has been actively connected with the political affairs of the city and county, has been a constant attendant at the city and county conventions, and he was chairman of the city executive committee two years and a member of the county executive committee during the McKinley campaign of 1896. His discretion and natural ability are readily recognized, resulting in his opinion being consulted by members of the committee on all local matters; and when he enters a campaign contest it means victory for any friend to whom he may give the benefit of his support. In the spring of 1894 Mr. Adams was elected to the city council from his ward, but in March, 1895, he resigned his seat in order to accept the office of city clerk at the hands of the council, which re-appointed him in 1897. A man of integrity, energy and intelli-

gence, he has fulfilled the duties of his position with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

James C. Adams was born on November 21, 1851, in Wellsburg, Brooks county, which was at that time located in Virginia but is now a part of West Virginia; and is the oldest son of W. Q. Adams, who was a descendant of the old Virginia branch of the family. The father came from that state to Ohio in 1854, taking up his residence in Cincinnati, and there embarked in the coal business. In 1870 he moved to Portsmouth and became interested in the Scioto Fire Brick Company, at Sciotoville, subsequently being elected president of the concern. In 1876 he sold out his interests and in 1880 he became associated with the Portsmouth Fire Brick Company, of which he was made president, and held that position up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1892. He was one of the prominent business men in this section of Ohio from 1870 until his demise, and was well known in commercial and political circles; for although not a politician in the accepted meaning of the term, he nevertheless always gave his support to the Republican party and was a liberal contributor to the campaign fund. Two sons were born to him and his wife: Samuel, who is secretary of the Portsmouth Fire Brick Company; and the subject of this review.

Mr. Adams, the immediate subject, was reared and educated in Cincinnati, obtaining his mental development in the public school of that city, supplementing the same by a course of study at an eastern college. In 1870 he became associated with his father in the management of the Scioto Fire Brick Company, the plant of which was one of the largest in the state, and later joined his parent in operating the Portsmouth Fire Brick Company, in which business he devoted his entire time and attention for a period of twenty-five years, leaving it only to assume the duties of his present position.

In touching upon the social side of Mr. Adams' life it may be stated that he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he is high priest of Mount Vernon Chapter, and senior warden in the commandery; and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Red Men, and the Foresters, in all of which societies he takes an abiding interest.

The marriage of Mr. Adams was solemnized in 1872, when he was united to Miss Fannie Dugan, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and to them two children have been born: W. Q. and Earl, both of whom are residents of Los Angeles, California, where they are engaged in business. He married a second wife, Miss

Jennie Cummings, of Ashland, Kentucky, in 1890, and they have a little daughter named Jeannie.

Mr. Adams is a man of a high order of principle, and is well and favorably known throughout his county.

ARCHIBALD P. LAUGHLIN.—Never before in the history of the Republican party has its status in Ohio attained a more favorable position than at the present time—a fact which has been made possible by the unqualified enthusiasm and faith in its principles exhibited not only by its veteran supporters, but the younger generation as well, who clearly realize that it is this party to which they should look for prosperity and which stands sponsor for the nation's welfare and the happiness of her people. One of the most ardent advocates of Republicanism in Ashtabula county and a prominent member of the bar, is Archibald P. Laughlin, who has been firm in his support of the party from the time he first exercised his privilege of voting. He has held the office of city solicitor in the city of Ashtabula, and dispatched the duties incident to the position with efficiency, circumspection and fidelity, thoroughly meriting the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens. During the campaign of 1896 Mr. Laughlin rendered invaluable aid to his party by his work in the field, taking up the issues of the day at political mass meetings, where his splendid elocution and his clear and forcible method of treating the question in point, carried conviction to the hearts of all who heard him.

Mr. Laughlin was born in Andover township, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on June 12, 1863, and is the son of Andrew C. and Mary A. (Cadwell) Laughlin, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, while the latter was born in this county and was the daughter of Roger Starr Cadwell, who moved from Connecticut to Ashtabula county, of which he became one of the early settlers. The paternal grandfather, Hugh C. Laughlin, was of direct Scotch descent, who moved from New Jersey to Ohio, and resided here until his death. Both of our subject's parents are still living on their farm in Andover township, where Archibald was reared to the duties coexisting with such a life, working in the field during the summer months and securing all the educational advantages to be obtained in the district schools. Later he went to school in the village of Andover, then to the Jefferson Educational Institute, and was subsequently graduated at the high school at Bloomfield, Trumbull county, Ohio. Having by this time acquired a liberal fund of knowledge, Mr. Laughlin devoted himself to the vocation of teaching, in which he was engaged for nine terms,

principally in the country districts. He taught one year in Texas, then returned to Ohio and three years later abandoned his career for that of the law, which he first read under the tuition of J. P. Cadwell, who is now judge of the probate court for Ashtabula county, and in 1887 was admitted to the bar before the supreme court commission at Columbus. He then accepted the position of deputy clerk in the office of the probate court at Jefferson, which he filled acceptably for three years, in the meantime diligently adding to his store of legal knowledge. In 1892 Mr. Laughlin formed a professional partnership with Judge Laban S. Sherman, under the firm name of Sherman & Laughlin, which now controls an extensive practice and is one of the best known firms in Ashtabula county, the reputation of its members for ability, integrity, and thorough acquaintance with the law in all its details placing them in the foremost ranks of legal lights in Ohio.

On May 28, 1893, Mr. Laughlin was married to Miss Katharine E. Ives, of Jefferson, Ohio, and the daughter of Edmond E. Ives, a prominent merchant of that place. Socially our subject is a member of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 22, Free and Accepted Masons, also of Unity Lodge, No. 133, Knights of Pythias.

JOSEPH G. GEST.—Among the pronounced Republicans of Ohio who have faithfully and energetically served their party from the time they first exercised the privilege of voting and who have become prominent as supporters and strong advocates of Republican principles, none is better or more widely and favorably known to his fellow citizens than the gentleman whose name heads this review.

A native son of Ohio, all the interests and aims of Mr. Gest have centered in his home state; and here, after a residence of forty-four years, he is regarded as a man of superior intellectual attainments, public-spirited at heart, and a Republican of whom his party may well be proud. Although his early life was marked by adverse circumstances occasioned by prolonged ill health, he nevertheless persevered and prepared himself for the profession of law. In 1874 he was elected justice of the peace for Spring Valley township, Greene county; and it was while serving his second term in that capacity that he was admitted to the bar of Greene county. In 1881 he was elected a member of the Ohio legislature, and re-elected in 1884, serving in that honored body with ability, intelligence and a thoughtful consideration for his constituents. During his early associations in the political arena Mr. Gest became intimately associated with many of the leading members of his party, with whom he worked in perfect harmony and with unabated activity, mak-

ing every effort to promote the cause and advance the welfare of Republicanism. Always an able and aggressive worker, keen and observant, bringing to his labors a strong personality, he has been an important factor in securing the success of his party in Ohio, in consequence of which his worth has been recognized and his many sterling qualities esteemed by his fellow Republicans.

Joseph G. Gest was born in Spring Valley, Greene county, Ohio, September 19, 1852, and passed the early years of his life upon a farm. His parents, Joseph G. and Mary Ann (Harbine) Gest, were married in Clear Spring, Maryland, August 14, 1838, after which they moved to this state and settled in Xenia, the father of our subject becoming one of the foremost lawyers in Ohio; and in 1851-2 he represented Greene county in the general assembly. Joseph G., Jr., the immediate subject of this review, at the age of fourteen years was sent to the Greenway preparatory school at Springfield, Ohio, with the intention of having him take the classical course at college. When sixteen years old he attended Mercersburg College, of the Reformed Church, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, entering as a sophomore; but at the close of the first year he was compelled, on account of impaired health, to return home, and for a season recuperated on the old farmstead. In February, 1870, Mr. Gest entered the senior class of the Xenia high school and graduated with the class the following June, and as a member of the Xenia High School Alumni Association he has always taken great interest in its organization and progress. For several years succeeding his membership he delivered a number of addresses to the graduating classes of the Xenia high school, and in 1882, upon the occasion of the dedication of the new high-school building, he was chosen by the city board of education of Xenia and the High School Alumni to deliver the dedicatory address. In September, 1870, he again determined to pursue further his educational studies, and entered Delaware College, at Delaware, Ohio; but before completing the full course he was again compelled to relinquish his labors and seek rest in the country, where he remained until his admission to the bar and removal to Xenia.

After following his profession for some time, Mr. Gest gave it up in order to engage in newspaper work, and in 1889 he moved from Xenia to Washington Court House, Fayette county, where he purchased an interest in the Cyclone and Republican, of which he became editor and business manager. This is the leading Republican newspaper in Fayette county, and in the capable hands of Mr. Gest wields a powerful influence in local and state politics, as he is a writer of marked ability, clear and concise in his style,

and possessing the courage of his convictions he does not hesitate to express them in the columns of his journal.

While a member of the general assembly, and when actively engaged in politics, Mr. Gest was engaged during political campaigns in speaking throughout his district, and his services were greatly in demand at political meetings.

In 1886 he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie B. Evans, a daughter of Isaac Evans, of Roxana, Greene county, Ohio, and they have one child, named Helen E. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gest are honored residents of Washington Court House, and enjoy the warmest regard of a large circle of friends.

JACOB BABST.—It is a most favorable indication when a business man begins to take a wholesome interest in the progress of his party, as both business and politics are closely affiliated with each other, the prosperity of one depending upon the existing condition of the other. If the two could be still more closely allied many of the growing corruption plants present in the political field would be weeded out and a higher order of things would prevail. Mr. Babst, the subject of this sketch, has always been energetic in politics and has always taken an honorable part in the affairs of the Republican party of Ohio, and of Crawford county, and has on numerous occasions represented his district in the state, congressional, judicial and other conventions. For many years he has been a member of the executive committee of his county, and, although frequently urged to accept nomination for office, has steadily refused to do so, believing that he can do better service for his party in the ranks. He is an earnest advocate for sound money and high tariff for the protection of our American industries, and as the head of the Babst Banking House is one of the prominent men and leading Republicans of Crawford county.

He was born in Stark county, Ohio, in 1846, and is the eldest son of Daniel Babst, who came to Crawford county in 1852, and who was an old-line Whig, voting for William Henry Harrison in 1840; afterward in 1888 and 1892 he had the pleasure of casting his vote for his grandson, Benjamin Harrison.

In 1871 Mr. Jacob Babst became associated with his father, Mr. Daniel Babst, in establishing the Babst Banking House, which is one of the most substantial concerns of the kind in the county, and to which he has given his undivided time and attention ever since, with the exception of one year, from May, 1882, to May, 1883, when he established the first bank in Berea, Ohio, under the firm name of Clark, Babst

& Company. Besides his other business connections he is extensively interested in real estate in Crestline and elsewhere and has acquired an enviable reputation as a man of integrity and honesty, whose business qualification inspires the greatest confidence among his associates. He has been identified with every enterprise and improvement of his community, often being its leader, holding meetings in the bank parlors for the purpose of promoting public spirit and enterprise and encouraging public improvements. He received his education in the public schools of Crestline and is an earnest believer in the highest education and culture for all.

In 1869 he was married to Miss Mathilde Stoll, of Bucyrus, who at the time was a teacher in the Crestline union schools. They have three children, to whom they gave the highest educational advantages. Their only son, Earl D., is a graduate of the University of Michigan and Law School, and is a prominent young attorney of Detroit, Michigan, who did valiant service for the Republican party in the fall of 1896 as secretary of the National Business League of Michigan and secretary of the Honest Money League of Detroit.

Mr. Babst has been a Mason for nearly thirty years, is a prominent Knight of Pythias and an honored member of the Elks and Knights of Honor.

JOHN RANKIN.—The Rankin family, of Clark and Madison counties, Ohio, is one of the leading and representative families of those counties. The members have occupied a position of more than ordinary importance, and in the past as well as at the present have proved themselves to be of sterling worth to the community in which they have lived.

Rev. John Rankin, D. D., the head of this branch of the Rankin family, of which the subject of this sketch is now the worthy representative, was of Scotch-Irish descent, a native of Pennsylvania, and was distinguished for his unbounded zeal and successful labors in planting and establishing Presbyterian churches in the lower part of the Maryland peninsula, of which Worcester county was the center of his field of labor.

James, the youngest of five children of Rev. Dr. Rankin, married Margaret Truit, of Newark, Worcester county, Maryland, and migrated about 1815 to Madison county, Ohio. From this union came John, the subject of this narrative, the second born of a numerous family. John was born in Berlin, Worcester county, Maryland, December 16, 1811. His early life was not exempt from the toil, hardships and disadvantages of the pioneer. The labor of clearing up a farm

was so exacting that it left little time for mental culture, but nevertheless he utilized the meager advantages that pioneer life afforded, and acquired a sufficient knowledge of the rudiments of practical education, upon which he continued to build with splendid results. He early discovered that industry, economy and integrity were the secrets of success and adopted them as his motto—his beacon star, which he has followed in every transaction through his long and busy life. His methodical manner of living and total abstinence from all intoxicant and nervous stimulants have contributed largely to the longevity of his life, he being now eighty-five years old, but hale and hearty and as thoroughly in touch with the business world as in his younger days. Indeed, his enterprise and moral integrity seem to be a hereditary legacy transmitted from his earliest ancestors, for the Rankin family has always taken a commanding position in the fore-rank of every movement looking to the moral, political and industrial betterment of the community in which they lived.

Guided by a good business judgment, prosperity has smiled upon him in every role of business life in which he has been engaged, whether as farmer, cattle trader, merchant or banker, and undoubtedly fortune never seemed more auspiciously bestowed than in 1855, when he and Miss Charity A. Fullerton started hand in hand as husband and wife on the pathway of life. Of this union three children were given them,—Stacy B., James F. and Ella (deceased).

In the fall of 1845 Mr. Rankin opened a dry-goods store in South Charleston, Clark county, Ohio, in connection with his brother, Albert G., where the former has resided continuously up to the present date. In 1863 he, with others, organized the First National Bank of South Charleston, of which he was chosen president, but in the course of human events he and his sons, Stacy B. and James F., became the sole proprietors and business managers, Mr. Rankin also giving his personal attention to the cultivation of one of his large farms. Mr. Rankin is a born Presbyterian, and is a consistent member of the church of that faith. Politically, he is an uncompromising Republican.

His strong character and business ability have been transmitted to his two sons, whose lots have been cast in more advantageous environment, and who are fully maintaining untarnished the luster of their distinguished ancestors. Both sons married daughters of the venerable Rev. Dr. James S. Kemper, of Dayton, Ohio, and are among the pushing, active business men of their native city, and it will not be out of place to state that the Republicans of this county have honored Stacy B. with the nomination for the legislature. Their intelligent defense of Republican principles

makes them the popular representatives of their party in all political conventions; hence the name of one or both is always found among the delegates, whether state, district or county conventions or caucuses.

James F. is a Mason and master of the South Charleston lodge.

EDWIN S. NAIL, president and general manager of the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company, of Mansfield, is a gentleman who, on account of his intellectual position in the Republican ranks, is worthy of mention in this work, devoted, as it is, to Republicanism in Ohio. The Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company was organized October 10, 1895, at which time Mr. Nail was elected president and general manager.

He is a native of this state, born on a farm in Richland county, in the year 1859, a son of Samuel and Jane (Peters) Nail. His father was a native of Ohio and his mother of New Jersey, and his first ancestry in this state were early settlers of Richland county. Samuel Nail was a farmer, contractor and builder, and in all these capacities was a useful man in the early development of this country. He is still living, now residing on the old farm two miles north of Mansfield.

Mr. Nail, who is the subject proper of this biographical outline, was brought up to farm life and in the district school. Entering Baldwin University, at Berea, this state, he diligently pursued his studies there for two years. Returning home he accepted the position of bookkeeper for the firm of McVay & Allison, lumber dealers. After serving in that capacity for two years he formed a partnership with W. H. McConley, under the firm name of Nail & McConley, retail and wholesale dealers in lumber. This partnership continued for three years, when the firm name was changed to E. S. Nail & Company. In 1889 the Mansfield Lumber Company was incorporated, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and E. S. Nail as president. This company were wholesale and retail dealers in lumber and manufacturers of builders' material, having their office at 271 Spring Mill street.

In 1895 Mr. Nail, with others, organized the Lumbermen's Mutual Insurance Company, with their main office at Mansfield, and they have done business in all the states from Maine to California. Upon the organization of the company Mr. Nail was chosen president and general manager. Their office is at 10½ North Diamond street.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Nail is a member of Mansfield Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F. As a Repub-

lican he cast his first vote for Rutherford B. Hayes and his last for Major William McKinley, thus confident in having done his patriotic duty.

DANIEL JAMES FALLIS, of Covington, Kentucky, was the late president of the Merchants' National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and also vice president, for Ohio, of the National Bankers' Association of America.

He was born near Fredericksburg, Fauquier county, Virginia, August 19, 1809, and the place of his nativity abounds in historic associations. His ancestry are Scotch-Irish. His great-great-grandfather presided at a manufacturers' meeting in Dublin in 1698, for which he was compelled to sell his glass manufactory to avoid ruinous taxation, and finally was executed for treason. In the same year his great-grandfather, Thomas Fallis, came to the American colonies and landed in Philadelphia nine days after George Fallis, grandfather of Daniel, was born. Remaining there twenty-three years, Thomas Fallis and family emigrated to Virginia, where, in Stafford county, they purchased a large landed estate. There was a community of Quakers in that vicinity to which the Fallises belonged, owing to which fact they were non-combatants during the Revolution.

George Fallis was personally acquainted with and a friend of General Washington, and learning of the sufferings of the Continental soldiers he wrote letters of sympathy, offering to render him any service in his power except bearing arms for the relief of the army. Much of his property, consisting of farms, was sold for the purpose of raising money to make good his offer. At one time the Continental money on hand for a portion of these sales amounted to one hundred and one thousand dollars.

In 1797 Thomas Fallis, son of George, married Mary James, and of the eight children born to them Daniel James was the sixth. He remained in Virginia until 1824, when he followed two uncles to Wilmington, Ohio, and in 1826 moved to Hillsboro, that state, where until 1853 he was engaged in the mercantile business, but sold out preparatory to commencing business in Cincinnati. In 1854 he began banking and was the head of the firm of Fallis, Brown & Company, Third street, Cincinnati; but later Mr. Fallis bought his partners' interests and carried on the business, under the name of Fallis & Company, until December, 1859, when the firm of Fallis, Young & Company was created, continuing until 1865 and then merged into the Merchants' National, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. In 1867 this bank purchased the stock of the Ohio National Bank, thus

increasing the capital to a million dollars. Of this bank Mr. Fallis was president until he tendered his resignation on his eighty-second birthday, August 19, 1891. He was therefore in the banking business uninterruptedly over thirty-seven years, and twenty-six years president of the Merchants' National Bank. He was the oldest banker in Cincinnati who had steadily continued in the business, having passed safely through all the financial crises, never suspending nor failing to meet the demands of his depositors and creditors.

One of his partners, John Young, was a warm personal friend of Secretary Chase. From this arose the fact that Mr. Fallis' judgment was also invoked touching the financial measures of the government and had great weight upon the public mind. It was from this intelligent and unfailing support of the leading bankers of the nation that the government, through the treasury department, derived the wisdom and courage to take the steps which finally led to the crowning consummation of specie payment; and the glory that surrounded the names of Chase and Sherman is none the less enduring because they were great financiers and not generals. These great secretaries, supported by their lieutenants, the representative bankers of the nation, their judgment and co-operation commanded the revenues and marshaled the resources that constituted the sinews of the war. Mr. Fallis was president of the Cincinnati Clearing House—an important institution which he and John W. Ellis, now of New York city, were chiefly instrumental in organizing. He also was stockholder in many enterprises which yielded profitable returns and gave employment to many men.

In politics Mr. Fallis was first an old-line Whig, then a Know-nothing and finally an ardent Republican. At the age of nineteen he became a member of the Presbyterian church, and for many years was one of its ruling elders. At the time of his death, and for many years previously, he was connected with the old First Presbyterian church, of Cincinnati, and was its most able supporter. He never hesitated to say that he owed his success in life to the Bible and its Author. This constituted the foundation of his character. Add to these experience, judgment, quick perception, a fine moral sense, unquestioned integrity, and we have the main reasons for a business career which was as honorable as it was successful. His interests in the world at large, and in the church of his choice did not abate as his years increased. It can be said that he was a quiet man, and while pursuing his business he unostentatiously dispensed his charities.

October 30, 1835, Mr. Fallis married Miss Ann Poage, daughter of General John Poage, of Greenup

county, Kentucky, who commanded a Kentucky regiment at the battle of the Thames. She was also a granddaughter of Colonel George Poage, who commanded under General George Washington at the siege of Yorktown. Colonel Poage's father came to the American colonies with his parents in 1740, and occupied a high civil office throughout the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Fallis emphatically belongs to one of Kentucky's oldest families, as her mother was the fourth white child born in the state, and at Harrodsburg, when it was only a fort, in the year 1777. Mr. and Mrs. Fallis had but two children: a daughter, now Mrs. Charles G. Rodgers; and a son, the Hon. John T. Fallis, who was a member of the Cincinnati bar and represented Hamilton county in the Ohio legislature. From March, 1861, until his death Mr. Fallis resided in a beautiful home that had been the scene of hospitality and domestic happiness; but, alas! the angel of death hovered over it, and on May 7, 1893, the only and beloved son was taken from it. This was a very great shock to Mr. Fallis, and one from which he never recovered; yet he claimed to be sufficiently well to undertake a journey. So, on the evening of June 7, just one month after his son's death, he left home; but on the following morning was suddenly and fatally attacked with heart disease, at Jamestown, New York,—both his sickness and death occupying but a few minutes. His remains were brought to the home he so much loved, and there his funeral took place. Beside his son he was laid, in Highland cemetery, back of Covington.

At this writing Mrs. Fallis, with her daughter, Mrs. Rodgers, occupies the old homestead.

NORMAN A. GILBERT, attorney at law, and one of the most favorably known citizens of the Forest City, is a native of the state of Iowa, and was born in Clay township, Washington county, August 2, 1846.

His parents, Albert and Esther (Bond) Gilbert, were both descendants of Puritan ancestors who were prominent in the early history of Massachusetts, and active participants in the Revolutionary war. They were natives of old Stockbridge, Massachusetts, but removed to Avon in the Genesee valley, New York, and later to Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, locating at the latter place on a farm, where they remained for several years. About 1840 they removed further west, this time locating in Clay township, Washington county, Iowa, and again engaged in farming. In 1849, when the gold excitement appeared in California, Mr. Gilbert, the father, sought the El Dorado of the west but was destined never to attain the realization of his

hopes, as his death occurred in 1851. Thus left with a large family to provide for and educate, the mother disposed of their property in Iowa, returning to Trumbull county, Ohio, where she settled in West Farmington. This enabled Norman to obtain very good educational advantages, as the Western Reserve Academy was located there. After attending the common schools of the town, and just as he was about to enter this academy, the Civil war broke out, which interrupted for a time his studies.

In 1862, when less than sixteen years of age, he enlisted as a drummer boy, but when once in the ranks he discarded his drum and shouldered a musket and was in active service for a year and a half, serving in the Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiments, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. When the last call for one-year troops was made, in 1864, Mr. Gilbert organized a company to take to the front, but just as it was ready to enter on active duty he received a severe injury in his foot, which precluded the possibility of any longer active service on his part. The company thus organized, however, was mustered into service, and so remained until the close of the war.

The same year Mr. Gilbert resumed his studies at the Western Reserve Academy, but just a few months previous to his graduation he left the college in order to enter the law office of A. W. Jones, of Youngstown, where he studied law for the next three years, six months of which he attended the Cleveland Law School, graduating there in 1867, with the degree of LL. D. He was admitted to the bar in August of that year and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Marysville, Union county, Ohio, where he remained for four years, meeting with flattering success. In 1871 he came to Cleveland, where for the first two years he practiced alone, fully demonstrating the fact that he had made no mistake in choosing a profession. His first partner was J. A. Smith, the firm being known as Gilbert & Smith, which continued for two years, when Mr. Gilbert became a member of the firm of Gilbert, Johnson & Schwan, and so continued until 1878, when he became associated with A. T. Hills, under the firm name of Gilbert & Hills, which firm still continues, doing a general practice in both state and United States courts, and is among the best at the Ohio bar. In 1895, Mr. Gilbert was appointed by Mayor McKisson a member of the river and harbor commission, and he was again re-appointed in 1896.

Politically, Mr. Gilbert is a zealous Republican, and has served that party in various official positions. In 1891 he was the Republican candidate for common-pleas judge, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket that year. He served for four years—from 1877



N. A. Gilbert

to 1881—as a member of the Cleveland city council, a part of which time he was vice-president of that body and chairman of the judiciary committee. He was also chairman of the finance committee, and during his service as such Cleveland bonds for the first time were sold bearing interest at a rate less than six per cent., and immediately brought a premium and bore interest at five per cent and four per cent., respectively. Mr. Gilbert is a man who has taken active interest in all that tends to conserve the welfare and prosperity of the community in which he lives; is public-spirited to the maximum degree and is recognized as a progressive and useful citizen. He is one of the directors and stockholders of the Dime Savings Bank of Cleveland, and is also a member of the finance committee of that institution.

Mr. Gilbert's domestic life is exceedingly pleasant, his wife, Ann M., daughter of Joseph and Esther A. Allen, of Bristolville, Ohio, being a charming lady of intelligence and culture. Four children have blessed their household. The eldest daughter, Jean A., is now Mrs. Amos C. Miller, of Chicago; Joseph M., the eldest son, has taken to commercial life and occupies a position of trust in the Dime Savings Bank; Norman A., Jr., and Charles A., the two younger sons, are still in school.

GEORGE F. CARPENTER, a prominent attorney at law and president of the Citizens' National Bank of Mansfield, has been a pronounced Republican in politics since the organization of that party. On attaining his majority he gave his political support to the men and measures of the Whig party, but when the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery, he joined its ranks and has since fought under its banner, supporting all its presidential candidates since voting for Fremont in 1856. He cares nothing for official distinction, but is unswerving in his loyalty to his party, and always takes an active interest in its success.

Mr. Carpenter is a native son of Richland county, Ohio, his birth having occurred on a farm near Newville, August 8, 1820. His parents, Daniel and Sarah (Northway) Carpenter, were both born in Vermont, but at an early day they left the Green Mountain state, taking up their residence in Richland county, Ohio, in 1818, and becoming honored pioneers of this region. The paternal grandfather, William B. Carpenter, was also a native of Vermont. The maternal grandfather was Samuel Northway.

Our subject spent the first six years of his life on the farm where he was born, but at the end of that time accompanied his parents on their removal to

Newville, and until twelve years of age he attended a private school. His father being a merchant, he then assisted him in the store until he had attained his majority, when he entered Granville College, pursuing his studies in that institution for two years. Subsequently he began reading law under the supervision of Hon. James Purdy, and after his admission to the bar in 1845 at once commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Mansfield, where he is still recognized as one of the most able lawyers of this section of the state. His addresses always show thoroughness and painstaking preparation, and at once indicate that he is master of the situation. He is a man of keen powers of perception and of analytical mind, which enables him to quickly discover the weak points in an opponent's argument and at once attack his position thereon. He is thoroughly versed in the fundamental principles of common law and is never at a loss to cite an authority or precedent.

Mr. Carpenter has not alone confined his attention to his legal business, but has become interested in other enterprises. In 1882 he with others organized the Citizens' National Bank of Mansfield, in which he has since filled the responsible position of president, and under his able management it has followed a safe, conservative business policy which has done much to establish public confidence. Mr. Carpenter owns considerable city and farming property, and is also extensively interested in stock-raising, which he has found to be quite profitable.

In 1852 Mr. Carpenter led to the marriage altar Miss Jenette L. Reed, of Manchester, Ohio, and to them were born a son and daughter. Reed, the son, is a leading attorney of Mansfield. The wife and mother was called to her final rest in 1887, and Mr. Carpenter has since married Mrs. Katherine Golden, of Mansfield.

HON. GEORGE K. NASH, lawyer, occupies a place among Ohio's most prominent men. Vigorous, independent, unselfish, upright and able, none rank higher in the public esteem and confidence than he. An indomitable will and laudable determination to achieve distinction and lead a life of usefulness are conspicuous factors in his character. He is the peer of the ablest members of the bar of Columbus and is regarded as one of the leading members of the Republican party in that section.

Mr. Nash was born on a farm in Medina county, Ohio, August 14, 1842. His parents were natives of Massachusetts and took up their residence in the Buckeye state at an early day. Their son obtained his early education in the public schools and when

twenty years of age entered Oberlin College, where he pursued the regular course up to the sophomore year. The events of that period, however, interrupted his school life, and he laid aside his text-books to enter his country's service, enlisting as a private in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment, Ohio National Guards. His term of service ended about the close of the war, and he returned to the quiet pursuits of civil life. His attention was attracted to the law and he began preparation for entrance into the legal fraternity by becoming a student in the law office of Judge R. B. Warden. In Columbus, in 1867, he was admitted to the bar and at once entered upon practice of his chosen profession.

In his early life Mr. Nash allied himself with the Republican party, and as his political service as an officeholder has all been in the direct line of professional labors, it seems unwise to separate the history of the two. After practicing for three years, with a constantly increasing clientage, he was elected prosecuting attorney of his county, Franklin, in 1870, overcoming the usual Democratic majority of about three thousand. In 1872 he was re-elected, and during his entire term of service was a faithful, industrious and successful attorney for the people. For several years thereafter private law practice claimed the greater part of his time, and his reputation as a skilled and able practitioner steadily increased. In 1876 he made a gallant but unsuccessful fight against General Tom Ewing for congress, and in the following year was the nominee of his party for attorney-general; but the entire ticket met defeat. At the bar, however, he met with continued successes and was retained as counsel on most of the important suits heard in his district. His power as a lawyer is demonstrated by the thoroughness of his mastery of the science of law and the skill and ability with which he applies its principles to the cases in hand. In 1879 he was renominated for attorney-general by the Republican state convention on the first ballot, and elected in October of that year. So faithfully and acceptably did he discharge the duties of his position that he was again elected by popular vote, receiving a very large majority over his opponent, Frank C. Doherty, one of the strongest men on the Democratic ticket. Fearless in the discharge of his duties, fully sustaining the dignity of the law and of the state, he was influenced by neither fear nor favor. He is one of those men who feel that when position is entrusted to them; when a high honor is placed in their hands; when the destinies of their state are committed to their care, that there is but one line to follow, and that is the line of strict and conscientious duty. In 1883 Mr. Nash was appointed a member of the supreme court commission of Ohio,

and since his retirement from that office has given his time to a large and lucrative law practice.

In 1880 Mr. Nash was chairman of the Republican state executive committee, and under his brilliant management a majority of over thirty-four thousand was polled for General James A. Garfield. Judge Nash has been otherwise honored by his party in the matter of leadership and management, always with honor to himself and usually with success to his party. In the state convention of 1895 he received two hundred and seventy-nine, out of eight hundred and seventeen votes in the nomination for governor, and the fact that these votes came from sixty of the eighty-eight counties in the state evidences his wide popularity.

Since his retirement from public office, Judge Nash has devoted his energies to the law. He is a careful student, close reasoner and logical thinker, and in his analysis of a case leaves no point untouched but brings each one to bear with full force upon the controversy. He is a jurist of high rank, learned in his profession, a powerful advocate and a most persuasive speaker. Among the most important suits on which he has been retained as counsel was that which arose from the railway war between Vanderbilt, of the New York Central, and Jewett, president of the Erie. The litigation arose concerning the Bee line, whose consolidation by Vanderbilt with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road was fought by Judge Nash, who was successful in preventing this. He was also one of the counsel in the notable Franklin county tally-sheet forgery cases.

He has the respect of his fellow citizens to a remarkable degree, is able, courteous and industrious, and these traits, united with quiet, unobtrusive manners, and the consciousness that he receives and deserves the trust of those who know him, well justifies the belief that his labors on behalf of the people are by no means ended.

FRANK J. MCCOLLOCH, Bellefontaine.—A town or city is to be congratulated when it secures a public official who has the interest of his community at heart and who makes every effort to promote its welfare. Such is the case with Bellefontaine, Logan county, which is fortunate in having Mr. Frank J. McColloch on the board of public works, to which office he was elected in 1890, and was installed February 10, 1891. He was elected to a second term, his time of office expiring in February, 1897. At the first election he received a majority of ten thousand votes, and at the second election, when McKinley was elected governor by a majority of eighty thousand and

three hundred votes, he received something like eighty thousand votes over his opponents, which speak highly of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens. During the time Mr. McColloch has been in office he has had charge of the Miami & Erie canal, with its three reservoirs. This canal extends from Cincinnati, on the Ohio river, to Toledo, on the Maumee river, near Lake Erie,—a distance of two hundred and forty-six miles, the Sidney navigable feeder extending from Lexington, at the southern end of the summit level, to Port Jefferson, a distance of fourteen miles; the navigable feeder extending from the Grand or Mercer county reservoir to the Miami & Erie canal, a distance of about three miles; also the Lewistown reservoir, containing seven thousand and two hundred acres. The Lorimie reservoir, in Shelby county, contains one thousand and eight hundred acres, and the Grand seven thousand acres. This canal, with its reservoirs, is called the third grand division of the public works. Mr. McColloch's idea has been to make the canal pay its own expenses, and has succeeded in carrying out his wishes, as he has only once asked for an appropriation, namely, of ten thousand dollars, with which to repair the Lewistown reservoir, in 1895, it having burst its bounds. He has given nearly all his time and attention to this work and has accomplished great results, much to his own credit and the satisfaction of his constituents.

Mr. McColloch was born in Bellefontaine, May 1, 1848, where he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools. At an early age he entered into a business life as clerk in a mercantile establishment. During the war his brother, W. A., entered the army and acted in the capacity of a spy, on the staff of General Sherman; and when but a boy Frank J. enlisted in a company intending to take part in the war to suppress the great rebellion, but was prevented from going by his father. In 1864 he went to Cincinnati, where he was engaged as a clerk until 1868, when he moved to Philadelphia and accepted a position as traveling salesman for the firm of Young, Smyth, Field & Company, manufacturers of knit goods. He is one of the oldest men on the road, his territory being the entire state of Ohio. His first vote was cast for General Grant.

N. Z. McColloch, the father of Frank J., was one of the leading men in the county at an early day. He was a Whig, and later, with the change of parties, became a Republican. For twenty-one years he represented his party in various offices, among them being county clerk, recorder and probate judge. He was a man of good judgment, sound opinions, and was looked upon by his associates as one to be trusted in every way. During the war of 1812 Mr. McColloch, the

grandfather of the subject of this biographical outline, was in charge of men who acted as government spies, their operations extending between Dayton, Ohio, and Detroit, Michigan. While engaged in that capacity he was killed by the Indians, but his body was recovered before they got an opportunity to secure his scalp.

Both the families of Zanes and McCollochs came to Ohio about the same time,—in 1798. Isaac Zane, the great-grandfather of our subject, cut the road from Wheeling, West Virginia, to Zanesville, Ohio, for which he received a grant of land in Logan county, at Zanesfield, where he soon after settled. Both of these towns were named after Mr. Zane. His daughter, Eliza, and grandmother of our subject, was said to have taken part in the defense of the fort at Wheeling when it was attacked by the Indians.

Mr. Frank J. McColloch is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has passed through all the degrees of the blue lodge and chapter at Bellefontaine, the commandery at Dayton and the consistory and Mystic Shrine at Cincinnati. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the I. O. O. F., the Order of Red Men and the National Union.

Mr. McColloch has a half interest in a farm in Missouri, where a fine breed of stock is raised.

He was married in 1881 to Miss Rida Skinner, of Bellevue, Kentucky. and they had two sons,—Frank J. and Harry R. After the death of his wife he married Miss Effie Walker, a daughter of Judge Walker, of Bellefontaine. Judge Walker was mayor of that city for sixteen years, and also represented his district in the state legislature for two terms, being elected on the Republican ticket to represent Logan county. He was associated in his law practice with Judge West. His death occurred in 1885.

Samuel G. McColloch, a brother of our subject, is a well-to-do attorney of Portsmouth, Ohio, and is a staunch believer in Republican principles.

JOHN P. BARDEN, editor of the Painesville Telegraph, has been closely identified with the Republican party for a number of years, and is one of the public-spirited men of his home city, being always ready to support any measure that has for its object the welfare and advancement of the community in which he resides. For four years Mr. Barden served as chairman of the Republican county central committee, for two years was a member of the state central committee for the twentieth district of Ohio, and held the office of president of the board of school examiners for Lake county. He is an earnest advocate of the principles of his party, and is ever ready

to devote his time and energies to the support of the candidates chosen as its representatives.

Mr. Barden was born in Chautauqua county, New York, August 16, 1858. His education was principally obtained in western New York and in the Western Reserve College, of Hudson, Ohio, which was later removed to Cleveland and given the name of Adelbert College, and at which Mr. Barden was graduated in 1879. He subsequently became superintendent of the schools at Milan, Ohio, which place he filled with credit, and afterward accepted the position of clerk in the school commissioner's office at Columbus, under Colonel D. F. DeWolf, and acted in that capacity for two years. He then came to Painesville and accepted the position of principal of the high school, which he resigned in 1890 to become the editor of the Painesville Telegraph. This paper is the oldest but one of many in this part of the state. It was established in 1822 by Eber D. Howe, who had it printed in Cleveland and brought to Painesville by stage.

From that time on it passed into various hands, J. F. Schofield being its proprietor just previous to 1890, when he was succeeded by the Telegraph Publishing Company, which conducted it until 1896, at which time it was purchased by J. S. Burrows. It has both a daily and a weekly edition, the latter being a four-page sheet, issued every Wednesday. The daily was established in 1892. It is one of the leading Republican organs in this section of Ohio, and has a large circulation in both the town and the county, which has been considerably increased under the able and energetic management of Mr. Barden.

The subject of this review was married in 1882 to Miss Elizabeth L. Rickenbrode, of Westfield, New York, and a daughter of Jacob Rickenbrode. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Barden,—Bertha R., John P., Jr., and Merrill Elbert.

WILLIAM BROWNELL SANDERS, born at Cleveland, Ohio, September 21, 1854, passed his early life in Jacksonville, Illinois, where he attended the preparatory school of Illinois College and graduated in 1873. He afterward attended Albany Law School, at which institution he graduated in 1875, and shortly after was admitted to the New York bar. In August, 1875, he took up his residence in Cleveland, Ohio, becoming associated with Hon. Stevenson Burke in practice. Subsequently Hon. J. E. Ingersoll entered the firm and for several years the firm was Burke, Ingersoll & Sanders. In February, 1888, he was appointed by Governor Foraker judge of the court of common pleas to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Henry McKinney.

At the next ensuing election he was nominated as the Republican candidate without opposition, and re-elected to the same position. He continued to fill the position of judge until January, 1890, at which time he resigned and resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, which firm continues to this time. He has always been a Republican in politics, and at times actively interested himself in party matters.

JAMES R. BARR, editor and manager of the Republican Press, of Cambridge, Ohio, has been prominently identified with the Republican party for the past fifteen years, during which time he has been one of the most active workers in Guernsey county. From 1881 to 1887 he held the office of clerk of the courts, and in 1890 was honored by the Republicans of Cambridge in being elected mayor of that city, and re-elected in 1892. For six years Mr. Barr was a member of the school board, served two years in the common council, was on the state central committee three years, chairman of the county executive committee three times, and has been a delegate to most state and county conventions since 1884. He was a delegate from the fifteenth congressional district of Ohio to the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896, and was one of Mr. McKinley's warmest supporters. President McKinley appointed him postmaster at Cambridge for four years, beginning July 1, 1897. He is one of the energetic, progressive Republicans of the state, and whenever occasion demands is ever ready to give both time and money in advancing the welfare of his party. Socially Mr. Barr is a member of the McKinley Club, is a Knight Templar, and has attained the honor of a thirty-second-degree Mason.

Mr. Barr is a son of Samuel C. and Mary (Dummy) Barr, and was born on a farm near Cambridge, Ohio, April 15, 1854; was educated in the county and city schools, after which he pursued the vocation of teaching for four years; and then attended the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he took up a special course in pharmacy. He then returned to Cambridge and there conducted a drug store until elected clerk of the courts, and after retiring from that position he engaged in the grocery business, in which he continued until placed in the mayoralty chair. In March, 1894, Mr. Barr purchased an interest in the Republican Press, and has since fulfilled the duties of editor and manager in an efficient and satisfactory manner. He is a writer of ability and his paper has been of much value to the Republican party and the business interests of the county.

On April 30, 1880, Mr. Barr was married to Miss Ada Ferguson, daughter of H. C. and Amanda (Baldridge) Ferguson, and four children have resulted from this union: Vera, Ada, Fay and Eva. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian church, to which they are liberal contributors. Mr. Barr is an upright, conscientious gentleman and an honor to his community.

W. R. MAHAFFEY, of West Union, is one of the best known men in Adams county and an earnest supporter of the Republican party, with which he has been affiliated ever since he first exercised his right to cast a ballot. After attaining his majority he became actively interested in the politics of his township, of which he was elected committeeman, and was often chosen as a member of the county central committee. In 1886 he was elected to the office of county clerk of the courts by a majority of one hundred and seventy votes; in 1889 he was elected by a majority of sixty-four, and in 1893 he was elected probate judge of Adams county by a majority of twenty-nine. This is a Democratic county, and the Republican candidate when he is elected gains his victory only by a small margin. In 1892 Mr. Mahaffey was chairman of the county executive committee, and almost every year he has been a delegate to the state, district and county conventions, taking an active part in the congressional, judicial and senatorial conventions, and in 1896 he canvassed and delivered speeches throughout the county in the interests of McKinley. He is one of the best known local politicians in southern Ohio, has always been connected with the inside of county politics, and is considered one of the best organizers in Adams county. He supports every plank in the platform of the party, is an advocate of a tariff high enough to protect our home industries, favors a monetary system on a gold basis, and believes in reciprocity. He has attained to a high degree of popularity throughout the county, and is regarded as a man of unusual executive ability.

Mr. Mahaffey was born in the west part of Adams county on November 20, 1848, and is a son of A. H. Mahaffey, who was a prosperous farmer, a Whig, and later a Republican and an abolitionist, taking an active part in the underground railway, by which so many slaves were transported to freedom. He likewise was a prominent factor in the formation of the Republican party in this county, and he has always been an energetic worker in that organization. He reared the following three sons: James R., Andrew L., and W. R., the subject of this review. The latter received his education in the public schools of Adams

county, after which he was for some years engaged in teaching in the public schools of the county.

Socially, Mr. Mahaffey is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his membership being with the lodge located at West Union.

MOSES B. EARNHART.—The success of the subject of this review as a member of the bar of Ohio's capital city has been one of steady development, and he has gained precedence among those distinguished lawyers who have given the bar of the state so brilliant a reputation. As an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the Republican party, he has been honored by the same with positions of public trust and confidence, and he has in turn rendered reciprocal honor as a man endowed for valuable service, by reason of his high intellectual attainments, his practical judgment and his unswerving integrity in all the relations of life.

Moses B. Earnhart is a native of Ohio, born on a farm in Brown township, Miami county, on the 7th of August, 1849, the son of Rev. Jacob and Philena (Branson) Earnhart. Jacob Earnhart, born in Warren county, Ohio, was an ordained clergyman of the Christian church and later became a minister in the Baptist church. He was a most zealous worker in the cause of Christianity, and his earnest devotion and his exceptional ability in an executive way brought his services into requisition as an organizer of churches in the western states and territories. To this arduous and exacting labor, of semi-missionary order, he devoted his attention for many years prior to his death, a gratifying success having attended his noble and self-abnegating endeavors. He died in the year 1894, at the age of sixty-one years. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Moses Branson, who was an early settler in Miami county, where his daughter was born. He himself was a native of New Jersey. The preliminary educational discipline of Moses B. Earnhart was secured in the district schools of his native county, where he so profited by the advantages afforded that he became eligible for the high school of Troy, Miami county, where he continued until prepared for matriculation in Miami University, which institution he entered in 1872, graduating in due course of time at this college and receiving the degrees of both Bachelor and Master of Arts. His ambition had by no means reached a point of satiety, for he had determined not only to add still further to his fund of general knowledge, but also to prepare himself for the practice of that profession in whose province he has since shown the wisdom of his choice through his successful efforts. After leaving

Miami University Mr. Earnhart became a student at the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor, prosecuting his studies in both the literary and law departments and devoting himself assiduously and enthusiastically to the dual work thus implied. He graduated in the law department as a member of the class of 1874, and could have graduated in the literary department had he seen fit to remain at the university one month longer. His ambition and his power of continuous application were conspicuously in evidence in his student days as they have been characteristic of his career in a professional sphere and as a man of affairs.

Mr. Earnhart had decided that it would be expedient for him to enter upon the active practice of his profession as soon as possible after his completing his technical course, and thus he did not tarry to round up his work in the literary department of the university, but returned to his home in Miami county, where he secured admission to the bar in the spring of 1876, entering vigorously upon the practice of law in Troy, where he gained prestige from the start, and where his peculiar eligibility and unmistakable talents soon gained him public recognition. In May, 1876, he was elected mayor of Troy, proving a most capable executive and giving an administration which was uniformly satisfactory to all who had the best interests of the city at heart. In 1879 he was a Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney of Miami county, was victorious in the ensuing election and rendered such creditable and discriminating service in this exacting office that he was returned as his own successor in the election in 1882. In the succeeding year the Republicans of Ohio accorded him distinctive honor by making him their nominee as candidate for the office of attorney-general of the state, and though he was defeated by between nine and ten thousand votes he made a better run in the election than did the head of the ticket.

Mr. Earnhart's advent in Columbus' legal circles dates back to the year 1886, when he took up his abode in the capital city, entering into a professional alliance with C. O. Hunter and C. P. L. Butler, under the firm title of Earnhart, Hunter & Butler. This association obtained until 1892, when the partnership was dissolved, by reason of Mr. Hunter's election to the office of counsel of the Hocking Valley Railroad. Subsequent to this Mr. Earnhart was for a brief interval associated in practice with Samuel J. Swartz, now police judge of Columbus, but since the dissolution of this partnership he has conducted an individual practice of general province. He has appeared as counsel and attorney in much important litigation within the time of residence in Columbus, and his clientage has been of distinctively representative character. Though he has not aimed to make a specialty of criminal law,

yet his powers as an advocate and counsel in this line of cases have been so recognized and so brought into demand that it is safe to say that few, if any, other attorneys in Columbus have found their services in this line more frequently called into requisition. He is thoroughly grounded in the fundamental principles of law, conversant with precedents, quick to discern the salient points in any case and to make best use of the forces at hand; strongly analytical and yet with synthetic habit equally potential, his success as a lawyer is the diametrical result of his use of the natural and acquired talents with which he is reinforced. In 1893 Mr. Earnhart was elected a member of the senate of the state and it cannot be considered other than a high compliment to him when it is known that he is the only Republican ever elected to the upper house of the state legislature from the district which conferred this high honor upon him. He proved a wise and conservative legislator, and his service was so satisfactory to his constituents that he was renominated for the senate in 1895, but was defeated, being unable to overcome the normal Democratic majority in the district, though he ran evenly with other candidates on the Republican ticket.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Earnhart is identified with the Masonic order, and also with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men.

In the year 1893 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Earnhart to Miss Ida M. Morrison, of Franklin county, Ohio, and they are the parents of two daughters,—Helen and Philena.

SAMUEL N. ADAMS, whose long service as recorder of Greene county fitly demonstrates the confidence and great regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens and the Republican party in Ohio, of which he has so long been an earnest supporter, was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, on December 15, 1835, the son of Samuel and Mary Ann (Burneston) Adams. When about seven years old he was brought to Ohio by his parents, who settled in Knox county, removing to Greene county in 1847, the intellectual training of our subject being received in the district schools. On August 16, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and actively participated in a number of engagements, being twice wounded, the first time on October 19, 1864, at the battle of Cedar creek, and again on April 2, 1865, at Petersburg, Virginia, where he lost one of his legs and was so severely injured in the other that for a time it was feared he might also have to lose it. He was honorably discharged on

September 11, 1865, and returned home, subsequently being appointed United States store-keeper, and later postmaster at Spring Valley, Ohio, and for a while he was engaged in the grocery trade in that city.

In 1881 Mr. Adams was elected recorder of Greene county, and has succeeded himself at each election since then, his extended incumbency being marked by hard labor on his part and an efficient discharge of all the duties pertaining to the office, which he has filled for so many years, and he is regarded as one of the best recorders the county has ever had.

The marriage of Mr. Adams was celebrated in 1867, when he was united to Miss Amanda Riddell, of Spring Valley, Ohio, and they have become the parents of two children. Our subject is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Camp No. 133, Union Veterans Legion, and Lewis Post, No. 347, Grand Army of the Republic. Both Mr. and Mrs. Adams are popular in Xenia society and possess a large circle of warm personal friends.

CICERO S. CADOT, who has long been identified with the business interests of Scioto county, is a resident of Portsmouth. He represents one of the old and honored families of the county. His father, Lemuel Cadot, was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, July 4, 1794, and his parents were members of the French colony that settled at Gallipolis in the early days of its development. Subsequently Mr. Cadot removed to Scioto county, taking up his residence on what was known as French grant, together with a company from Gallia county. Afterward he located the old Cadot homestead in Vernon township, now owned by our subject, and to its cultivation and improvement devoted his energies until his death. He was one of the prominent and influential citizens of Scioto county and conducted his business interests with a systematic energy that brought to him an excellent return from his labors. To his duties of citizenship he was ever true and faithful. He defended his country in the war of 1812, and at different times held local township offices. He took an active interest in political affairs, supporting the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the new Republican party and was one of its earnest advocates until his death. He was often a delegate to the county and district conventions, and did all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of that party. He died in 1876, and his wife passed away in November, 1887. They had a family of six children: John, deceased; Captain James, who is living on the old homestead and is a staunch Republican; Lemuel Z., deceased; William H. H., who is living in

Portsmouth; C. S., the subject of this review; and Seymour S., of Richmond, Virginia. This family was well represented in the Civil war. James participated in the First Ohio Heavy Artillery as captain of Company F, and took part in all the movements of his command during the campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. Lemuel was colonel of the Ninety-first Ohio Infantry, served with the Army of West Virginia and Maryland, and in many a gallant charge led his regiment to victory.

Cicero, the third representative of the family in the Union army, was born in the eastern part of Scioto county, October 12, 1844. His childhood days were spent on his father's farm, and his education was acquired in the schools of the township. When the rebellious south attempted to trail the flag of the Union in the dust, he could not content himself at the plow, and went to the front to aid in maintaining the nation's honor. He served in the Eighth Independent Company of Ohio Sharpshooters, enlisting November 3, 1862. He served throughout the remainder of the war with what was known as the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the campaign in Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. Although only eighteen years of age at time of enlistment, he displayed the valor and loyalty of the time-tried veteran and returned home with the most honorable war record.

On his retirement from the army, Mr. Cadot located in Portsmouth and accepted a position as book-keeper for M. B. Gilbert & Company. He was afterward with the firm of Damarin & Company, and subsequently became secretary and treasurer of the Portsmouth Wagon Stock Company, engaged in the manufacture of wheel stock. After two years spent in Chicago he returned to Portsmouth in 1886 and embarked in his present business as a dealer in hardware, stoves, ranges and house-furnishing goods. He has an extensive establishment, and from the public has secured a liberal patronage, owing to his honorable business methods, his strict integrity in all trade transactions, and his courteous treatment of his patrons. He is a man of resourceful business ability who has adapted his energies to various commercial interests, and who carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He is now interested in the plumbing, steam-heating and gas-fitting business of Thomas W. Watkins & Company, and is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Portsmouth.

Mr. Cadot cast his first presidential vote during his army service, and thereby supported Abraham Lincoln. Through the years that have followed he has never wavered in his allegiance to the grand old party, but has been faithful and true in his advocacy of its principles of protection for American industries,

reciprocity and the gold standard. He is a member of the Garfield Club, of Portsmouth, and is influential in political circles. In 1889 he was elected a trustee of the city water-works for a six-years term. He has always attended the state, congressional and county conventions of his party, has been an important factor in their proceedings and has frequently been a member of the county central committee and of the county executive committee.

Mr. Cadot was married to Miss Lizzie A. Smith, and they have one son, Howard S., now eleven years of age. They are widely and favorably known in social circles and have many friends in the community. Mr. Cadot is also accounted a valuable member of the Masonic fraternity, belongs to the Syrian Temple of the Mystic Shrine, to the consistory of Cincinnati, and to the blue lodge, chapter and commandery in Portsmouth. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

GENERAL BENJAMIN RUSH COWEN, clerk of the United States circuit and district courts for the southern district of Ohio and a prominent resident of Cincinnati, has been a potent factor in molding the political history of the state. Business and social life have an important bearing upon the growth and material development of the country, but it is the political situation which has most to do with the weal or woe of the nation, affecting every person either directly or indirectly. The vote of every man in its reflex action will influence his career. The laws under which he lives treat of every relation and condition of life, and by his ballot he gives to his fellow-man the power to formulate law affecting his own destiny. It thus behooves every individual to support the men and measures which will best advance the interests of the people singly and collectively. The duties of citizenship, well performed, allow one to be no sinecure, and their faithful fulfillment is required of every man who is true to his country, his neighbor and himself.

General Cowen has frequently been honored with political preferment, but whether in public or in private life he meets fully every obligation devolving upon him as a representative citizen of this great republic. He was born in Moorefield, Harrison county, Ohio, August 15, 1831, and is a son of Benjamin Sprague and Anna (Wood) Cowen. His father was for many years judge of the court of common pleas and was elected to congress in 1840.

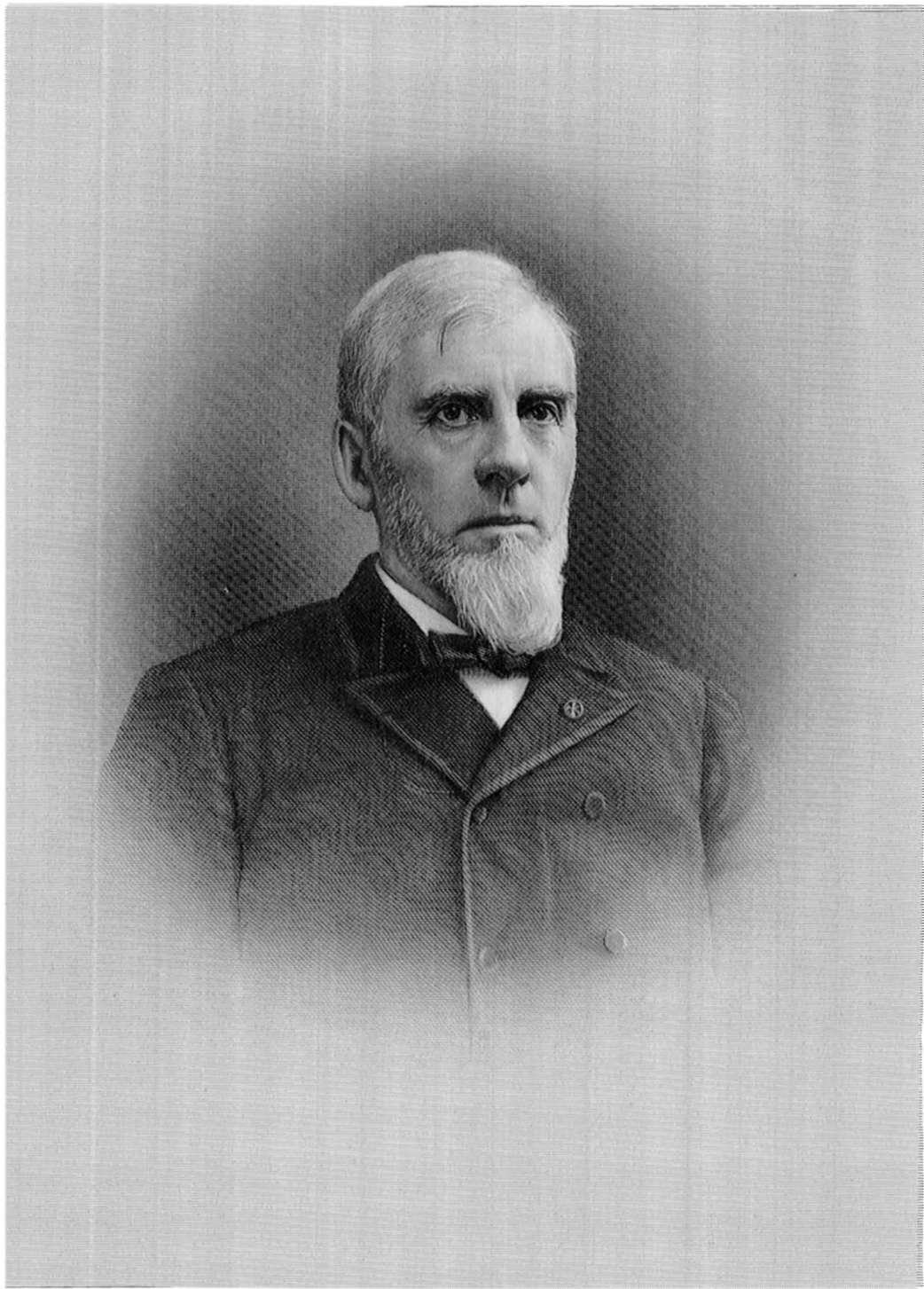
General Cowen, of this review, spent his boyhood in St. Clairsville, Ohio, remaining there until twenty-six years of age. He obtained his education in the classical institute of that place and afterward served

an apprenticeship to the printer's trade, at which he worked for some time. During the same time he pursued a regular course in the study of medicine. From 1848 until 1857 he was editor and proprietor of the Belmont Chronicle, a weekly paper published at St. Clairsville, and through the succeeding three years he was engaged in the mercantile and real-estate business in Bellaire, Ohio. In 1860 he was elected chief clerk of the Ohio house of representatives, and in October, 1861, was elected secretary of state on the ticket with Governor Tod; but in May, 1862, he resigned the position in order to serve his country in the military service.

In addition to his duties as chief clerk of the legislature in the session of 1860 and 1861, he was engaged as engineer-in-chief on the staff of Governor Dennison, with the rank of colonel. When the disloyal southerners had plunged the country into civil war, he enlisted in April, 1861, as a member of the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry for three months' service. In May of that year he was appointed first lieutenant and assigned to duty as assistant commissary of subsistence. In June, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln additional paymaster in the army and served in that capacity in the Army of the Potomac in the Shenandoah and Kanawha valleys and elsewhere in West Virginia. He filled that position until January, 1864, when he took a leave of absence and voluntarily relinquished all claim to pay for his services during that period.

General Cowen was appointed adjutant-general of Ohio by Governor Brough, and held that office not only through his administration but also through the administrations of Governors Anderson and Cox, retiring from office in January, 1868, with a spotless record. In 1865 he was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers by President Johnson for organizing and sending out the one-hundred-days men of Ohio.

He has always been a staunch Republican from the organization of the party. In his early life he was an anti-slavery Whig, and for four years before attaining his majority he edited a newspaper in support of those principles. His first presidential vote was cast for the last Whig candidate for president, General Scott, and in 1856 he voted for the first Republican candidate, General John C. Fremont. He has since never failed to deposit a ballot for the Republican nominee and has been delegate to two national Republican conventions, those of 1856 and 1868, serving as secretary of the latter. He was chairman of the state Republican executive committee from 1865 until 1867 inclusive, and a member of the Republican national committee from 1866 until 1876. His genius for organization and for the successful execution of his



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plans particularly fit him for the duties of those positions, and his splendid powers of management have been a most potent factor in advancing Republican interests. In 1867 he was a candidate for the nomination of governor, but was defeated in convention by General Hayes by only ten votes. He was then tendered the nomination for lieutenant-governor by the same convention, but declined the honor. In 1869 he was appointed supervisor of internal revenue for the district comprising California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah, and the following year was transferred from there to the southern district of Ohio. From 1871 to 1877 he was assistant secretary of the interior under Grant. In the former year he was also appointed commissioner to appraise lands in the Indian Territory west of the ninety-sixth meridian, and in 1872 was a commissioner to visit Sitting Bull's Indians in Montana. In 1873 he was appointed a commissioner to survey and appraise certain Indian reservations in California, and in September, 1874, was associated with the late Admiral Rogers by appointment to investigate and report upon the race troubles in New Orleans. Afterward he wrote the report of this commission. In March, 1875, he was commissioned to investigate the Mormon troubles in Utah.

In 1880 General Cowen returned to the journalistic field, becoming editor of the Ohio State Journal at Columbus, in which capacity he served until November, 1884, when he was appointed clerk of the United States circuit and district courts for the southern district of Ohio, which position he still fills. The splendid service that he has done for his party and his evident fitness for official honors, and his ability and fidelity to every trust have occasioned his frequent selection for positions of high political preferment, and in such he has ever displayed the greatest loyalty to the country and fidelity to the trusts committed to his care.

General Cowen is a member of the Methodist church, and is very prominent and active in church work. He is vice-president of the board of trustees of the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society, and is secretary of the Elizabeth Gamble Deaconess Home Association and Christ Hospital of Cincinnati. Socially he is a Knight Templar Mason, a member and commander of the Ohio commandery of the Loyal Legion and a member of Fred Jones Post, G. A. R., and of the Cincinnati Literary Club. In 1866 he declined an election as commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio.

On the 19th of September, 1854, General Cowen was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Thoburn, of Belmont county, Ohio, a daughter of Matthew and Jane Lyle Thoburn, both natives of Ireland. She is a

sister of J. M. Thoburn, a Methodist Episcopal bishop of India and Malaysia, and of Colonel Joseph Thoburn, who was killed at the battle of Cedar creek while commanding a division of the Union army. Eight children were born to the General and his wife, of whom only three are living: James Lyle, of Wyoming, Ohio; Benjamin Sprague, of St. Paul, Minnesota; and Sidney Joseph, of Cincinnati.

We cannot better close this review of one of Ohio's most honored and prominent citizens than by quoting a characterization of him, written by Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, who was judge advocate on the staff of Governor Brough. He said: "General Cowen has a rare combination of strong points in his character. Combined with an excellent judgment, he has an unusual executive ability and a fearless spirit, which has eminently fitted him for the public places he has so honorably filled. During the year 1864, while adjutant-general of the state of Ohio, Governor Brough found in him a lieutenant to whose great ability and courage the eminent success of the call for the Ohio National Guards, the far-reaching value of which at that juncture in the rebellion no one can measure, was largely traceable; and in all places, both before and since, he has displayed the rare qualities to recognize great things and to provide for their successful attainment. To these are to be added a quiet demeanor and an elevated moral tone which is never lowered and which temptation does not disturb. A singularly useful but quiet member of society, a very vigorous thinker, a forcible writer, a citizen thoroughly posted in all matters of public interest and one who is abreast of the times, a man capable in every public position to which he has been called, and specially fitted for public service, yet warmly attached to the domestic circle, he presents a rarely symmetrical character."

WILBUR F. SCOTT, the county auditor of Athens county and one of the prominent Republicans in this section of the state, was born in McConnellsville, Morgan county, Ohio, on the 25th of December, 1850. His father, Alexander Scott, was a native of Washington county, Ohio, born in 1808, and his death occurred in 1866. His political support in early life was given the Whig party, but, being opposed to the further extension of slavery into free territory, he joined the Republican party, which was formed to prevent this, and was one of its earnest and active advocates throughout the remainder of his life. He was never an office-seeker but was well informed on the issues of the day and was fond of a political argument, for which his comprehensive understanding of political topics well prepared him. For some years

he operated a mill and took great delight in discussing with his patrons the political problems which were at the time engrossing the attention of the country and was rarely worsted in one of these arguments. He was widely and favorably known throughout the community in which he made his home and all esteemed him for his sterling worth and honesty of purpose.

His family numbered four sons. The eldest, William H. Scott, one of the leading educators of the state, was for some years president of the Ohio State University, at Columbus, and is still one of the professors in that institution. John R. is a member of the faculty of the Missouri State University, at Columbia, Missouri. Winfield is a resident of Athens, where he has been employed as agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company for some years. He was also superintendent of the city water works, and is now clerk in the auditor's office. During the Civil war he entered the Union army as a member of the Thirty-ninth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers and served with the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps. He was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and on the memorable march to the sea.

Wilbur F. Scott, the youngest of the family, removed to Athens with his parents in 1858 and acquired his elementary education in this city. Later he attended the Ohio University and his superior advantages well fitted him for the practical and responsible duties of life. Mr. Scott then turned his attention to railroad interests and was for some years engaged in the service of the Baltimore & Ohio Express Company. At an early age he became very active in politics and has always been a supporter of the party which was the Union's defense in the hour of the country's peril, and has since been the champion of progress and reform, acknowledging the equality of all and laboring for the interests of the majority. He has been very active in the work of the party and has been a member of both the county central and executive committees since 1881. He has been a delegate to the county and district conventions, where his opinions carry weight, and is one of the best party organizers in this section of Ohio. It is said that no man in the county is more successful in influencing negligent voters to do their duty at the polls than Mr. Scott, and his campaign labors have made him well known, while his genial manner and sterling worth have gained him high regard. He was twice before the Republican convention as its candidate for sheriff, and in 1891 was elected to the office of county treasurer, defeating Mason Andrews, the Democratic nominee, by a majority of seventeen hundred and eighty-five. So capably did he administer the affairs of the office that on the expiration of the first term he was

re-elected over John Rowan by a majority of twenty-four hundred and twenty-one. Again he was honored by his party in 1895, when he was elected auditor of Athens county, in which capacity he is now serving. His official service is above reproach and his fidelity to the duties of the office has made him a very popular officer.

Mr. Scott realizes most fully the duties which devolve upon every American citizen and never fails in their performance. The welfare of the nation rests not upon the statesmen but upon the voters, and in order to give an intelligent support to the principles which he advances by his ballot he informs himself thoroughly upon the issues of the day and labors for those matters which his reason approves as just and right. Protection to American industry, reciprocity treaties which secure advantage to the country and a sound-money policy all are warmly advocated by him.

Mr. Scott is a Master Mason. He has a wife and four children and throughout the community has a wide acquaintance. His affability and geniality bespeak for him the good will of all, and his upright life has won him many friends, his warmest friends being among those who know him best.

CHALMER J. SCOTT, one of the leading business men and public-spirited citizens of Painesville, has been a pronounced advocate of Republican principles ever since he first exercised his privilege of voting, and has always taken an active and prominent part in the judicial, congressional and county conventions. As a member for two terms of the Republican county central committee he did a great deal to advance the party cause in his county. Under President Hayes' administration Mr. Scott was appointed postmaster of Burton, Ohio, and in 1885 was elected treasurer of Geauga county for the term of two years, taking up the duties of his office in September, 1886. So satisfactory was the administration of his office that in 1887 he was re-elected and served until the expiration of his term.

Born in the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on November 2, 1851, our subject is the son of John M. and Lois L. (Case) Scott. In 1855 the family moved to Trumbull county, Ohio, and located in the vicinity of West Mecca, where for a time Chalmer J. gave his attention to study in the district schools, later attending Hiram College for two terms. After finishing his terms at college Mr. Scott began his business career by securing a clerkship in a dry-goods store at Warren, Ohio, where he remained for two years and then moved to Geauga county and opened a mercantile establishment in the city of Burton, in which he suc-

cessfully continued until 1886. About this time Mr. Scott again decided to make a change and moved to Painesville, where he formed a partnership with Harley Barns, under the firm name of Barns & Scott, and opened an abstract office, which they conducted until 1894, when the firm was merged into a stock company and incorporated under the name of the Realty Title & Investment Company, with the following officers: Harley Barns, president; C. J. Scott, treasurer; and V. E. Wyman, secretary. The company furnishes loans and abstract titles and deals in stocks, bonds and interest. It occupies a handsome suite of rooms and does the largest business of all concerns of its kind in this part of the state outside of Cleveland. Among the other industries with which Mr. Scott is connected is the Dollar Savings Bank of Painesville, of which he is one of the incorporators, and the Painesville Telephone Company, he being its secretary.

The ancestors of our subject on the paternal side of the family emigrated from Scotland at an early day and located on Long Island, where the grandfather, Mathew Scott, was born. The father was a native of Liberty, Ohio. The maternal grandfather was named Solomon V. Case. The maternal grandfather of our subject served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Scott is a member of the Sons of the Revolution,—namely, the Western Reserve and the state society.

On May 29, 1878, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Emma M. Adams, a daughter of George Adams, of Huntsburg, Ohio. They have no children. Socially our subject is a member of Cornucopia Lodge, No. 212, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He resides in a beautiful home, erected in accordance with the latest architectural designs and furnished throughout with all the modern conveniences. He is regarded as one of the reliable, progressive citizens of Painesville, and he and his wife appreciate the high esteem in which they are held by their many friends.

HON. SETH W. BROWN, of Lebanon, congressman from the sixth district of Ohio, was born in Warren county, this state, near Waynesville, on the 4th of January, 1843. His father, Amos Brown, a farmer by occupation, was a staunch supporter of the Whig party and later of Republican principles. His death occurred in 1862. The family of which he was a representative were numbered among the pioneers of Warren county, and within its borders the subject of this review was reared to manhood.

When only nineteen years of age he offered his services to the country as a loyal defender of the Union and joined Company H, Seventy-ninth Ohio

Volunteer Infantry, serving in Kentucky and Tennessee, and now he continues his connection with his old army comrades by means of his membership in Granville Thurston Post, G. A. R., at Lebanon, of which he has been for years a prominent and influential representative.

After the war Mr. Brown turned his attention to journalistic work, and later took up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state, at Columbus, in 1873, since which time he has practiced his profession. He was the senior member of the well-known firm of Brown, Brandon & Burr, having offices in both Lebanon and Cincinnati. As an attorney he has won distinction, both as an able counselor and a trial lawyer, and his splendid oratorical powers have gained him the reputation of being one of the best speakers in the state. The provident care and research with which he prepares his cases, his clear presentation and his logical reasoning, form a defense which is almost impregnable. His standing at the bar is among the foremost.

In his political affiliations Mr. Brown has always been a Republican. He has often served as a member of the Republican county central and executive committees and has several times been chairman of the latter. In 1880 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Warren county. He was re-elected in 1882. The following year he resigned that office, being elected a member of the state house of representatives, where he served for two years, and was then re-elected. During both terms he served as a member of the finance committee and the second term was its chairman, devoting the greater part of his time to the work connected therewith. He was the author and the advocate of many bills and many amendments, a number of which are now found upon the statute books of the state. He was very energetic in his labors to keep down the state appropriation so as not to exceed the income, and for his service in this he direction was very highly complimented by Governor Foraker and other state officers. In 1888 he was an elector on the Harrison ticket, and in the fall of 1896 he was elected to represent the sixth district of Ohio in congress over the Democratic candidate, Harry W. Paxton, of Loveland, and Frank T. Delo, the Prohibition candidate. He secured a plurality of four thousand and two votes in his district. He was nominated in the Wilmington convention, where he had as his opponents Hon. John Little, of Greene county; Hon. E. J. West, of Clinton; D. Q. Morrow, of Highland; George W. Hulick, of Clermont county; and Hon. J. C. Leggett, of Brown. This was one of the most noted congressional conventions that ever occurred in the district. Mr. Brown secured

the support of Clinton, Greene and Warren counties, which gave him a large majority, after about four hundred ballots had been taken. While in congress during his first term he was a member of the committee on claims, and the committee on railroads and canals. He voted and spoke for the Dingley tariff bill. He was one of the active, working members of the fifty-fifth congress. He ably represented the people of his district.

HARVEY D. GOULDER.—Of all the learned professions, the practice of law requires a greater versatility of talent, a greater variety of natural gifts, and admits of higher possibilities in the line of public and political prominence than any other to which man can direct thought for the purpose of acquiring specific expertness and distinction. There is no limit to the development of the professional genius, which, throughout all the historic past, has directed the destiny of nations and the intricate social and civic relations of man. So necessary are extraordinary gifts to distinction in the practice of law that comparatively few acquire a reputation that lives beyond their own generation, or extends beyond the confines of their own state. To have a state reputation in the practice of law is equivalent to a certificate both of high character and exceptional ability. Mr. Goulder is a man of broad experience in his chosen profession, and ranks among the most distinguished lawyers of the states in which he practices. He is also a man of affairs, connected with some of the most important industrial and commercial interests of the city, and success has crowned his well-directed and progressive efforts.

Mr. Goulder was born in Cleveland, in 1853, a son of Christopher and Barbara (Freeland) Goulder, who early located in this city. His mother was a native of Scotland and during her girlhood came with her parents to America, the family locating in the Empire state. She became a resident of Cleveland prior to 1836, and died in that city in 1887. Christopher Goulder was of English birth, and, crossing the Atlantic at an early day, settled in Detroit, Michigan, whence he removed to Cleveland in the '30s, making that city his home until his death in 1894. He was one of the early lake navigators, and throughout his life was connected with maritime ventures.

Mr. Goulder was reared in his parents' home, and attended the public schools, where he displayed special aptitude. He was graduated at the Central high school in 1869, when only sixteen years of age, and prior to this time he was a good sailor, having inherited his father's love of the water. During the

winter months, when navigation was ended for the season, he devoted his attention to the study of law in the office of Tyler & Dennison. Desiring to acquire commercial experience, in 1871, he entered the employ of Alcott, Horton & Company, dry-goods merchants, as entry clerk, and continued with that firm for two years. Subsequently he continued his law studies under the direction of John E. Cary, a leading admiralty attorney, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1875.

Mr. Goulder immediately began practice in Cleveland and his progress has been steady and rapid. He engages in general practice, but makes a specialty of marine and insurance law, and has been connected with nearly all the important cases which have been tried in the districts bordering upon the Great Lakes during the last decade. Mr. Goulder is general counsel for the Lake Carriers' Association, and as such has charge of various matters connected with the obstruction of lake waterways, the improvement of harbors and other aids to navigation. In the particular lines of maritime and insurance law, he is considered one of the ablest lawyers of the country. He is remarkable among attorneys for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases, providing not alone for the expected but also for the unexpected. His logical grasp of facts and principles and of the law applicable to them has been a potent element in his success. A remarkable clearness of expression, an adequate and precise diction which enables him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument but also his every fine gradation of meaning, may be accounted one of his most conspicuous gifts and accomplishments. He enjoys the confidence of an exceptionally large clientage in the lake cities, and is unrelenting in furthering their interests. For several years he was one of the vice-presidents of the Cleveland Board of Trade, and is now a director of the Chamber of Commerce, and is also interested in many business concerns.

Mr. Goulder is exceptionally happy in his home life. His wife was Miss Mary F. Rankin, daughter of Rev. J. E. Rankin, who formerly was pastor of the First Congregational church of Washington, District of Columbia, and is now president of Howard University, of that city. Politically, Mr. Goulder has always been an earnest Republican, and his unquestioned integrity, high character and strength of mind have enabled him to render his party signal service as a conciliator. While in no sense a politician, his counsel carries great weight with his party leaders, and his advocacy of a given principle or nominee is always marked by the high purpose and earnestness which have distinguished him in his chosen profession.



Harvey D. Goulden

Harvey D. Goulden.

JOSEPH H. TODD, M. D., Wooster.—There can be no better type of American citizen than he who has descended from Scotch-Irish and English ancestry and has been brought up in the heart of the American Union. The inherited mental and physical elements of such a one constitute a basis whereon to build largely, and the industrial, social and educational environments in the famous state of Ohio are such as to train and develop one to the highest standard; and Republicanism in this state is honored by the support of many such men. Dr. Todd has exerted his influence and cast his vote uniformly for Republican principles, but has never looked for office, preferring his profession.

The first in the ancestral line (seafaring men) of Dr. Todd in America, arrived in this country as early as 1675, and consequently their descendants by this time have become typically American. James Todd, the father of the Doctor, was a farmer by occupation and also for many years a dealer in live stock, driving his animals to market before the era of railroads. He was a native of York county, Pennsylvania, as well as his wife, *nee* Matilda Yocum. Her father, Rev. Elijah Yocum, was a native of Holland who devoted his life to the gospel ministry for many years; and her mother was of Dutch and English descent, her ancestors coming from Holland.

Dr. Joseph H. Todd, the honored subject of this biographical record, is still a resident of his native county, where he was born in 1838. He was reared to farm life at his parental home,—a life that cannot be equaled for the development of both mental and physical stamina, noble ambitions and moral integrity. His early education was that of the usual district winter school, and later he attended Hayesville Academy and a private school, in which he made rapid progress, especially in mathematics. Accordingly his father encouraged him to qualify himself for the profession of civil engineering; and indeed he did to some extent direct his attention to the special studies pertaining to that profession, but before he completed a course he spent some time on his father's farm, meanwhile deciding that he would prefer a medical profession. Accordingly he began a course of medical study, guided by Drs. Battles and Berthollet, and finished at the celebrated Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city, graduating in 1865. He began practice in Shreve, in his native county, and continued there for a period of twelve years. In 1876 he moved to Wooster, where he has continued in practice until the present time, although since 1894, on account of failing health, he has ceased the harder activities of visiting patients at a distance, devoting his attention more to office practice in the treatment of chronic

diseases and to giving advice to consulting physicians. For the latter he has peculiar qualifications, since he has paid great attention to surgery and has had remarkable success as a general practitioner. His lucrative patronage has enabled him to accumulate considerable property, and he has built a large and commodious residence, in which he has his office.

He has a collection of Indian relics, etc., that is so interesting that it is worth mentioning in this short sketch. His "museum of American antiquities" is well worth a visit from any one, while it is a source of thorough study to the antiquarian and ethnologist.

The Doctor was united in matrimony with Miss Ophelia Campbell, an accomplished lady of Dixon, Illinois, and a daughter of James Campbell, of that place; and he has one son, who is at present a graduate of Wooster University and a medical student at the University of Pennsylvania.

ROGER HEATH, proprietor of the City Mills of Shelby, Ohio, is one of the pillars of Republicanism and a strong and intelligent advocate of protective tariff; and a gentleman of his logical ability always has an extended influence among the people in favor of whatever he advocates. While he is willing to admit that his party may make some minor mistakes in local affairs, he is a thorough believer in the general principles of the party, which are as eternal as the interests of the nation itself.

Mr. Heath is a native of England. His father, who died in that country, was the son of Roger Heath, who also was a miller by trade. His mother's maiden name was Susanna Cocks. The subject of this sketch was born in Devonshire April 30, 1840, received his education in the common schools of his native country, and at the age of fifteen years was apprenticed to learn the trade of miller at an establishment at South Brent, in his native shire, which institution gave him considerable prestige; and England is noted for patience and thoroughness in everything. On the completion of his apprenticeship, according to the custom of his country, Mr. Heath traveled over England in order to perfect himself in his calling, operating in the employ of several of the best flouring mills in the kingdom. He became an expert especially in the dressing of millstones in large establishments, one of which had a run of thirty buhrs. In fact, his services were in great demand as long as he remained in that country.

In 1871, his father having died, he emigrated to the United States, bringing with him his mother and family, which then comprised a wife and three children. On his arrival at New York city he came di-

rectly to Akron, this state, where he at once became connected with the milling interest in the well-known firm of Chamberlain & Company, proprietors of the *Ætna Mills* and *City Mills* and he remained in that relation for four years. Disposing of his interest in that establishment, he associated himself with George Barnett, thus constituting the firm of Barnett & Heath, at Kent, Ohio, and this partnership continued for two years. Then Mr. Heath came to Shelby and purchased what was then known as the Center Mill, which was at that time a buhr mill and had "run down" for want of repairs and corresponding lack of custom. He remodeled the establishment, placing therein a complete roller system, with a capacity of one hundred and seventy-five barrels of flour a day. He was soon in possession of a good run of business, which he has continued to hold to the present time. He looks after all the details of the operations of the mill himself, and by careful attention to the same and by honest dealing with his customers he has justly earned a great reputation as a faithful miller.

The mill building is a three-story structure, with annexes. The machinery is driven by a Buckeye engine of one-hundred-horse power. Mr. Heath has a large trade among the farmers, and the surplus product of the mill is shipped to the cities and villages in that section of the state.

Besides his milling interests Mr. Heath has stock in the Citizens' Bank, of Shelby, of which institution he is also a director. He is also sole owner of an elevator at Chicago Junction, in Huron county, this state. Much may be said to the credit of Mr. Heath's character. He commenced practical life with comparatively nothing in the way of pecuniary means, but by his ability has accumulated a comfortable competency, despite many drawbacks and obstacles.

In conclusion we may say, more particularly with reference to his family, that he was married in England to Miss Annie Constance, of Monmouthshire, and they have had eleven children,—six sons and four daughters living. In his society relations Mr. Heath is member of Sharon Lodge, No. 159, I. O. O. F.

CHRISTOPHER LANGDON CANFIELD.—Great has been the stride of the Republican party during its forty years of existence. Always a party of the people and for the people,—its principles being founded on the law of protection and reciprocity,—it has been steadily developing its power and adapting itself to the needs of the country, always with the desire to accomplish what will conduce most to the benefit of the American people. Composed, as its leaders are, by men of gigantic intellectual abilities

and keen discernment, it must ever progress and continue in the future, as it has in the past, to be the advance guard of contentment and prosperity. Chief among its exponents in Geauga county is Mr. Canfield, an old-line Whig, who later identified himself with the Republican party upon its organization, since which time he has adhered strictly to its principles and voted for all its presidents, from John C. Fremont to William McKinley. In local affairs Mr. Canfield has shown in various ways the strong interest he takes in the party's success, and has labored faithfully in the field at each campaign. As a mark of the confidence and high consideration in which he is held by his fellow citizens, he was elected to the honorable office of mayor, assisted in the municipal government of Chardon as a member of the city council, and was on the board of education. In discharging the duties of these positions Mr. Canfield conducted himself in an able and circumspect manner that fully realized the highest anticipations of his numerous friends.

Mr. Canfield, who represents one of the pioneer families of Ohio, was born in Chardon township, Geauga county, March 13, 1823. He is the son of Hilen and Mary (Langdon) Canfield, both of whom were born in Massachusetts and who came to Geauga county with their parents in 1814. Aaron Canfield, the father of Hilen, bought a large tract of land and presented each of his four sons with a farm, which they cultivated and lived on for many years. Hilen became a widely-known and highly-respected farmer and general business man, and mingled somewhat in the political affairs of his county, having been elected justice of the peace and deputy sheriff, and serving in the latter capacity for some twenty years or more. He was a man of intelligence and ability, and the community suffered a great loss at his death, which occurred in 1850. His wife, who was known as one of the pioneer women of Chardon, died in her seventy-eighth year.

Christopher L. Canfield is the second of three children, of whom his brother, Milton C., was well educated, and for several years served as common-pleas judge. He was succeeded, after his death, by D. W. Canfield, who is the present incumbent of that office. Our subject obtained only a common-school education, and early in life began his business career as a clerk in a general store in Chardon. In 1851, attracted by the reports of great wealth to be secured in California, he and his brothers decided to try their fortunes in the Eldorado of the west. Upon their arrival they engaged in mining and remained three years, during which time they were fairly successful. One of the brothers embarked in the hog-raising industry, selling his dressed pork to the miners for fifty

cents a pound. While this may seem an exorbitant price it must be remembered that everything else was in just proportion, board being twelve dollars a week, and even at that rate very plain, ordinary fare was furnished.

Returning to Chardon Mr. Canfield again began clerking in the store, where he remained for a short time, and then, in company with O. R. Canfield, established a general store, in which was located the post-office, O. R. Canfield having been appointed postmaster and our subject assistant postmaster. They continued in business for fourteen years, when the latter sold his interests to his partner and purchased a small farm of thirty-five acres, a part of which was within the city limits of Chardon, and turned his attention to farming, which vocation he followed until his retirement, in 1897.

In 1843 Mr. Canfield was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Kerr, of Mentor, Lake county, Ohio, and their issue consists of two children, Anna M., the wife of Edward Patchen, who is the state agent for insurance adjusters, and Frank M., deceased. At the death of Mrs. Canfield, in 1893, the city of Chardon lost one of its most estimable residents, whom every one will hold in kindly remembrance as being a kind mother, a devoted wife, and a devout adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was an accepted member for several years. Mr. Canfield owns an excellent residence, which he rents out, preferring to make his home with his daughter, whose house adjoins his property.

FRED GUNSAULUS, M. D.—Ceaselessly to and fro flies the deft shuttle which weaves the web of human destiny, and into the vast mosaic fabric enter the individuality, the effort, the accomplishment of each man, be his station most lowly or one of majesty, pomp and power. Within the textile folds may be traced the line of each individuality, be it one that lends the beautiful sheen of honest worth and honest endeavor, or one that, dark and zigzag, finds its way through warp and woof, marring the composite beauty by its blackened threads, ever in evidence of the shadowed and unprolific life. Into the great aggregate each individuality is merged, and yet the essence of each is never lost, be the angle of its influence wide-spreading and grateful, or narrow and baneful. In his efforts he who essays biography finds much of profit and much of alluring interest, and even fascination when he would follow out, in even a cursory way, the tracings of a life history, seeking to find the keynote of each respective personality. These efforts and their resulting transmission can not fail of value in an ob-

jective way, for in each case may the lesson of life be conned, "line upon line, precept upon precept."

Dr. Gunsaulus chose as a life-work a profession in which wealth and influence are of no avail to secure advancement, for skill and merit form the only road to the goal of success. Thorough preparation for his labor, close application and untiring effort, are the essential elements in his career, and it is these factors which have given him prestige in professional circles in Columbus. He was born in Mount Liberty, Knox county, Ohio, on the 4th of July, 1857, and traces his lineage back to sunny Spain. Fortunate is the man who has back of him an ancestry honorable and true, and happy is he whose lines of life are cast and continued in harmony therewith. The Doctor comes of worthy parentage. His great-grandfather left his native Spain to seek a home beyond the broad Atlantic and the family resided for many years in the Empire state. The father of our subject, Dr. C. Gunsaulus, was born near Schenectady, New York, and during his boyhood came with his parents to Ohio, where his literary education was obtained in the public schools. He pursued his professional education in the medical department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, and in the Western Reserve Medical College, in Cleveland, Ohio. He is still practicing, in Knox county, and for a number of years has held the office of pension examiner. His political adherence was with the Whig party in his early manhood, and when the questions of slavery became a dominant issue he stanchly advocated abolition principles. In accordance with these views he joined the new Republican party, formed to prevent the further extension of slavery and has since supported its men and measures. He married Miss Eliza Norton, a native of Morrow county, Ohio, and a representative of an honored pioneer family. They became the parents of three children, all yet living, namely: Fred, of this review; Edwin M., who is now editor and proprietor of the London Times, of London, Ohio; and Nellie, now the wife of Harvey S. Griffith, who is associated with his father as editor of the Sentinel, in Morrow county.

In the public schools of Sparta, Ohio, Dr. Fred Gunsaulus mastered the rudimentary branches of an English education and further continued his studies in Mount Gilead, Ohio, and the university in Delaware. He read medicine with his father and with Dr. E. B. Fullerton, of Columbus, a member of the faculty of the Starling Medical College. Subsequently he entered that institution and was graduated therein with the class of 1881. The previous year he won the college prize for the best report on surgical clinics, although at the time attending his second course of lectures. The honor was all the greater from the fact

that he competed with students who had almost completed the course, and up to that time the victory had never been gained by a junior. A few months prior to his graduation he assumed the duties of assistant physician in the Ohio state penitentiary by appointment of Hon. Charles Foster, governor of Ohio, serving through his administration, or until 1884. The fact that Dr. Gunsaulus had not graduated at the time made him ineligible for the position, and in order to overcome this obstacle he was appointed guard, but was given the work of the assistant physician, for which his superior skill and high standing in the college amply fitted him.

On leaving that position in 1884, Dr. Gunsaulus opened an office in Columbus and began the practice of medicine, which he has still continued with marked success. He enjoys a most extensive and lucrative patronage and the volume of his business well indicates his superiority in the line of his chosen vocation. He is a student whose researches are endless. He has carried his investigations far and wide into the realms of medical science and his knowledge is comprehensive and reliable. He manifests the utmost fidelity to the trusts committed to his care and has a just conception of the responsibility which rests upon the physician as he ministers to suffering humanity. In 1886, during a dangerous epidemic of diphtheria which prevailed in Columbus, he was appointed health officer of the city. In that year the legislature passed an act providing for a board of health as separate and distinct from the police board. Dr. Gunsaulus was retained as health officer of Columbus and continued to serve in that capacity for some time. To the study of the question concerning the general healthfulness of the place he gave his earnest attention and most careful thought. Previous to this time there had been no system for reporting contagious diseases, and no requirements as to the proper construction of vaults or cess-pools. The entire health system of the city as it exists to-day is the work of Dr. Gunsaulus, whose efforts in this direction have proved most beneficial, lessening the danger of spreading disease and preventing its even gaining a foothold by excellent sanitation.

The cause of education in Columbus has also been materially advanced by the practical and energetic efforts of the Doctor, who has for nine years served as a member of the school board, and is still an incumbent of that office. He is assistant surgeon of the Fourteenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, and by virtue of his long service in that connection he ranks as assistant surgeon of the state. He takes a very active interest in the political condition of the country and has a comprehensive understanding of

the questions which divide parties and on which hang the destiny of the nation. Official preferment has had no attraction for him, but his deep interest in the principles which he feels will best advance the country's good has led him to labor earnestly in the ranks of the party and to put forth every possible effort to secure success to Republicanism. For the past ten years he has been a member of the county executive committee, and during the campaign of 1891 was chairman of the committee. He aided in formulating the plans whereby the campaign was conducted; in fact, his executive and managerial ability was the chief factor in securing the large reduction of the Democratic majority. Hitherto the opposition had controlled the county, but in that year the Republicans largely increased their own vote and succeeded in electing the county commissioner and probate judge. The Doctor was also a member of the state central committee in 1892 and is unwavering in his allegiance to the grand old party which saved the Union in her hour of peril and has ever been the champion of progress, reform and the starry banner,—the glorious ensign of our republic.

J C. FORMAN, president of the Forman-Bassett-Hatch Company, printers, blank-book manufacturers, stationers and lithographers, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been a prominent factor in the development of the industrial interests of this city and thereby has not only promoted his individual prosperity but has also advanced its general welfare and progress by producing further commercial activity. He has attained precedence in trade circles by his individual efforts, keen discrimination and untiring energy, qualities which may be cultivated by all and which are the keynote to our American success.

The history of the Forman family is one of close connection with the annals of this country since early colonial days. About 1685 John Forman, a native of England, braved the dangers incident to an ocean voyage at that period and established a home in the colony of New Jersey. He settled in Monmouth county and was very prominent in shaping the events which form the record of that early period. Among his descendants was General David Forman, of military fame. Jonathan Clayton Forman is a direct descendant in the fifth generation of John Forman, and was born in Gorham, Ontario county, New York, on the 11th of September, 1830. His father, Samuel W. Forman was a native of New Jersey, born in 1794. The latter removed with his family to the west in 1831, locating in the southern part of Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he secured a tract of wooded land, which



J. C. Forman,

he proceeded to clear for agricultural purposes. For nine years he farmed that place and his life was that of the pioneer settler who endured many hardships and trials before advancing civilization has brought to his home the comforts of the east. In 1839 he removed with his family to Warren, Ohio, where he spent his remaining days. He was a man of great strength of character and many excellent traits, who throughout the community in which he lived was regarded as an upright man and honorable and law-abiding citizen. He closed his eyes in death in 1875, when eighty-one years of age.

Jonathan C. Forman was only a year old when his parents removed to the west. Here amid the wild scenes of the frontier he was reared, aiding in the arduous task of developing a new farm and at the same time developing a keen appreciation for the beauties of nature. After the removal to Warren he attended the public schools until thirteen years of age, when he entered upon his business career as a roller-boy in the office of the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, the oldest paper in the Reserve. He was afterward apprenticed to Tait & Walling, publishers of the *Liberty Herald* at Warren, and had served with them just one year when a fire swept over the entire business portion of the town and destroyed their office. The *Liberty Herald* was then removed to Cleveland by the leader of the anti-slavery movement, who felt that they could not support two papers on the Reserve. The *True American* and the *Herald* were then consolidated, but the business did not prove profitable and Mr. Forman sought employment elsewhere.

He succeeded in securing a position with Sanford & Hayward, then the leading printers and bookbinders in the city, and when he had completed his four-years apprenticeship was given charge of the book-binding department. In 1867 he was admitted to a partnership in the business. In 1876 the plant was purchased by Short & Forman and in November, 1890, it was destroyed by fire. The business was then reorganized and a stock company formed under the name of the Forman-Bassett-Hatch Company, with J. C. Forman as president, C. O. Bassett, secretary and treasurer, and C. D. Hatch, vice-president. Mr. Bassett has been associated with the firm of Short & Forman for about twenty years.

When Mr. Forman first came to Cleveland, which was then a city of but forty thousand inhabitants, the printing business was carried on on a very small scale, there being at that time but five papers published in the city, all of which emanated from the old Merchants' Exchange, now the Leader building, and but one Adams power press was in use here then. Mr. Forman has been identified with the steady growth

and stable prosperity of the printing business for nearly half a century, and thoroughly understands every detail connected with the same. Politically Mr. Forman, when a young man, was identified with the Whig party, which, upon being merged into the Republican party, carried with it his allegiance. He has repeatedly declined to be a nominee for office, but is known as a very effective worker for party principles in a quiet way. He is a well-known and respected member of the Tippecanoe and Union Clubs.

Mr. Forman was united in marriage in June, 1853, to Miss Elizabeth Darroch, of Cleveland, Ohio, who died in 1896. He had two sons,—Samuel W. and William H.; the latter died in infancy, and the former attained his majority, but died in 1893. For eight years previously he had been employed in the money-registry department of the postoffice, and death found him at his post, faithful and true to his trust.

ANGUS L. SANFORD, of Portsmouth, is a strong advocate of the principles of the Republican party, with which he has been allied from the time he first attained his majority, casting his first presidential vote for Grant in 1872, since which time he has regularly supported the candidates of his choice, and has attended several state, congressional, county and district conventions, and has often been a member of the county committee, being at one time its treasurer. He is a McKinley tariff man, believes in reciprocity and a monetary system on a gold basis, and although his work has been done in a quiet way he has exerted a wide influence in local affairs, but steadfastly refuses office, doing his duty as an American citizen and a loyal Republican merely from a sense of duty.

Born in Chillicothe, Ohio, on September 8, 1849, he is the son of Dr. Joseph Sanford, who was an original abolitionist and Whig, becoming a Republican upon the organization of that party and voting for John C. Fremont in 1856. He was a very prominent citizen of Chillicothe, where he was a member of the council and board of education, and was a well-known and highly successful physician. His birth occurred March 11, 1813, in Chillicothe, and there he departed this life in 1863. His father, the Rev. Hector Sanford, located in Ross county in 1804. Our subject came to Portsmouth in 1866, and until 1880 he was engaged as a salesman in a wholesale dry-goods house. In 1886 the firm of Sanford, Varner & Company was established, and is one of the largest manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in clothing in Ohio, and is probably the largest, in proportion to the size of the city in which it is located, in the United States, cloth-

ing manufacturers usually being confined to large cities. The firm makes a specialty of men's and boys' suits and overcoats, and in the capable hands of Sanford & Varner, both of whom are among the leading business men of the city, it has attained a high degree of success, which is richly merited by the thrift, energy and integrity of character displayed by these gentlemen. The store has the most complete and varied stock of all in Portsmouth.

Mr. Sanford married Miss Anna M. Varner, of Portsmouth, and Clay and Louis are their children. In referring to the social side of our subject's life we may state that he is a popular member of the Masonic fraternity, the Elks, and has been president of the Morton Club. Public-spirited, philanthropic and possessing a genial nature, he has many friends, who tender him their sincerest regard.

FREEMAN M. PIERCE.—The Republican party possesses a large proportion of intelligent adherents,—earnest men, devoted to maintaining its high standard of principles and the advancement of its interests, strong in the conviction that its methods are more conducive to the welfare of the country and happiness of the people. Ever since arriving at an age when he was capable of discriminating between the two great political factions, Mr. Pierce has been in sympathy with Republicanism, which he has consistently supported on the field and in the convention halls. He has served as a delegate on numerous occasions, and was chosen to represent his district in three of the conventions that nominated Joseph B. Foraker for governor. Such was the prestige he had acquired throughout Ashtabula county that in the fall of 1894 he became the accepted candidate for the office of sheriff and was elected by a good majority (4,833). In 1896 he was re-elected and is the present incumbent of that position. The qualifications of Mr. Pierce highly recommend him to the satisfactory fulfillment of the duties devolving upon him in this connection, possessing as he does a strong personality, unusual executive ability, a total ignorance of fear, and the courage of his convictions which enables him to perform his duty as he sees it, let the consequences be what they may. He is well known all over Ashtabula county as an efficient officer, and merits the respect and good will in which he is held by its citizens.

Born in Conneaut township, this county, November 9, 1843, Mr. Pierce is the son of Earl and Elzina (Patch) Pierce, his youth being spent in the usual manner upon the farm of his parents, attending the district schools in winter and assisting his father on the home

place during the summer months. Being ambitious of success and desiring to more fully equip himself mentally, he attended Kingsville Academy for a term, following which he engaged in teaching for three seasons, and then accepted a position as traveling salesman for a firm dealing in agricultural implements, his territory comprising principally the state of Ohio. After spending fourteen years on the road Mr. Pierce took up his residence in Ashtabula and shortly after became associated with C. W. Jaques, under the firm name of Pierce & Jaques, opening a real-estate office, in connection with which they conducted an insurance business, continuing successfully until the election of Mr. Pierce to the sheriff's office, when the firm was dissolved by mutual consent.

In 1874 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Pierce to Miss Mary J. Bartlett, of Conneaut township, and a daughter of Noah W. Bartlett. As a man of social attainments Sheriff Pierce is a member of the Masonic fraternity and received his initial degrees in Rising Sun Lodge, No. 22, was exalted to the sublime degree of Royal Arch Mason in Western Reserve Chapter, No. 65, and was constituted a Sir Knight in Cache Commandery, No. 27. In the Scottish Rite he has attained to the thirty-second degree by becoming a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Lake Erie Consistory. Having accomplished a successful pilgrimage across the sands of the desert he is a Noble in the Ancient Arabic Order, with membership in Al Koran Temple.

Earl Pierce, the father of our subject, is a native of Conneaut township, Ashtabula county, where he grew to manhood's estate and married Miss Elzina Patch, subsequently settling permanently in Conneaut township. His father, Earl Pierce, was born in Grafton, New Hampshire, moved to Ashtabula county and located there in 1810. The ancestors of our subject came from England in 1630.

MILTON B. DE SHONG, engaged in the life-insurance business in Ashland, is an intelligent supporter of the principles, methods and candidates of the Republican party, on the grounds of general patriotism. He has witnessed the death of the old Whig party and the formation of the new Republican party, the asphyxiation of the old Democratic party in 1860 and subsequent years, the eternal annihilation of its old methods and the birth of a bastard Democratic party, devoted to an issue that has in it no true principle of Democracy. In these processes of disintegration of rotten principles and methods he has taken an efficient part by standing on a sound platform. The earliest anti-slavery principles

of the Republican party are in reality still retained, although all probable occasion for their application are forever past. Slavery being overthrown by the war, the party, consisting of men who "meant business" for the welfare of the country, promptly adopted principles and methods which the interests of the people demanded, and in this grand organization has Mr. De Shong been identified.

He was born in Uniontown, Stark county, Ohio, not far from Canton, the county seat, February 27, 1836. His parents, Peter and Asenath (Bender) De Shong, were born and brought up in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and were early settlers of Stark county. Mr. De Shong's grandfather, a cabinet-maker by trade, settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1760. Peter De Shong served as a justice of the peace and also as a member of the school board; was elected sheriff of Stark county, served two terms, '51-55. He moved to Ashland, in 1855, where he died, November 6, 1871. His wife survived him till August, 1887, dying also in Ashland. The De Shongs were of French descent, and the De Shongs of the Revolution were friends of General LaFayette.

Mr. Milton B. De Shong, the fourth in a family of three sons and five daughters, passed his boyhood in his native county, in attendance at the public schools. On the removal of the family to Canton, he attended the Union school there, completing his school days in that institution. He began his career as a clerk in the dry-goods store of V. R. Kimball & Company, in Canton, and remained in their employ three years. In 1857 he moved to Ashland, where he was salesman in a dry-goods store until the breaking out of the Civil war.

The paramount needs of his native country demanding the severest attention of every one, Mr. De Shong's patriotism was called into active test, and he enlisted for the army, joining Company G, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the regiment commanded at first by Colonel Rosencrans and Colonel E. P. Scamner, and afterward by Colonels R. B. Hayes and James M. Comley. Mr. De Shong served bravely and faithfully in the ranks. September 18, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant, for gallant conduct on the battle-field of Antietam, when William McKinley was commissioned to the same office at the same time. He served until July, 1864, taking part in a number of severe engagements, as South mountain, Antietam (Maryland), Cloyd mountain (West Virginia), Newbern, Lexington, Lynchburg, etc., besides a number of minor engagements. The simultaneous commission of himself and Mr. McKinley as second and first lieutenants was the occasion of a more thorough acquaintance and intimate friend-

ship. He was home on recruiting service during the fall of 1864 and winter of 1865, recruiting two companies; reported with one company in March, 1865, to B. Rush Cowen, adjutant-general at Columbus, Ohio, at whose earnest request he accepted the position of adjutant of the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, then at the front at Huntsville. Alabama, was inspector on General Granger's staff, and assistant adjutant-general on General Henry D. Kingsbury's staff. September 28, 1865, is the date when he was mustered out and honorably discharged.

Returning to Ashland, he soon engaged in the tin and stove trade, in company with his father, under the firm name of De Shong & Son. From 1870 to 1873 he served as United States deputy marshal for the northern district of Ohio. Then he was pension attorney until 1878, during which time he was successful in securing pensions for many a worthy and deserving soldier. December 28, 1878, he was appointed by President Hayes the postmaster at Ashland, which office he held until the coming in of the Garfield administration. During the campaign for the election of Mr. McKinley to congress in 1878, Mr. De Shong put in some good service for his favorite man, in a county (Ashland) strongly Democratic. During a part of 1883-4 he was in South Dakota improving a farm of one hundred and sixty acres. April 14, 1890, he was appointed postmaster by President Harrison, and he held the position four years, and since the expiration of that term of service he has been engaged in life insurance, representing the Manhattan Life and Continental and Queen Fire Insurance Companies,—a business for which he is well fitted.

In reference to the social or fraternal relations, we may state that Mr. De Shong is a member of the Ashland Methodist Episcopal church, of Ashland Lodge, F. & A. M., of Ashland Lodge, No. 85, I. O. O. F., and of Andrews Post, No. 132, G. A. R.

JOHN R. WOODLIEF, one of the best known and most highly respected attorneys of Clermont county and a prominent mail contractor, is one of the leading Republican organizers in the county and district, and has been conspicuously identified with the party ever since Lincoln's first campaign. As a youth he was a leader of the Fremont party in Delaware College, which he was attending at that time.

Mr. Woodlief was born in Clermont county, Ohio, on the 16th of May, 1837, and after a preliminary course in the public schools he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, at which he was

graduated in 1859. Becoming early interested in the political affairs of his county, he took an active part in the campaign of 1860, and for twelve or fifteen years he was chairman of the county executive committee and most ably managed the campaigns in Clermont county during that time. In the fall of 1871 he was elected sheriff, being the first Republican to hold that office since the war of the Rebellion. He has never held any other preferment. After the expiration of his term he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and has since followed a general law practice, his recognized ability in that profession gaining for him a large and remunerative clientage. Since the inauguration of the Australian ballot system he has been a member of the election board, to which he was appointed by the governor.

During the Garfield campaign, Mr. Woodlief, as chairman of the committee, caused a large platform wagon to be constructed, which was fitted out with bells and called the Garfield Bell Wagon, and it took a very prominent part in that campaign in this county. All the old residents will remember the Hancock Wagon and the Garfield Bell Wagon of 1880. Mr. Woodlief is a clear, forceful and eloquent speaker, and, although he has been repeatedly asked to deliver political addresses throughout the state, he prefers to devote his time and talents to his home county. He is often a delegate to the state, county and district conventions, in all of which he wields a widespread influence. Mr. Woodlief is a mail contractor on an extensive scale and controls routes all over the United States, besides which he is engaged to some extent in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Woodlief was united in marriage in 1860 to Miss Cassie B. Behymer, and their only daughter is the wife of R. W. C. Gregg, editor of the Clermont Courier. He is one of the best known men in southwest Ohio, is respected by all who come in contact with him, and he has attained a high degree of success in his profession as well as in business enterprises.

JESSE R. HISSEM, attorney at law, at Loudonville, and one of the prominent members of the Ashland county bar, was born on a farm in that county, April 15, 1850. His father, Abner Hissem, was a native of Pennsylvania and married Catharine Ziegler, a native of Maryland. His maternal grandfather, Henry Ziegler, was of German ancestry. Of twelve children in his father's family, ten attained majority—four sons and six daughters. One of the sons, Henry Z., is a successful physician at Ellsworth, Kansas.

Mr. Hissem, who is the subject proper of this

sketch, is the second in order of birth in the above family. He passed his youth on the parental farm and attended school during the winters, and subsequently Hayesville Academy, and attended Wooster University four years. Soon after that he began teaching and in a short time became superintendent of the public schools of Loudonville, which position he filled with great credit. Next he took up the study of law, under the preceptorship of H. L. McCrary, Esq., of Loudonville, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar. He at once commenced the practice of his chosen profession at Loudonville, forming a partnership with F. N. Patterson, under the firm name of Hissem & Patterson. They did a large and successful business, and the partnership relation continued until 1893, when Mr. Patterson was elected prosecuting attorney for Ashland county, on the Republican ticket, and moved to Ashland in order to discharge the duties of his office, and since that time Mr. Hissem has conducted his practice alone. He is well established in his profession and is a close student and a hard worker in the cause of his clients.

In his political principles he is a believer in the principles of the Republican party, with which he has been in sympathy ever since he became a voter. He has served as clerk of the city council, but he has never sought office, preferring always to give his attention to his legal practice.

In society relations he is a member of Hanover Lodge, No. 115, F. & A. M., of which he is past master.

March 3, 1881, he married Miss Rose A. Reed, a sister of Judge Joseph Reed, United States chief justice of private land claims, with headquarters at Council Bluffs, Iowa. Her father, William Reed, was an old, respected citizen of Ashland county.

WILLIAM McDONALD, who, since 1878, has been one of the leading and energetic Republicans of Warren county, has held the incumbency of prosecuting attorney of the county for the past five years, having been first elected to that office in 1892 and re-elected by a large majority and without opposition in 1895. In recent years he has taken an active part in state and district politics, and is often chosen as a delegate to the conventions. He is a firm supporter of the Republican party and its platform, and believes in a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money; he favors an arbitrativ foreign policy and thinks America should protect its interests in a more decided manner. He is opposed to civil-service reform.

Mr. McDonald was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 9th of September, 1856, the son of Alfred

S. and Syetta L. McDonald. The father was a well-known man in the county who took an active part in public matters and supported the Whig and Republican parties. Grandville McDonald, a brother of our subject, was a soldier in the Civil war, received a wound at the battle of Resaca, from the effects of which he lost one of his arms, and is at present an honored citizen of Warren county and is an energetic Republican.

The McDonald family were pioneers of this part of Ohio, and have always been stanch Whigs and Republicans, but they have never sought political preferment, our subject being the first to hold public office in this county. The preliminary educational discipline of the latter was received in the public schools, supplemented by a course of study at the Normal University of Lebanon, after completing which he taught school for several years and afterward began the study of law in the office of Judge W. L. Dechant, of Lebanon, and in 1890 he was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Morrow, where he continued successfully in practice until 1892, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of Warren county and took up his residence in Lebanon, which he has since made his home. He has made a specialty of criminal law and in that branch of the legal profession he has made an enviable reputation throughout this section of the state.

In touching upon the social side of Mr. McDonald's life, we may state that he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic fraternity, in all of which he is an active and highly popular member.

J W. CUPP, editor of the Sun and Review at Galion, Crawford county, is one of the leading young newspaper men in this part of the state. He has been in the newspaper business for many years, and he is now publishing a daily and semi-weekly, Republican, and both papers are well patronized. Mr. Cupp, the principal owner, is the manager and editor of both these journals. The proprietorship was incorporated in 1892, under the name of the Sun & Review Publishing Company, with a capital stock of five thousand dollars. The paper, however, was first established about twenty-five years ago, and has had a somewhat checkered career, as most country papers have, but has now gained a sound footing. It has always been Republican in its politics. The Sun was first established under the management of George Ristine, and the Review by John C. Covert, now of Cleveland and late editor of the Cleveland Leader.

It was in 1892 that Mr. Cupp came to Galion from

Bellevue, this state, and purchased most of the stock in the paper. He was also connected with the purchase of the News at Bellevue, and of the Gazette at that place. While living at Bellevue he was very active in politics, and at one time he was elected city clerk. After coming to Galion he has been a political leader, being a member of the executive committee of Crawford county for the city of Galion. In 1896 he was secretary of the Republican Club, and organized the McKinley Sound Money Club of this city. He has always taken an active part in the district and state Republican conventions, and he attended the Republican national convention at St. Louis during the last campaign. He is known as a good organizer and hard worker, and a strong editorial writer. He is a high-tariff and sound-money man, and he has never voted any ticket but the Republican, although his father, Philip Cupp, a grain merchant at Bellevue, is a Democrat.

Mr. Cupp, whose name heads this sketch, was born November 20, 1864, educated at the public schools and at an early age became a printer, and he has filled all the positions in a printing-office. He is a member of the orders of Masons and Knights of Pythias, being in the former order a member of the chapter.

H A. MCKENZIE, editor and proprietor of the Waverly News, the only Republican paper in Pike county, is a leading organizer among the younger members of his party in the state, has attended the state and district conventions as a delegate, is on the county central committee, and has been active in the political arena from the time he was first entitled to a vote.

The Waverly News is the outgrowth of the old Pike County Republican, established in 1842 by F. X. Dexter, who had charge of it up to the time it was destroyed by fire, and upon its reconstruction it was given the name of the Pike County Journal. From that time until 1860 the paper frequently changed hands, among its owners being such men as S. P. Drake, J. C. Winn and others. In 1860 it became the Pike County Republican under the proprietorship of Charles G. Evans, E. G. and A. J. De Wolf, who conducted it until 1868, when it was bought by S. T. Wetmore and run by that gentleman up to the year 1875, when he sold it to Josiah Wetmore, who edited it until 1881. From that year to 1891 the Republican was at different times managed by Thomas Foster, James W. Logan, H. R. Snyder and E. Spencer, Mr. McKenzie purchasing a half interest from the latter gentleman in 1893, and buying the entire plant the following year, since which time he has been its sole owner and

editor. In 1893 the old presses were replaced by a complete new set, run by steam, and the plant fitted out with all the latest improvements in the line of newspaper printing, and the Waverly News is now one of the best equipped and most intelligently conducted journals in the state. It was the first Whig paper in the county of Pike, and when the Republican party was formed it at once espoused its cause, and has always taken an active part in all political contests, both local and national, its unflinching loyalty to the party gaining it many friends and making it one of the leading papers in this section of Ohio.

Mr. McKenzie is a native son of Waverly, Pike county, Ohio, his birth occurring in that city on May 24, 1872. In acquiring his literary education our subject attended the public and high schools, the Hillsboro Military College, and Eastman College, at Poughkeepsie, New York, being graduated at the last-named institution in 1891, when, following the predilections of his youth, he at once took up newspaper work, in which he has since continued with signal success. He is an able writer, clear and concise in his methods, and possesses all the characteristics that go to make a practical newspaper man. It is a significant fact that Pike county returned a Republican majority, for the first time in its history, during Mr. McKenzie's first year as editor of the News, and that the county has ever since been found in the list of those counted as reliably Republican. Mr. McKenzie has a brilliant future before him and he is already considered as one of the party's leading advisors and organizers in the county.

H. B. McKenzie, the father of our subject, is one of the leading merchants of Waverly, who married Miss Amanda E. Gregg, a sister of ex-Senator Gregg, also of Waverly. H. B. McKenzie is a staunch Republican, as indeed are all his sons. In 1893 Mr. McKenzie was united in marriage to Miss Anna Spencer, a daughter of E. Spencer, formerly editor of the Waverly News. Our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and he and his family are among the leading citizens of Pike county, where they enjoy the high regard and esteem of all.

DON C. BAILEY, of West Liberty, has throughout his life been identified with the Republican party,—the party of universal freedom, of progress, of protection and prosperity. It sprang into existence through a desire for liberty from the domination of the slave states of the south, became the preserver and defender of the Union and has ever been the champion of those measures which have advanced the educational and material welfare of the

citizens of the republic. Believing such a party worthy of his most earnest support, Mr. Bailey allied his interests with the great army which follows its banner and in his allegiance thereto has never faltered.

A native of the city which is still his home, he was born on the 1st of January, 1859, and is a son of George F. Bailey, one of the early settlers of Logan county. His father was one of the argonauts who started in search of the golden fleece of California in 1848. Born in Maryland, he came to Ohio in 1840, taking up his residence in Cambridge, where he remained until 1844, when he removed to Alexandria, Licking county. Five years later he started on the long and wearisome journey to California, whence he returned to Logan county, Ohio, making his home in West Liberty since 1852. He has been prominent in public affairs here, is now city treasurer, was mayor for about eight or nine years and has long been justice of the peace. He is also attorney for the Building & Loan Association, has been township trustee and a member of the city council. His father, Josias Bailey, who died in West Liberty six years ago, at the advanced age of ninety-three, was a Democrat, but George F. Bailey became identified with the Republican party on its organization and has since been an active and interested worker in its ranks. He served as a member of the county committee for about fifteen years and his close study of political problems has made him well informed on the issues which affect the welfare of the nation. His loyalty to his country was manifest during the Civil war by his enlistment in the one-hundred-days service as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he held the rank of sergeant.

Spending his entire life in West Liberty, Don C. Bailey is one of its best known citizens, and his acquaintances from boyhood are numbered among his warmest friends,—a fact which indicates a well spent life. Educated in the public schools, when nineteen years of age he began his labors in connection with journalism, serving not only as "typo" but also performing the duties of "devil" or errand boy. This was in 1878, in the office of the West Liberty Gazette, which that year was established by H. W. Hamilton. He continued in the office, thoroughly mastering the business in every detail, and in December, 1882, started the West Liberty Banner and has since published it as a Republican journal. Mr. Bailey is sole owner of the plant and paper, which has a circulation of about fifteen hundred. It is a well edited sheet, fair in its presentation of all subjects, influential in its support of all measures calculated to advance the public good and strong in its support of the principles of Republicanism.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Bailey has voted with the grand old party and has long been active as a campaign worker, a committeeman and an organizer. He has served as a member of the central committee and has attended nearly all the district and state conventions and was a delegate to both state conventions when Major McKinley was nominated for the office of governor. He has served for two terms as a member of the city council and gave his support to many measures which improved the municipality and advanced the welfare of West Liberty. He was for two terms a member of the board of education, and through substantial aid and also through the press has advocated all interests tending to the educational, moral or material welfare of the city.

Mr. Bailey married Miss Etta Atha, and they now have four children,—Myrtle, Leila, Howard and Donetta. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias lodge and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of West Liberty, and in both business and social circles is highly regarded.

ESTES GEORGE RATHBONE, of Hamilton, Butler county, has been actively engaged in the political arena of Ohio since 1876, when he was appointed to the secret-service department of the United States treasury, having charge of the Cincinnati division, which comprised Ohio and several adjacent states. This position he retained until July 1, 1883, when he resigned and was appointed chief of the special examiners of the pension bureau, with five hundred and thirty-one special examiners under him. In 1885 he located permanently in Ohio, coming from Pennsylvania, and became connected with the Miami National Bank, of Hamilton, as vice-president. In 1887 he was nominated for the state senate by the Republicans and elected by a majority of over seven hundred, the largest ever received in the district, which was Democratic by two thousand votes. In 1889 Postmaster-General Wanamaker appointed him chief post-office inspector, and in 1891 President Harrison appointed him fourth assistant postmaster-general, the first incumbent of that office, and as such he had the appointment of sixty-five thousand postmasters and the recommendation of three thousand presidential offices. He filled this office until 1893, when he was retired by the Democratic administration. In 1894 he was nominated for congress from the third district, but failed of election.

While serving in the state senate Mr. Rathbone was a member of the committees on municipal corporations, railroads and telegraphs, soldiers and sailors' home, and was chairman of the sanitary commit-

tee. In 1884 he took an active part in what was known as the "bulldog campaign" in Cincinnati, and helped to stamp out the illegal voting and repeating that was widely practiced at that time. While in the postal service Mr. Rathbone was instrumental in preventing the use of the mails by lotteries, recommending legislation which was enacted into federal law, and effectually broke up the Louisiana lottery and drove it out of the United States.

Mr. Rathbone was born in Hebron, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of June, 1848, and is a descendant of the Rathbones of Rathbone Place, London, England, the progenitors of the American branch of the family having come over in the Mayflower. The paternal grandfather, Aaron Rathbone, served as a drummer boy in the war of 1812, and the maternal grandfather, George Estes, was a leading man in the state of Pennsylvania. H. M. Rathbone, the father of our subject, was a lumberman of Pennsylvania, was a strong Republican, and served in the late war as lieutenant of Company G, Forty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. His death took place in 1866.

In his social connections Mr. Rathbone is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a member of the Loyal Legion of Ohio. He is past aid on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Abbott, Sons of Veterans, with the rank of colonel.

Mr. Rathbone married Miss Josephine, daughter of the late Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Hamilton, Ohio, on December 16, 1884. He has a son, Estes George Rathbone, Jr., who was born in Washington, District of Columbia, July 31, 1889. Both Mr. Rathbone and his wife are prominent members of society in Ohio and Washington, and possess the warm regard of their many friends.

CHARLES W. SNOOK, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of medicine in Clarksville, Ohio, was born on the 28th of February, 1867, in Sabina, Clinton county, Ohio. His father, J. H. Snook, was a well-known and respected citizen, who was born in this county and was numbered among its pioneers. By trade he was a carriage-maker and followed that pursuit throughout his life, his death occurring in 1889, when he had reached the age of fifty-six years. He exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks, becoming one of its stalwart advocates. His widow is still living, and with her the Doctor makes his home.

Dr. Snook remained under the parental roof during the days of his boyhood, and acquired his ele-

mentary education in the public schools. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he began his preparatory study in 1887 and was graduated at the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, with the class of 1891. He then established an office and embarked in general practice in Clarksville, where he has since remained, enjoying a large, lucrative and constantly increasing patronage, which results from his proficiency and skill in his calling.

The Doctor is a member of the American Medical Association and Knights of Pythias, and is a very popular young man, whose sterling qualities, courtesy and genial manner have won for him a host of warm friends.

The Doctor has followed in the political footsteps of his father, his mature judgment placing its stamp of approval upon the policy, measures and principles of the Republican party. Since 1884 he has been one of the active working members of the party in Vernon township and Clinton county, where he lives, and is now a member of the county central committee. He is an effective organizer, marshaling the political forces with precision, so as to accomplish the best results, and has frequently been a delegate to the district and county conventions. He was one of the leaders in the formation of the McKinley Club in Clarksville in 1896, and in 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley to a place on the board of pension examiners of Clinton county. This is a merited acknowledgment of his services in behalf of the party and of his professional ability.

EMILIUS O. RANDALL.—Recognized as a man of broad culture and pronounced intellectuality, Mr. Randall has wielded an unmistakable influence in literary circles and has been a most potent factor in the educational development of the capital city.

Mr. Randall was born in Richfield, Summit county, Ohio, on the 28th day of October, 1850, and is a son of Rev. David A. and Harriet (Oviatt) Randall, natives of Connecticut and descendants of early Puritan stock. His ancestral history is one of close connection with the events which form the annals of the nation. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were soldiers of the Revolution, who fought for the independence of the colonies; and other epochs bear the impress of the individuality of those who bear the family name.

Mr. Randall, of this review, acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio; afterward he continued his studies in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; and in 1874 was graduated at Cornell University, in the literary course, with

the degree of Ph. B. He then pursued a two-years post-graduate course in Cornell and in Europe. From 1878 to 1890 his attention was given to merchandising and to literary pursuits in Columbus, and in the intervals of business he read law under the direction of Frank C. Hubbard, a prominent member of the Columbus bar. He was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Ohio in 1890, and was graduated at the law school of the Ohio State University, in 1892, with the degree of LL. B. and LL. M. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Delta Phi college fraternities, and is professor of commercial law in the Ohio State University. His knowledge of the science and principles of jurisdiction is extensive and scholarly, and he is regarded as one of the able law educators of the state. On the 14th of May, 1895, he was appointed reporter for the supreme court of Ohio by the judges of that court, who recognized his eminent fitness for the position.

It is seldom that a man who has attained prestige in literary circles and who devotes his life largely to mental development is alike successful in commercial circles, but Mr. Randall is a man of resourceful ability and wonderful business capacity. He was president of the Columbus Board of Trade in 1887, and at the same time was efficiently serving as a member of the board of education, holding that office from 1887 to 1889. From 1884 to 1897 he was a trustee of the Columbus Public Library, having been elected to that office six successive times by the city council, and he has done much to raise the standard of this institution. He is a member of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution; of the American Historical Association; the American Library Association and the American Bar Association, and was appointed by Governor McKinley, in February, 1893, trustee of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, to which position he was reappointed by Governor Bushnell in February, 1896. He has also acted as secretary of that society since February, 1894, and has edited three volumes of the society's publications. For many years Mr. Randall has been a frequent lecturer upon the public platform and contributor to the press on art, literary and historical topics. He is in constant demand as an after-dinner speaker and has presided at many banquets on state occasions. Mr. Randall has always been a staunch Republican, and is very popular as a political "stumper," being entertaining, logical, forceful and fair in the presentation of the principles of the party in which his services have been effective and beneficial. He was a member of the committee of seven chosen by the city (Columbus) constitutional convention (1891) to draft the charter of the present municipal government.



E. C. Randall

On October 28, 1874, Mr. Randall married Miss Mary Coy, of Ithaca, New York, and by this marriage has three children,—a daughter and two sons.

OWEN S. HIGGINS, who has been an active adherent of the Republican party and an important factor in its local affairs, cast his first vote at the age of eighteen, when he exercised the specially granted privilege extended to all soldiers in the Rebellion and deposited his ballot while on duty in the breastworks before Atlanta. On May 18, 1897, he was appointed postmaster of Lebanon by President McKinley, assuming his official duties on the 1st of July, and he has given most efficient and satisfactory service, reflecting credit both upon himself and the party he represents.

The birth of Mr. Higgins took place in Hamilton county, Ohio, May 15, 1846, his parents being Peter and Elizabeth Higgins, the former of whom died when our subject was but six years of age, and the mother surviving but a short time thereafter. Owen S. subsequently came to Warren county, where he passed his youth among strangers, working for his board and attending school until seventeen years old, and then enlisted in Company E, Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in February, 1863, serving faithfully and loyally until 1865, when, in July of that year, he was mustered out. He participated in the Atlanta campaign and was with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea; he took part in all the principal battles of the above campaigns, and was never absent from his regiment, although at one time he was transferred from the Seventy-ninth to the Seventy-third Infantry.

After the close of the war Mr. Higgins engaged in farm work and pursued his studies in the district schools, after leaving which he learned the blacksmith's trade and later embarked in the grocery business, conducting the same for some years at Loveland, Warren county, until about 1892, when he moved to Lebanon and has since continued here, meeting with that distinct success that is ever the logical result of intelligently applied industry, perseverance and honesty of purpose. At one time Mr. Higgins was engaged in the real-estate business in Cincinnati. Although he has always been a worker in the local field and in the district, county and state conventions, he never before held public office, with the exception of township assessor and member of the school board. He is known as a local organizer, working in his own quiet way, and has been active in every campaign, both local and national, for the past thirty-five years. As a staunch Republican Mr. Higgins is in thorough sympathy with the principles of his party, and believes

in protection to our home industries, sound money, arbitration and the restriction of immigration.

In his social relations Mr. Higgins is an enthusiastic and active member of Granvel Thurston Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The marriage of Mr. Higgins was celebrated in 1873, when he was united to Miss Lyddia Stark, of Clermont county, and the following children have been born to them: Adda F., and Lyddia, who died in 1875. Mr. Higgins' second wife, whom he married in 1877, was Miss Amanda M. Hill, of Warren county, Ohio. One son was born by this marriage, and named Robert Roy, and he died in 1891.

GEORGE H. FREY.—There is no one in the state of Ohio who has done more for the city of Springfield and the county of Clark than has the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch, and no one is better posted than he on the early politics of Ohio. As a journalist, his pen has supported the principles of the grand old party, and his intelligent advocacy of its principles has been an important and effective factor in molding public sentiment. His firm conviction on matters of public policy has led him to stand loyally by the party through the period of its darkest gloom as well as its brightest days, and to carry forward its work until many of its principles have been placed on the statute books of the nation. To-day he stands as one of the pioneers of Republicanism in the state, a patriotic, devoted citizen, who earnestly cherishes the welfare of his country and believes that the greatest good will come to the nation through the adoption of the Republican policy.

Mr. Frey was born in Philadelphia, Jefferson county, New York, December 19, 1825, and acquired his early education in the city of Brockville, Canada, where the family resided from 1830 to 1837. His father, Samuel C. Frey, was a Canadian patriot of the latter date. In American or United States politics he was an old-line Whig and Republican, who lived for twenty years in the city of Canton, Ohio, finally removing to Decatur, Alabama, where his death occurred in 1877, at a venerable age.

In 1838 George H. Frey accompanied his parents to Ohio, the family locating in Canton, Stark county, where he remained until 1847, when he removed to Springfield and has since been closely identified with the politics of the city. In 1855 he was appointed a delegate to the convention held at Pittsburg for the purpose of organizing the national Republican party and providing for the selection of delegates to the

first national Republican convention, which was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to which he was also a delegate. He was widely known in political circles and was on intimate terms with many of the early leaders. He was a personal friend of Horace Greeley, and when that eminent journalist was a candidate for president of the United States, Mr. Frey gave him a complimentary vote, as did all the other voting members of his family.

Mr. Frey has held many important offices in the city of Springfield and has put forth every effort to promote the welfare of the community. He presided over the construction of the city water-works, was elected county commissioner and held that office during the time when most of the present public improvements were being made, including the erection of the county court-house. He was for one year a member of the common council and of the city school board for the same length of time. He was a prime mover in the construction of the Delaware branch of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. He was also instrumental in setting on foot the building of the Ohio Southern Railroad, which extends from the Jackson coal fields to Springfield, and greatly facilitates the transportation of that article of commerce. He was director many years in the Ohio Southern Railroad Company, and president of the same for one year. In 1854 he became owner of an interest in the Republican newspaper, and then became its editor, which place he filled until 1861. Among his other business enterprises he has also been interested in banking to some extent.

The marriage of Mr. Frey and Miss Jane Q. Ward was consummated in 1851. The lady was a daughter of Isaac Ward, formerly of Springfield, who died in 1881. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Frey, of whom, only his sons, Isaac W., George H., and Albert C., of Springfield, and Robert R., of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and one daughter, Susan, are now living.

LUCIUS T. WILMOT.—As we turn the pages of life's history and glance at the career of a successful man, it at once becomes clear that the elements constituting his success are those comprising, primarily, honesty of purpose, to which are added sound judgment, industry, integrity and executive ability, and, possessing these necessary requisites, the world is before him; the future stretches out like a vast desert, upon which he may build a house of sand or an edifice that shall endure until death, the leveler of all things, shall claim the architect.

Mr. Wilmot, who is one of Claridon's substantial citizens, and a Republican of the most pronounced

type, began life with no other capital than that conferred upon him by nature; and if he to-day stands upon the topmost round of fame's ladder he but merits the reward which dame fortune extends to all who earnestly strive for its possession. For three years Mr. Wilmot served as trustee of his township, and was one of those who were instrumental in securing the erection of the town hall in Claridon in 1886. He was director of the county infirmary for three years, and president of the Geauga County Telephone and Electric Company. In many other ways, quietly but none the less effectually, has he devoted his energies in developing the resources of his community and elevating the dignity of its inhabitants, and many of the township's improvements might be traced to this fountain head.

Well might Mr. Wilmot take an abiding interest in Claridon, for near here he was born, on June 30, 1824, and for seventy-two years he has watched the progress and growth of the township from its first scattering collection of houses to its present advanced state of civilization. His youth was spent amid the privations and hardships incident to frontier life, and of which the present generation can form but a faint conception. His initial temple of learning was a log school-house, in which he acquired the rudiments of his mental discipline, which was later supplemented by a course at Kirtland Academy, and at the age of nineteen years he began teaching in the district schools of Portage county. In 1845 he went to Shelby county, Kentucky, and taught there for five consecutive winter seasons, and in the following year traveled through Georgia and Alabama, where he observed the evils of slavery, in the abolition of which he was greatly in favor. In 1847 he taught school in Washington county, Indiana, returning to Ohio in the summer of 1850, and on September 10 of that year was married to Miss Nancy Taylor Kellogg, who came west with her parents at the age of seventeen years. Her father, Childs Kellogg, was a pioneer of Claridon township, where he owned five hundred acres of land. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot, namely: Eugene, a farmer of Geauga county; Stanley, a prominent and rising attorney of Dunlop, Iowa; Alice, the wife of C. C. Kellogg; and Melva, who resides at home. He attended the Free-soil convention which met at Buffalo in August, 1848, when Martin Van Buren was made the standard bearer of the party. Joshua Giddings and Ben F. Wade, of Ohio, and Mr. King, from New York, were also members of that convention. Mr. Wilmot has been a Republican ever since the days of John C. Fremont, the "pathfinder," and the standard-bearer of the party in 1856.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Wilmot located

one hundred and thirty acres of land in Claridon, where he carried on farming for the following twenty-seven years, instituting many valuable improvements and at the same time taking under his supervision several other farms, which he improved and sold. At one time he was the most extensive dealer in live stock in the township, sending the same to various points throughout New England. In 1877 he moved into Claridon, where he became one of the incorporators of the Geauga Savings & Loan Association and of the First National Bank of Claridon, and at the present is vice-president and a director of both of those institutions. His home is not far from those of the late James A. Garfield and President William McKinley. In religious matters he is a consistent member of the Congregational church, in the welfare of which he takes a great interest. Mrs. Wilmot died on December 14, 1892, sincerely mourned as a devoted wife, a loving mother, and a devout Christian. Notwithstanding the venerable age to which Mr. Wilmot has attained he still takes an active interest in life, and his mental faculties are as bright and his mind as keen as those of a man in his prime.

Abraham Wilmot, father of our subject, is a native of Connecticut, his ancestors being of Scotch-English stock. In 1816 he decided to try his fortunes in the west, and, with a solitary companion, made the journey on foot, averaging one hundred miles every three days. After remaining six months he returned to his home, and in 1818 was married to Miss Nancy Tuttle, who, like himself, was a native of Connecticut, and for his wedding tour came west once more in a one-horse wagon, having in his possession three hundred dollars with which to make a payment on one hundred acres of land he had bought in Claridon township. His first home was a log hut situated in the heart of the virgin forest, and there the first years of his married life were spent. He was an expert shot with a rifle, and as game was plentiful he and his wife were never in need of fresh food. In politics Mr. Wilmot was a Whig and an Abolitionist and was always ready to uphold his party's cause. Religiously he was a devout member of the Congregational church, in the faith of which he died, at the age of eighty-three years. His wife was also a communicant of that church, who passed away in her seventy-seventh year. Their children were seven in number.

Asa Wilmot, the paternal grandfather, was born in Connecticut, where he followed the vocation of an agriculturist. He reared a large family of children, and was a man of small means but of untiring industry. He died in his native state at a ripe old age. The maternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of 1812 and died while serving his country.

TC. SIMPSON.—The main strength of the Republican party lies in the great intellectuality of its leading supporters and the mental force exerted by them in maintaining the high order of excellence and the exalted standard of that organization which is most conducive to the welfare and progress of the country. Mr. Simpson is a prominent factor in the financial world and for many years he has been recognized as one of the conspicuous and indefatigable workers in the ranks of the Republican party. He is vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank, of Middletown, general manager of the Middletown & Cincinnati Railroad, vice-president of the Ohio Box & Manufacturing Company, and was at one time vice-president of the P. J. Sorg Tobacco Manufacturing Company, of Middletown. He has on numerous occasions been a delegate to the Ohio state Republican convention and active in the congressional and district conventions; he has always been a leader in local politics, but has never sought official preferment, proffering his services solely in the interests of his party. His counsel is considered in matters of local importance, and the greater part of his labors has been accomplished in his own city and county.

Mr. Simpson is a native of Middletown, Ohio, where he was born on the 27th of February, 1848, a son of Michael Simpson, who was an active Whig, becoming a Republican in 1856 and supporting all the principles of that party. The father came from Virginia in 1840, locating near Middletown, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1882. Our subject was reared in the vicinity of Middletown, there acquiring his literary education in the district schools. At the beginning of the Civil war he was too young to take part in the conflict at that time, but in 1864, at the age of sixteen years, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served all through the Atlanta campaign. On July 22, 1864, he was taken prisoner and was placed in Andersonville prison, where he was confined until exchanged, passing through many of the hardships of that noted place of confinement. Under Colonel Robert Williams he participated in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw mountain, Atlanta and many others, and was mustered out in September, 1865, with the distinction of having been one of the youngest soldiers from the state of Ohio. After receiving his discharge he returned to Middletown, engaged in business and has since been closely identified with the financial and manufacturing interests of that thriving town. In his political beliefs Mr. Simpson is in favor of a high tariff, reciprocity, sound money, a firm government and the settlement of international differences by ar-

bitration. He is opposed to civil service reform. Socially, he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in which order he is popular and active.

HON. STANLEY MATTHEWS was born July 21, 1824, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His parents were Thomas J. and Isabelle Matthews, the former a native of Leesburg, Virginia, becoming a resident of Cincinnati in 1818, while the latter belonged to one of the prominent pioneer families of the state, her father, Colonel William Brown, having removed from Connecticut and taken up his residence in Columbia, now a part of Cincinnati, in 1788.

The early boyhood of our subject was passed in Lexington, Kentucky, where his father was a professor of mathematics in Transylvania University. In 1832, however, his parents took up their residence in Cincinnati, and from that time until 1839 he attended Woodward high school, of which his father was president. At the latter date he entered Kenyon College, at which institution he was graduated with honors in 1840. He especially excelled in the classics, and to his study of these he largely owed the power of clear and terse expression, for which he became noted at the bar and on the bench. While at Kenyon he first met Rutherford B. Hayes, and the young men contracted a lasting friendship, and one which proved important to both. For two years after graduation at college he prosecuted his legal studies in Cincinnati. From 1842 until 1844 he resided in Maury county, Tennessee, teaching school. During his residence there he married the daughter of James Black, Esq., of that county, and commenced the practice of law. While there he also edited a weekly newspaper, called the Tennessee Democrat.

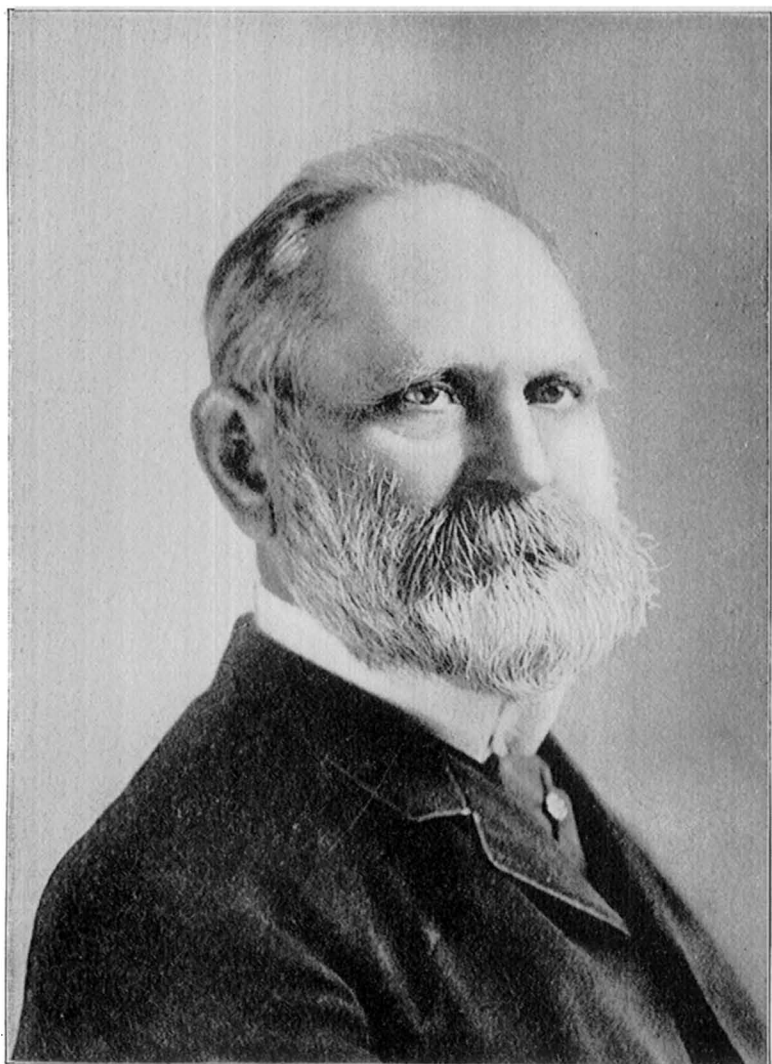
In 1845, having returned to Cincinnati, Mr. Matthews was admitted to the practice of law there. His first employment at the bar was as assistant attorney of Hamilton county. In November, 1846, he became the principal editor of the Cincinnati Morning Herald, a newspaper devoted to the peaceful and constitutional extinction of slavery. He continued to edit the paper for about a year, when its publication was suspended. He was elected clerk of the Ohio senate through the influence of Dr. N. S. Townsend, at the session of 1848-9, during which Salmon P. Chase was elected United States senator. In 1850 he resumed the practice of law in Cincinnati, and in 1851 was elected one of the three judges of the court of common pleas of Hamilton county. He remained upon the bench until January 1, 1853, when he resigned, and for seven or eight years practiced law as the junior mem-

ber of the firm of Worthington & Matthews. In 1855 he was elected to the senate of Ohio from Hamilton county, and served one term. From 1858 until 1861 he served as United States district attorney, by appointment of President Buchanan.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil war Mr. Matthews was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; in October, 1861, became colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment of Ohio and served with that command as a part of the Army of the Cumberland in Kentucky and Tennessee. In April, 1863, while in the camp, he was elected judge of the superior court of Cincinnati. This judicial office he filled until July, 1865, when he resigned to resume the practice of law. It is perhaps unnecessary to say that he at once took a leading position at the bar. He represented many of the most important corporations of the country and was ranked among the most eminent jurists that have represented the legal profession in America. In 1872 he was a member of the Liberal Republican convention and was made its temporary chairman. However, he did not support Horace Greeley in the ensuing canvass but threw his great influence on the side of General Grant.

Judge Matthews was the Republican candidate for congress in October, 1876, in the second congressional district of Ohio against H. B. Banning, who was returned, elected by seventy-five votes. He undertook this candidacy at the personal solicitation of his friend, R. B. Hayes, and in order to strengthen, so far as he might, the latter's candidacy for president.

Amidst the exciting scenes which followed the latter's election, attendant upon the contest made as to the result in Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oregon, he took a most important part. With other eminent counsel he represented the Republican side before the electoral commission. It was necessary to Mr. Hayes' election that the electoral votes of all these states be counted for him. It was claimed by the Democrats and feared by very many Republicans that this could not be done without "going behind the face of the returns" in some cases and maintaining the illegality of so doing in others. The situation was difficult. At this supreme moment came actively into play that grasp of principle, that inexorable logic, that absolute clearness of statement for which Judge Matthews was noted. It was largely his masterly outlining in consultation how that grand principle might be maintained in the case of each of the contested states and the vote of each, nevertheless, counted for Hayes, and his clear presentation of the question, in the opening and suprisingly brief argument to the electoral commission which seated Hayes in the pres-



Stanley Matthews

idential chair. The effect of the clearness and logic of the Republican position was felt as well by the country as by the high court. Many partisans who were incapable of being convinced and who had been previously breathing out "threatenings and slaughter," were at least silenced, and a very serious crisis was averted.

Immediately upon the inauguration of President Hayes, John Sherman resigned his seat in the senate to become secretary of the treasury; and Judge Matthews was with little, if any, opposition elected by the Ohio general assembly to fill his unexpired term, serving from October 15, 1877, to March 3, 1879. Contrary to the common experience of new members of that chamber, he immediately took an important part in its deliberations. Almost his first act was to introduce a set of resolutions, known as the "Matthews Concurrent Resolutions." They presented the ethical question connected with the proposed remonetization of the silver dollar very clearly and distinctly from any other. Upon these there followed a great debate. They were adopted without amendment and the remonetization of the silver dollar followed almost as a matter of course.

In the winter of 1881 President Hayes nominated Judge Matthews for a seat upon the United States supreme bench, a position to which he had always aspired and for which he was eminently fitted. The senate, however, allowed President Hayes' term to expire without taking action upon his nomination; but the opponents of Judge Matthews in the senate were thus the means of his receiving a most unprecedented compliment, namely, that of being nominated to so high an office by two presidents in succession. One of the first acts of President Garfield, after the selection of his cabinet, was to send his name again to the senate for confirmation as a justice of the supreme court of the United States. Upon that bench he sat until his decease, March 22, 1889. Here he added largely to his reputation as a jurist. Perhaps the most widely and popularly known decision of this court delivered by him is that of the Virginia coupon cases,—a splendid specimen of legal reasoning, good-naturedly declared to be unanswerable even by those who dissented.

This brief outline of Judge Matthews' public life cannot be better supplemented than by the words of his life-long friend, Mr. Pullan, to whom this sketch was submitted for his suggestions. He wrote as follows:

MORTIMER MATTHEWS, ESQ., *Dear Sir*:—You do me honor in submitting the sketch of your father's career, sent you for revision by the publisher of the History of the Republican Party of Ohio, and asking

me to do that revising because of my intimate acquaintance with him from 1832, the time we met in Professor Matthews' class-room, where he had the privilege of sitting all the time he was president of "Old Woodward."

The sketch would need but little addition or change was the subject of it only one of the many judges, senators and great lawyers who continually appear and disappear without leaving anything to testify of the brave, unselfish use of great powers to benefit mankind as does the universal presence of the old standard silver dollar remind the people of the successful efforts of the author of the famous concurrent resolutions laid before the senate in December, 1877, to restore and preserve it.

Beginning at Columbia, Tennessee, he practiced law, taught school, and edited the Tennessee Democrat for its owner, James K. Polk, during his presidential aspirations and candidacy. After the election of Mr. Polk, having no longer any need for his services, and clients being very scarce, he felt that a poor young lawyer with his views could better preserve his independence and have a brighter future in Ohio than in Tennessee. He therefore returned to Cincinnati, opened a law office, and, regardless of the fact that nearly all of the merchants, in seeking the southern trade, hated the Liberty party, identified himself with it.

In 1845 he was one of the state committee and assisted in editing its organ, the Democratic Standard and Whig of 1776. In 1847, after Dr. Gamaliel Bailey had gone to Washington to publish the National Era, and had taken with him the valuable subscription list of the weekly edition and support of the Daily Herald, the old Philanthropist, founded by James G. Birney in the early '30s, notwithstanding there was little left of the Daily Herald but its great reputation, Mr. Matthews and two others with little money continued its publication, and, assisted by a loan from a few affluent anti-slavery men on notes payable in five years, maintained that high reputation for over a year, when it died for "want of breath." Some twelve or fifteen years afterward, when he began to gather the first fruits of his labor, he paid all parties who would permit him. Some of these notes signed by Stanley Matthews, Victor Smith and Elliott J. Moore are, as you are aware, still preserved, unpurchasable relics of by-gone years.

The Cincinnati Liberal convention of 1872 had its birth in the great outcry against the whisky frauds by the famous quadrilateral (five) of newspapers in as many principal cities and their demand for reform. It was composed of the best and meanest Republicans; of those who believed in the stories that had been told and sought to remedy the evil by nominating Charles Francis Adams or some western man of like character; and of those political soldiers of fortune whose only aim was to remove the obstacles to their selfish ambition and personal greed by nominating any one but General Grant.

The first class made Stanley Matthews temporary chairman and found food for their delusion in the climax of his terse, commanding opening address declaring that "the virus of corruption permeated every vein and fiber of the administration." But for that sweeping charge his nomination would in all probability have been sent to the senate to succeed Chief

Justice Chase after his death in 1873, for the president had so remarked to a close army friend, an officer on duty in Washington that year.

Some of the characteristics that inspired such purpose may find illustration in an incident that occurred in 1876, when after undue chaffing about what he called my "Cary Greenbackery" Judge Matthews said he would like me to fully explain my views to see wherein he had wronged me. I told him I would submit them in a brief if he would carefully consider it. He said he would, and I finished one which I was preparing in order to meet a like banter of Governor Hendricks, of Indiana. He took it home, studied it for weeks and when returning it thanked me and said that it had reversed his past opinions on the subject. His utterance not long afterward at Cleveland excited the wrath of the eastern press, which increased in bitterness from the first day he began his long fight in the senate—finding expression not only in words but also by Nast's cartoons in Harper's Weekly, picturing his mouth as a treacherous steel-trap catching the feet of guileless senators, represented by a stalwart female figure then called Miss Columbia.

The conservative character of his endeavor appears in the following extract from a campaign speech delivered by me at Clifton Hall, October 1, 1877, on an invitation of the Hamilton county Republican committee and published immediately afterward. The pleasure afforded the senator by this portraiture of his greatest labor, the object of his highest ambition, suggests its reproduction as a fitting close to this sketch of his career.

"Enough has been said to cause every Greenback Democrat to diligently enquire whether their leaders are not secretly laboring to destroy the greenback currency, so that we may be in harmony with the Eastern Bank Democracy. Senator Matthews' manly conduct directly antagonizes this effort. His independent action at Cleveland brought down upon him the anathemas of the whole eastern press, Republican as well as Democratic. In the face of this fierce denunciation he has hurled these brave words: 'I believe in the greenback; I believe it is the constitutional currency in times of peace as well as in times of war; I believe it ought to be perpetuated as a fundamental basis and element of our whole paper circulation;' and then he expresses confidence that the national banking system can be made useful as a supplement, an aid, and *an aid merely*, to secure elasticity in the government currency; and he tells us this in the true interpretation of Secretary Sherman's speech at Mansfield, and that hence 'the administration is responsible for the doctrine.'

"That declaration is satisfactory to me. It is enough to know that the greenback has the superior title, for greenbacks and bank notes can no more exist together than could freedom and slavery. On that account, is it not the duty of Greenback men to sustain the senator and great lawyer who comes to their defence and declares that *the greenback is the constitutional currency* in times of peace as well as in times of war?

"When through many years I insisted upon the immediate, unconditional abolition of slavery, it was with the full conviction that it could and should be brought about only by peaceful processes that would secure the end by righteous means, and that would re-

pair the political machine with the least violence to the existing state of society; so now, when I respond to the words of Thomas Jefferson, '*Carthago delenda est*,' I neither expect nor desire any sudden or violent change in existing business relations, but only that the condition shall be determined and clearly defined which will perpetuate the greenbacks as the currency of the country. This accords with the teachings of the great master Schiller, when he says, 'When the machinist wishes to improve the action of a clock he allows the wheels to run down; but the living clockwork of the state must be amended while the striking part and rolling of the wheels are changed during its revolution. Some supports must therefore be brought to bear that may ensure the continuance of society when we wish to withdraw that of the present state.'

"Viewed in this light the declaration of Senator Matthews inspires greater confidence than if it had gone further. It is the tread of a statesman who weighs his words, and seeks to fill the picture so beautifully drawn by the great German.

"Respectfully,
"R. B. PULLAN."

JAMES M. AYERS, M. D., of Hamilton, Butler county, has been a staunch adherent of the Republican party since its first inception and an enthusiastic advocate of all its principles and policies. In 1895 he became a candidate for state senator from the second and fourth districts, composed of the counties of Brown, Clermont, Warren and Butler, and succeeded in reducing the Democratic majority from three thousand to ninety votes, making one of the best contests ever seen in these districts. In 1897 he again became a candidate for senatorial honors, but was defeated. He is a man of sound ideas, broad views and is well informed on all the leading questions of the day.

Dr. Ayers is a native of Butler county, his birth having occurred in Hamilton on the 26th of July, 1839, and his father having died when the Doctor was but four years old, the latter received but a limited education in the public schools of Hamilton and the academy of Nathaniel Furman, which he attended until attaining his twelfth year, when he was obliged to take up the practical responsibilities of life. At the age of sixteen he became apprenticed to a druggist in Cincinnati, with whom he remained until his term of service was completed, during which time he became thoroughly versed in the knowledge of pharmacy. In the Civil war he entered the service of the Union army and was assigned to duty as hospital steward of the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, remaining in that capacity from July, 1862, until the close of the war, most of his time having been spent in general hospitals.

In 1865 Dr. Ayers returned to Hamilton and was occupied in the profession of pharmacy, remaining

there until 1868, when he removed to Cincinnati and opened a pharmacy at the corner of Fifth and Vine streets, and in 1880 he entered the Medical College of Ohio, at which he was graduated in 1882, and since then has continued in the active practice of his chosen profession, and by his ability, knowledge and industry he has built up a large and lucrative clientage. He was on the first board of trustees of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. In 1890 he was appointed by President Harrison as United States consul at Para, Brazil, and retained that office until recalled by President Cleveland in 1893. Despite the fact that he is past middle life, the Doctor is noted, wherever known, for his activity and energy no less than for his genial social qualities, which give him much prominence among his political *confreeres*.

In his social relations Dr. Ayers has from early manhood been deeply interested in fraternal and benevolent organizations, and was at one time affiliated with nine different societies. He was one of the first board of trustees of George H. Thomas Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he was commander in 1886, and in 1889 was medical director of the department of Ohio. For many years he was secretary of his brigade association, of which ex-President Harrison was president.

The marriage of Dr. Ayers was solemnized in 1865, when he was united to Miss Mary A. Crane, of Licking county, Ohio, whom he first met in one of the hospitals at the bedside of her wounded brother during the Civil war. Their union has been childless.

PH. RUE, trained for the law and thus accustomed to look at a question from every possible standpoint and to state concisely, clearly and logically the facts relating to it, Mr. Rue is naturally fitted for effective service as a political worker. He is recognized to-day as one of the most prominent representatives of the Republican party in Warren county, where he has been active in support of its principles for a period of seventeen years. He resides in Franklin and has often served as committeeman from Franklin township, and is frequently a delegate to the county, district and state conventions. In 1884 he was elected mayor of Franklin and held the reins of city government for a number of years. His administration was practical, progressive and able, and no more competent official has occupied the executive chair in that place. His services in behalf of the party have been on account of an earnest belief in its principles and a deep appreciation of the duties of citizenship, which should cause every loyal American to labor for the measures which he believes will advance the wel-

fare of his nation and the happiness and prosperity of its people.

Mr. Rue is one of Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Warren county on the 26th of June, 1858. His father, Lafayette S. Rue, is living in this county, two miles south of Franklin. He was for many years prominently connected with its industrial interests as a farmer and tile manufacturer, but is now living retired in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest. He has supported all the tickets of the Whig and Republican parties since becoming a voter, but has never been an aspirant to office, preferring to devote his time and energies to his business interests. He has spent many years in this section of the state and is widely and favorably known.

P. H. Rue, his only son who reached mature years, was reared to manhood in Franklin township, Warren county, and in the public schools acquired his elementary education. Determining to engage in the practice of law as a life work, he pursued a course of reading under the direction of Hon. Samuel Craighead, of Dayton, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Ohio in 1880. He afterward took a course of lectures in, and graduated at, the Cincinnati Law School, and in 1883 entered upon the practice of law in Franklin, where he has since followed his profession. He is recognized as one of the leading attorneys in this part of the state. He practices both civil and criminal law and is well versed in the science of jurisprudence, displaying remarkable care in the preparation of his cases, while his defense shows extended research and broad acquaintance with authorities and precedents. He is a logical, fluent speaker, a deep thinker and a clear reasoner, and has won many important cases at the Warren county bar, having a large clientage. Mr. Rue is married and has two sons.

COLONEL J. F. HERRICK, whose loyalty to the Redubcan party has never been called in question through thirty-six years' connection therewith, stands to-day as one of the foremost jurists of Ohio that are connected with the time-honored political organization. One of the native sons of the Buckeye state, he was born in Wellington, Lorain county, on the 23d of February, 1836. His boyhood days were passed in the usual manner of farmer lads of the period, the duties of the farm claiming his attention through the summer months, while the studies of the school-room claimed his energies in the winter season. In the Wellington Academy he was prepared for college and in 1856 he matriculated in Oberlin College, where he was graduated in the spring of 1862,

the faculty of that college preparing his diploma while he was absent on the field of battle endeavoring to aid in maintaining the Union.

Prompted by a spirit of patriotism Mr. Herrick, on leaving college, raised a company for the Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteers in Wellington and Oberlin, and was elected to the captaincy, serving in that position until captured by the rebels at Harper's Ferry, together with his entire command. Not long afterward he was paroled and returned to Cleveland, where he took up the study of law in the office of his brother, G. E. Herrick. Later he matriculated in the Union and Ohio State Law College and was graduated in 1863. The same year he received a recruiting commission from Governor Tod and raised a company in Cleveland for the Twelfth Ohio Cavalry, and was made first major of the regiment while in camp at that city, having in the meantime been notified of an exchange of prisoners, which left him free to take up arms. With that regiment, as a part of the Sixth Division of the Twenty-third Army Corps, Mr. Herrick served during the remainder of the war, and was discharged November 24, 1865, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was in all the battles and skirmishes in which his regiment took part for over two years, and received high commendation for his brilliant and gallant cavalry charge which he made as commander and leader of his regiment at Marion, Virginia, on the 17th of December, 1864.

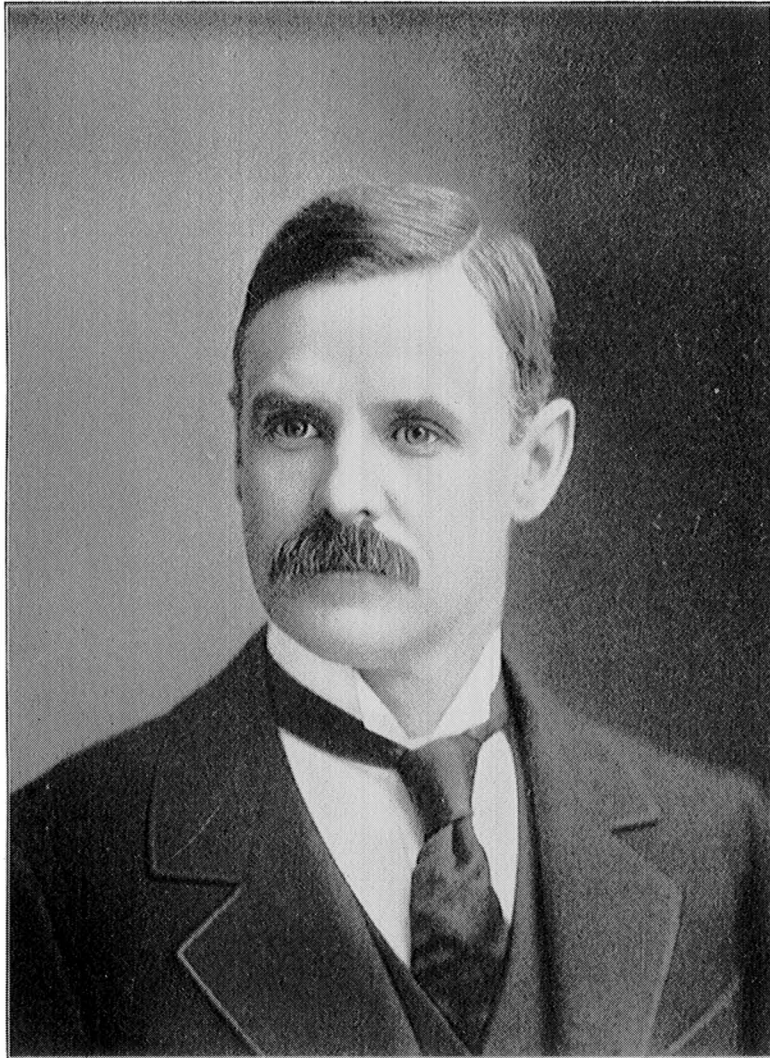
When hostilities had ceased and the country no longer needed his services, Colonel Herrick returned to Cleveland and formed a law partnership with his brother, G. E. Herrick, a relationship that was maintained until May, 1893, when the Colonel became the senior member of the law firm of Herrick, Athey & Bliss. His attention has largely been given to corporation law, and he has been the legal representative of a number of important business firms, including the East Cleveland Street Railroad Company. During his practice he has conducted important litigation in the federal and state courts, with gratifying success, winning well-earned fame and distinction. He has much natural ability, but is, withal, a hard student and is never content until he has mastered every detail of his case. He believes in the maxim, "There is no excellence without labor," and follows it closely. He is never surprised by some unexpected discovery by an opposing lawyer, for in his mind he weighs every point and fortifies himself as well for defense as for attack. Judges and clients also respect him for his careful counsel. Colonel Herrick is a man of most courteous manners and yet firm and unyielding in all that he believes to be right. Whatever he does is for the best interests of his clients and for the honor of

his profession. No man gives to either a more unqualified allegiance or riper ability.

On the 23d of May, 1877, Colonel Herrick was united in marriage to Miss Flora E. Waring. They have six children, namely: Clay, Howard, Flora Scott, Pauline Waring, Marian Gertrude and Marguerite Gladdys. The Colonel is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and also an active worker in the Loyal Legion. He is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the Republican party and has made "stump speeches" in all the counties of northern Ohio, holding the attention of his hearers by his deep earnestness and forceful argument. Of pleasing address, genial and courteous in his bearing, he enjoys a marked popularity in both professional and social circles. He is liberal in his support of all worthy causes in the way of charity or as conserving the public good, and in all circles commands the respect and regard of those with whom he comes in contact.

FRANK RATHMELL.—The subject of this review is numbered among the stalwart supporters of the principles and policies of the Republican party, and on this score, as well as that of his being one of the representative members of the bar of Ohio's capital city, it is but consonant that there be incorporated in this connection a brief review of his life.

The lineage of our subject traces back to English origin in the agnatic line, the original representative of the Rathmell family having emigrated from Bolton, England, early in the eighteenth century, locating in the state of Pennsylvania. The identification of the ancestral history of Mr. Rathmell with that of Franklin county dates back to the early pioneer epoch, since his father, John Rathmell, was born in this county, where he continued to abide during the entire course of his long and useful life, his death occurring in 1885, at which time he had attained the age of sixty-five years. He devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, and at the time of his demise was the owner and operator of a farm of about two hundred acres in Hamilton township, this county. In politics he was originally a Democrat of the Jeffersonian type, but as he was heartily in sympathy with the abolition sentiment he manifested the courage of his convictions by identifying himself with the Republican party at the time of its inception, thereafter rendering to it a stalwart allegiance until the time of his death. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Susan Frank, and she was a native of eastern Pennsylvania, whence she accompanied her parents to Fairfield county, Ohio, where her father died several years later. Her mother subsequently consummated a sec-



Frank Rathmell

ond marriage, becoming the wife of Amor Rees, one of the pioneers of Fairfield county, whence the family ultimately removed to Franklin county, settling about seven miles from Columbus. This settlement eventually became known as Reese's.

John and Susan Rathmell became the parents of nine children, one of whom died in infancy. Frank, the immediate subject of this review, was the youngest son, the place of his nativity having been the old homestead farm, which was located in the vicinity of Lockbourne, Franklin county, where he was born on the 15th of October, 1855. The early years of our subject were passed upon the old homestead, the work of the farm and the discipline received in the country schools preparing the foundation for future learning, rather than imparting the exact knowledge itself. But the desire was there and the determination to make that desire good; and against these dynamic forces inert circumstances were of no avail. He attended the district schools until he had attained the age of eighteen years, when he became a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he completed a course of study, graduating as a member of the class of 1882 and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Rathmell forthwith put his acquirements to practical test, accepting the position as principal of the high school at Logan, Hocking county, where he remained until the fall of 1884, when he entered upon the work of technical preparation for that profession to which he had determined to devote his attention as a vocation. He matriculated in the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in the spring of 1885, after which he entered upon the practice of law in the capital city of Ohio, where he has ever since retained his residence. In the spring of 1886 he entered upon a professional alliance with L. L. Rankin, under the firm name of Rankin & Rathmell, and this association continued for one year, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Rathmell thereafter continued an individual practice until 1891, when he entered into partnership with Messrs. J. H. Dyer and S. A. Webb, under title of Rathmell, Dyer & Webb, this partnership continuing until 1894, when it was dissolved, by reason of the election of Mr. Dyer to the office of prosecuting attorney of Franklin county. In 1891 he enriched his experience by taking quite an extensive tour through Europe, visiting the chief cities and places of interest in England and of most of the Continental countries.

Mr. Rathmell is recognized as a man of decided ability, of unswerving honesty and integrity of character, of sound convictions and splendid energy. His success as a lawyer has come as the direct result of his talents and their proper utilization. He is patiently

persevering; possessed of a mind that is analytical and readily receptive and retentive of the fundamental principles and intricacies of the law; gifted with a spirit of devotion to wearisome details; quick to comprehend the most subtle problems and logical in his conclusions; fearless in the advocacy of any cause which he may espouse,—few men have been more richly endowed for the achievement of success in the arduous and exacting work of the legal profession.

Mr. Rathmell renders a staunch allegiance to the Republican party, in whose ranks he has been an active and zealous worker, and one whose services and influence have been duly appreciated. He is a member of the board of education of Columbus, having been elected to this office in April, 1895, and re-elected in 1896. His interest in educational work is an abiding one, and such is his high intellectuality and the province of his erudition that he is particularly valuable as a member of the organization which has jurisdiction over the public-school system of the city. Mr. Rathmell is a member of the directorate of the Buckeye State Building & Loan Association, of which he was one of the organizers. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On the 27th of December, 1893, Mr. Rathmell was united in marriage to Miss Emily Felch, of Columbus. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in whose work they maintain a lively interest.

ISAAC HALE, of Middletown, Butler county, is one of the prominent and most active workers in the interests of his party in the county. He has been a member of the Republican county central committee for twelve or fourteen years, is now identified with the county Republican executive committee, where he is recognized as a valuable organizer, and is one of the best informed men in regard to the workings of the party in Butler county and this section of the state. He is always a delegate to the state, congressional, senatorial and other conventions from this district, and his influence is widely felt throughout the county. At the age of seventeen years Mr. Hale offered his services in defense of the Union and enlisted in Company B, Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, at Miamisburg, the regiment being commanded by Colonel Len Harris. Later he was with Colonel McCook's regiment, taking part in the battles of West Liberty, Ivory mountain, Perryville, Stone river, Hoover's gap, Chickamauga, Lookout mountain, Mission Ridge, Buzzard Roost and Resaca, serving three years and forty days in the same regiment. He

was discharged on the 10th of October, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio, having served forty days beyond the time for which he enlisted. After the battle of Perryville Len Harris resigned and returned to Cincinnati, and was elected mayor of said city, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Kell, from Franklin, Ohio, took command of the regiment and was killed in the battle of Stone river. Then Major McCook was made colonel of the regiment and was in command at the expiration of the regiment's term of enlistment. Mr. Hale cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and has continued to support every Republican candidate since that time. He has never been a candidate for official preferment, but takes a deep interest in politics merely from a sense of duty and because he considers the principles and policies of the Republican party to be the most conducive to the welfare, prosperity and advancement of the country. As a campaign leader he is said to be one of the shrewdest and most convincing in the county.

He was born on the 16th of October, 1843, in Dayton, Ohio, and there acquired his education in the public schools. In 1868 he came to Butler county, taking up his residence in Middletown in 1880, and has since been conspicuously identified with the interests of this city. In 1870 he engaged in the tobacco business and for many years has occupied the position of agent for Cullnam Brothers, one of the largest tobacco firms in the United States, with headquarters in New York city, and has become one of the best known men in his line in Ohio.

William Hale, the father of our subject, was a native of Maryland, coming to Ohio at an early age and locating at Dayton. He was never an office-seeker, but was prominent in the ranks of the Whig and Republican parties, and was conspicuous for the attitude he took in antagonizing slavery. His death occurred in 1897, at the age of seventy-four years.

JOHN K. DUKE, secretary, treasurer and business manager of the Royal Savings and Loan Association Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, was born in Piketon, Pike county, Ohio, August 20, 1844, and is the son of Samuel Duke, who died in March, 1846, when his son was only eighteen months old. He was a Pennsylvania German and a radical old-line Whig, very active in the support of that party. He came to Ohio about 1825, locating at Piketon. His counsel was often sought on business and political questions. He was a man of wide, general information, a deep thinker, and his opinions were never hasty or ill-advised. By trade he was a hat-maker, and in following that pursuit provided for the maintenance

of himself and family. He married Miss Elizabeth Ware, a native of Virginia, born in 1832. They reared a family of three children, our subject being the only son. The mother died in May, 1883.

John K. Duke lived in Piketon until 1862, and attended the schools of that village, acquiring a good, practical education. During the second year of the war he enlisted, but owing to his extreme youth was discharged. Subsequently he enlisted with Company F, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was accepted, mustered into service and his command was assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by the gallant and peerless Major-General John A. Logan, and served until the close of the war, August, 1865. He was in all the engagements with his command; went with Sherman on the celebrated march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Washington, District of Columbia, and participated in the grand review; and subsequently his command was assigned to duty in the Indian Territory, and was not discharged until the period named above. He has in his possession the gun and accouterments which he carried throughout his term of enlistment. He was accounted a brave and loyal soldier, and his fidelity to the cause he loved was above question.

After the war Mr. Duke was engaged first at school-teaching, but in October, 1866, he located at Portsmouth and has since made his home here, except as hereinafter mentioned. He became a bookkeeper in a wholesale hardware house, and soon afterward secured a similar position in the First National Bank, holding this position until 1874, when he was tendered the position of financial manager and accountant with the Wilson Sewing Machine Company of Chicago, and for one year had an office on the corner of Adams and State streets. At the close of the first year's contract he was transferred to the company's office at 827 Broadway, New York city. In time, his health failing, he returned to Portsmouth again, engaging in the real-estate and insurance business, and representing fifteen of the leading American and foreign companies in the country.

In 1890 he established a new system whereby loans could be made for building purposes, his methods being much superior to the old ones for the investing parties. In the past eight years he has built up a business with assets of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and through this enterprise has not only benefited the stockholders but has also enabled hundreds to secure homes in Portsmouth, thus materially aiding in the growth and improvement of the city. Mr. Duke is secretary, treasurer and general manager of the company, and by the exercise of his superior powers of management has placed the enterprise on a

very paying basis, being of mutual benefit to the borrower and the lender.

Mr. Duke is an able man of affairs and occupies an eminent position in the circles of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was the organizer and installing officer of every post established in Scioto county and also in many of the other counties in southern Ohio. He labors untiringly for the good of the order, and has served as a delegate to the national encampment. His membership is in Bailey Post, No. 164, of Portsmouth. He has also organized many of the fraternal organizations of southern Ohio, and has been the means of paying thousands and thousands of dollars to widows and orphans through such organizations.

He has been a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church and is also a member of the official board of said church and an enthusiastic and efficient worker in the Sunday-school. While he does not seek notoriety, in fact, endeavors to avoid it, yet he is called upon to deliver public addresses in behalf of the Grand Army, the fraternal organizations and church societies. In these lines he is considered an eloquent and instructive speaker.

He was treasurer of the board of education of the city of Portsmouth for a number of years, and the cause of education has always found in him a warm friend.

Mr. Duke cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln while in the army in 1864, and has never wavered in his support of Republican principles; has always been active in local politics and an able adviser upon all public matters, and he works quietly but persistently, his support of the party arising from his honest convictions that the best interest of the country will be subserved by Republican rule.

Mr. Duke was united in marriage October 27, 1870, to Miss Lola C. Lloyd, a daughter of Thomas G. Lloyd, an honored pioneer of Ohio and one of the substantial residents of Portsmouth, Ohio. Their only child, John K. Duke, Jr., is an active young Republican and promises to be a duplicate of his father in business pursuits.

HARRY H. HOYT, of the firm of Hoyt & Jackson, Norwalk, has been prominently identified with the Republican party for years, and went to the national convention that nominated William McKinley for president, held at St. Louis, Missouri, in June, 1896. He took an active part in that campaign, and, being well posted on the political topics of the day, the services he performed in the field were of more than ordinary value to the party and added considerably to the successful issue in the state of Ohio. Mr.

Hoyt is an advocate of a protective tariff, reciprocity and a monetary system conducted on a gold basis as adopted at the Republican national convention of 1896.

Mr. Hoyt, who is one of the leading merchants of Norwalk, was born upon a farm in Huron county, Ohio, October 22, 1860. His parents were Elmon and Elizabeth (Guthrie) Hoyt, the former of whom was for many years a prominent farmer of Fairfield. Harry H. followed the usual life of a farmer's boy, working on the home place during the summer and attending the district schools in the winter months. Later on he went to the North Fairfield high school, which he left to begin his business career in a general store at that place, working the first year for twenty-five cents a day. He remained in the store for five years, gradually working his way up until he attained the position of manager. At the expiration of that time Mr. Hoyt became associated with his father; the two erected a large brick building in connection with a town hall, and a partnership was formed, under the firm name of Hoyt & Company, which continued for three years, when the son, H. H. Hoyt, withdrew his interest and in 1887 came to Norwalk and opened a dry-goods store, which he conducted successfully for six years. He then purchased the land formerly occupied by the Methodist Episcopal church, upon which he, in company with C. F. Jackson, built a five-story brick edifice now known as the Glass block, department store, and placed in it a stock of dry goods, and ten other departments. The store has a frontage of 66 x 90 feet, and floor space of forty thousand square feet. It has all the latest appointments and modern improvements and is one of the most conveniently arranged and most ably conducted establishments in the northern part of Ohio. A very large stock is carried, which necessitates the employment of seventy-five clerks during the busy season. The firm of Hoyt & Jackson is well known throughout Huron county and they do a prosperous and ever-increasing business.

In 1883 Mr. Hoyt was united in marriage to Miss Emma E. McDonald, of North Fairfield, a daughter of Roger McDonald, a prominent citizen. They have three children, one son and two daughters,—Leon W., Charlotte E., and Ruby F. Socially Mr. Hoyt is a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 64, Free and Accepted Masons.

Leroy E. Hoyt, a brother of Harry H., is a merchant of note in North Fairfield, and a conspicuous and aggressive Republican of Huron county. He served one term as postmaster under President Harrison, and on October 1, 1897, he took the office again, under President McKinley. He took an active part in the campaign of 1896, and was present at the St. Louis convention of his party that year.

VOLNEY R. ROW, of Portsmouth, is a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of the Scioto valley. His grandfather, Colonel John Row, was a very prominent man here in an early day and owned a line of canal-boats on the Erie canal. His father, Charles C. Row, was formerly a leading politician in Scioto county, being identified with the Whigs until the formation of the Republican party, when he became one of its organizers in this locality. He has since warmly supported its measures, and at an early day held office in Portsmouth; but now, at the age of seventy-four, he has largely retired from active business and political service, although he never fails to cast his ballot in support of the principles which he has so long endorsed. He was a Republican in the days when it required great physical and moral courage to be one, owing to the strong opposition that was manifest to the adherents of the party, but along with George A. Waller, Wells A. Hutchings, Milton Kennedy, R. S. Sillcox, Joseph Riggs, Walter Hall and others of prominence he stood firm in defense of his honest convictions. He voted for Henry Clay in 1844 and in 1856 canvassed Scioto county in behalf of John C. Fremont. After that gentleman was nominated Mr. Row and Walter Hall sent to the New York Tribune for twenty dollars' worth of political documents for campaign use and dividing the county started to distribute these. The men were not very favorably received, but Mr. Row worked for two weeks in the eastern part of the county and joined Mr. Hall, who had been driven out of the western part, and together they continued their labors until their campaign literature was pretty well distributed and new political truths were thus brought to the people. Mr. Row attended all the early state conventions of the party and knew Chase well.

During the war he was in the government service as a clerk on the steamers Lancaster, No. 4 and T. J. Patton, which were used as dispatch boats and were stationed at Milliken's Bend. He was actively engaged as a dispatch carrier and was shot at many times while engaged in that service. He was also one of the organizers of the underground railroad in Scioto county and through this medium assisted many an oppressed slave on his way to Canada and freedom.

Volney R. Row was born on the 17th of September, 1859, in the city of Portsmouth; obtained his literary education in the public schools and was graduated at the high school with the class of 1876. In 1880 he took up the study of law and three years later was admitted to the bar, since which time he has devoted his attention to practice and to political work. He is possessed of many of the strong points of the able lawyer, the keen analytical mind, the close reasoning

and good powers of oratory, and has won some notable forensic triumphs. He now has a liberal clientage and his practice is largely of an important character.

Reared in a Republican atmosphere amid the exciting scenes which attended and followed the Civil war, Mr. Row naturally became deeply interested in politics early in life and has long been one of the leading local workers in Republican ranks. In 1886 he was elected city solicitor of Portsmouth and acceptably filled that office for two terms. He was then elected justice of the peace and retained that incumbency for two terms, resigning the position in order to accept the office of mayor, to which he was elected on the Republican ticket in 1895. His term expired April 20, 1897, and he retired from office as he had entered it,—with the good will and confidence of the majority of Portsmouth's citizens. His administration was progressive and beneficial, and the interests of the city were materially advanced under his care. He is active as an organizer, successful in planning the work of the campaign and carrying it forward to a desirable conclusion. He has been a delegate to county, district and state conventions and is known as one of the leading Foraker men of his city. His beneficial services are recognized by his party and he is one of the foremost exponents of Republicanism in this part of Ohio.

Mr. Row is a prominent Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite, and also holding membership in Syrian Temple of the Mystic Shrine, in Cincinnati. He belongs to the Independent Order of Red Men, and to the Knights of Pythias fraternity, has filled all of its offices and is also connected with the Uniform Rank. His pleasant, courteous manner has won him many friends and he is a valued member of these different social organizations.

JAMES L. STARKEY.—One of the staunch supporters of the Republican party in Zanesville is James L. Starkey, the present auditor of Muskingum county, to which office he was elected in 1895, taking his seat October 19, 1896. In 1887 he became deputy auditor of the county, filling that position for two terms of three years each, and in 1892 was nominated for auditor, but was defeated. He is a member of the county executive committee, and has always been an active party worker.

Mr. Starkey was born in Zanesville, Ohio, December 22, 1853, his early education being acquired in the common schools of his native city, supplemented by a course at the Wesleyan University at Delaware. He then taught in the public schools for ten years, and in 1887 came to Zanesville, which he has since

made his home. He was employed by the Citizens' National Bank for two years, and was appointed by the state to examine the books of the auditor's and treasurer's offices of Putnam county. He received the same appointment in 1892, but was compelled to refuse, as the bank in which he was employed would not release him. He was chosen by the commissioners of Columbiana county for the same purpose.

Our subject is a member of the Business Men's Republican Club, the Workingmen's Republican Club, and has always contributed liberally to all the campaign funds. He is also a member of the State Association of County Auditors, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, which he joined in 1891, and the order of Knights of Pythias. He is interested in several business enterprises of Zanesville, is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, and stands high in the community as a progressive, public-spirited citizen.

JAMES J. WOOD, ex-probate judge of Hardin county, was first elected to that office in 1888, by a majority of one hundred and fifteen, and re-elected in 1890, by a majority of one hundred and ninety-six. In the last election he and the county clerk were the only Republicans elected to office in the county, while the Democratic officers were elected by large majorities. Judge Wood's last term expired in 1895, since which time he has been engaged in the grocery business. As a Republican he has been active, doing a great deal of hard work for the success of his party and its principles. Previous to his judgeship he was elected, in 1876, a justice of the peace, and he held that office twelve years, that is, until he was elected judge. In 1876 there were four candidates before the convention for election as justice of the peace, and he received more votes in the convention than all the others together. For the second term he had no opposition in the convention whatever. In 1880 he was elected mayor of Dunkirk, Hardin county, which city was his residence from 1876 to 1888. In all his official positions the Judge has been faithful and efficient. Ever since he has taken any active part in public affairs he has been an industrious member of the Republican county or executive committee, and has often been a delegate to county and state nominating conventions. He voted for Lincoln in 1860, and for every Republican candidate for president since.

Judge Wood was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, near Zanesville, and in the year 1851 moved to Hardin county, locating near Ada. His father, Samuel Wood, was elected county commissioner of Hardin county in 1854, and held that office until 1872. He was

an active Whig prior to 1854, and after that still more active as a Republican. By occupation he was a farmer, and as a citizen he was honorable and useful. He died in 1873. He reared to manhood four sons,—John, James J., David J. and Samuel. The second and third were soldiers in the Civil war.

In 1863 Judge Wood enlisted in Company D, Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in West Virginia, participating in several battles, such as Cloyd mountain and Lexington, at the latter of which, January 11, 1864, he was wounded by a gunshot, and he was in the hospitals at Parkersburg, Camp Chase and Triplex, at the last of which he was honorably discharged, December 23, 1864. In consequence of that wound he lost the use of his left hand.

After the war he engaged in teaching school for a time, and then settled at Ada and engaged in the grocery and produce business at Kenton. Later, in 1876, he moved to Dunkirk, where he was living at the time he was elected judge of probate, as already noted.

In fraternal relations Judge Wood is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor and of the Grand Army of the Republic, of which last he was for a time the commander of Edgar Post, at Dunkirk.

Of his family we may remark that John H. Wood, a son, is assistant treasurer of Oberlin College, and two daughters are now respectively Mrs. Jelly and Mrs. Moyer, both of Findlay, Ohio.

KIDDER VANCE HAYMAKER.—Foremost among the brilliant and promising young Republicans of Ohio is the subject of this review. Born in Defiance on the 14th of February, 1856, he is the son of William D. and Elizabeth R. (McMaken) Haymaker, the former of whom was born in Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania, in 1814. He followed farming as an occupation and served one term in the Ohio legislature, representing the Republican party of his district. He came to Ohio in 1835 and settled at Brunersburg, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and conducted a general store and lumber yard. At one time he was a man of means, but most of his property was absorbed in settling his estate after his death.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools and later finished at the Cincinnati Law School, where he studied law and was graduated in 1881. His education was paid for out of his own pocket, the money being earned by him during the vacation months. Previous to 1881 he had read law in the office of Hill, Myers & Cameron, at Defiance, and also with Judge Thomas O. Lowe, of Dayton, remain-

ing with the latter one year. After being admitted to the bar Mr. Haymaker began the practice of his profession with John W. Winn, of Defiance, with whom he was associated for three years and was successful almost from the start. When Mr. Winn was elected prosecuting attorney for Defiance county the firm was dissolved and a partnership was formed with N. G. Johnston, which lasted four years, being dissolved in 1888. At that time Mr. Haymaker organized the Defiance Home Savings & Loan Association, which proved a great success. For five years he labored in this work and built up a substantial business, handling during that time over five hundred thousand dollars. In 1893 he was appointed deputy inspector of the Building & Loan Association for Ohio by W. M. Hahn, who was the superintendent of insurance for Ohio. For one year Mr. Haymaker had charge of all the building and loan associations in the state. He resigned in 1894 and returned home, where he organized the Security Building & Loan Association, which was as successful as the Defiance Home Savings & Loan Association, and of which he has since been secretary. Notwithstanding the panic of 1894, Mr. Haymaker accumulated assets aggregating seventy-five thousand dollars in two years. In 1889 he assisted in organizing the Ohio State League of Building & Loan Associations, and has been a member of its executive committee since that time, with the exception of one year, when he filled the office of inspector. Mr. Haymaker has attained considerable prominence as a writer on building and loan topics, is an authority on all association matters, and was a member of the legislative committee which drafted the present law governing building and loan associations of Ohio, and was active in securing its passage in the legislature.

Mr. Haymaker early indicated an interest in politics, and before he was able to vote, in 1876, and each year since, he has made speeches during the campaigns throughout the northwestern part of Ohio. He was a member of the county central committee and the executive committee for more than ten years. He was chairman of the executive committee during the Blaine campaign in 1884, and he repeatedly served as its treasurer and secretary. In 1892 he was an alternate in the Republican national convention held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in June, and represented the fifth district of Ohio.

Socially, Mr. Haymaker is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is one of the past masters in Tuenda-wie Lodge, No. 195, at Defiance; is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and he has been active in the Independent Order of Foresters, having served as high chief ranger in that body.

The marriage of Mr. Haymaker was solemnized on the 23d of October, 1881, when he was united to Miss Eugenie M. Knight, of Defiance, and they are the parents of one daughter, who is named Mildred.

JUDGE JACOB FILLMORE BURKET, Findlay, Ohio, was born in Reading township, Perry county, Ohio, March 25, 1837, son of Solomon and Mary (Brehm) Burket. The former was of Swiss-German and the latter of German descent. Great-grandfather Burket embarked from his native land, Switzerland, in 1758, bound for America, and accompanied by his wife and two sons, Jacob and John, the latter then only four years old. Ere they reached their destination, however, the father of this little family died and was buried at sea. The widow and children landed in this country in due time and settled in Pennsylvania, near Reading. While her sons had very limited educational advantages, they nevertheless learned to read and write, as is shown by their signatures to old deeds for land, which are still in possession of the family.

John Burket became a farmer in Pennsylvania and made his home in that state until after the Revolutionary war, when he removed to Ohio and took up his abode in Reading township, Perry county. In 1778 he was mustered into the Revolutionary army and was assigned to the Washington body guard, with which he served until the close of the war; was with Washington at Valley Forge and present at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. When he settled in Ohio, as above stated, he again engaged in farming, and at his frontier farm, in 1806, was born to him and his wife a son, Solomon, who became a farmer also. In 1826 Solomon Burket married Mary Brehm, by whom he had ten children, viz.: Mary, Benjamin, Eliza, George, Nancy, John, Margaret, Jacob F., Catharine and Solomon. In 1839 this family removed westward to Hancock county, where the father took a claim to a tract of land and began to develop a farm. After eight years of hard work on this land, and when his farm was almost cleared he sickened and died, his death occurring March 6, 1847, called away in the prime of life, at the age of forty-one years.

Jacob F. Burket, whose name graces this record, was, at the age of four years, sent to a school which was taught in a neighboring log house. During subsequent winters he attended school and as soon as old enough spent his summers in work on the home farm. At that time the schools here lasted only three or four months during the year. In 1853, however, a new law went into effect which extended the school term to six months.

In 1854 Mr. Burket came to Findlay to seek employment and at the same time opportunity for study. May 1, 1854, he entered the city schools here, which were then considered far in advance of those of the surrounding towns. Here he remained until the fall of 1857, when he went to Seneca County Academy, located in the village of Republic, ten miles east of Tiffin, then the most noted school in northwestern Ohio. In 1859, after a two-years course, he graduated and returned to Findlay, where he immediately began the study of law under the direction of Judge John M. Palmer, a noted lawyer and earlier judge of the common-pleas court. In August of the same year Colonel Bope became Mr. Palmer's partner, the firm being styled Palmer & Bope. Young Burket continued with these gentlemen until April, 1860, when, believing it would be to his advantage to study in an office where the practice was of a more general character, he left them and entered the office of Goit & Brown. In the fall of 1860 Goit and Brown dissolved partnership, Mr. Ezra Brown remaining alone in practice, and with him our subject continued his studies until July 1, 1861, when he was admitted to the bar. Shortly after his admission to the bar he went to Ottawa, Putnam county, and opened a law office. He remained there, however, only until April 16 of the following year, when he returned to Findlay. About this time the firm of Bope & Brown dissolved, on account of Colonel Bope entering the United States army, and Mr. Burket took the Colonel's place, the firm becoming Brown & Burket. The partnership continued, with marked success, both professionally and financially, until 1869, and from that time on till January 1, 1888, Mr. Burket was alone in practice. At this time his eldest child, Harlan F., who was shortly before admitted to the bar, became associated with him, and together they were connected with a large amount of important litigation. February 8, 1893, the firm of Burket & Burket dissolved, on account of the father's elevation to the supreme bench of the state, to which position he had been elected in the fall of 1892 for a period of five years, his term extending to February 8, 1898.

Judge Burket has tried cases in forty-six counties in Ohio out of the eighty-eight it contains, and has also practiced in the federal courts at Toledo and Cleveland and in the United States supreme court at Washington, to which latter he was admitted in 1885. In 1873 he was admitted to practice before the United States circuit court. He is one of the most astute lawyers in Ohio, is an authority on constitutional law, has given the profession his entire time, and is considered not only one of the most broad-gauge men at the bar and on the bench, but also one of the most

gentlemanly of gentlemen,—courteous as a Chesterfield.

In 1873 Judge Burket became the attorney for the First National Bank of Findlay, of which he was also a director and with which he was connected until 1887. That year he became one of the founders of the American National Bank of Findlay, which was organized with a capital stock of \$100,000. He was elected its president and served as such for years, and had the honor to be at the head of one of the most ably managed banking institutions in Findlay.

Judge Burket was married in 1859 to Miss Pamy D. Walters, daughter of John and Eliza Lowery Walters, of Adrian, Michigan. Their union has been one of exceptional felicity and mutual advantage. They have six children: Harlan F., Charles O., William J., Lillie B. (wife of L. W. Eoff, of Findlay), John F. and Reginald.

In his religious faith the Judge is a Lutheran. Fraternally, he is identified with the Sons of the American Revolution, Royal Arcanum and Odd Fellows. He was a representative to the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Ohio for six terms, and was grand master of that body in 1883.

Politically, he has always been an ardent Republican, having cast his first vote for Lincoln. He "stumped" the state of Ohio for Lincoln and continued active in politics until 1866, and won the reputation of a fluent and brilliant speaker, and exerted an influence that was most potent and far-reaching. From 1866 until 1880 he took little part in national politics, only attending conventions and doing enough to show he was alive to the interests of the party; but in 1880 he was elector for Garfield and Arthur for his district, and "stumped" Ohio during the campaign. Also, he went over into Illinois, where he made some speeches in behalf of the Republican candidates, returning home only in time to vote.

Such is an epitome of the life history of one of Findlay's citizens,—a man whose sterling worth cannot be over-estimated.

CHRISTIAN HEER, one of the rising young business men of Portsmouth and a Republican of the staunchest type, has for the last three years taken an active part in the politics of his state, has been a member of the county committee, and has assisted in forming the state plans for campaigns and in organizing the work in the county. Looking to the protection of our home industries, he is strongly in favor of a protective tariff, is an advocate of sound money, and favors the other party issues as adopted at the convention held in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1896.

He has been one of the directors of the Garfield Club, in which he at present holds the office of vice-president.

Mr. Heer is a native son of Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was born on October 24, 1868, and there attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he started out on the road with a line of shoes, and so successful was he as a salesman that he continued as such for a period of eleven years, when he returned to Portsmouth and established the shoe factory of which he is now general manager, in company with Mr. Kleinknecht, who is president of a bank in Winchester, Ohio. The firm was known as Heer & Kleinknecht and continued until 1895, when our subject purchased the interests of his partner and formed the Chris Heer Shoe Company, which controls one of the leading factories in Portsmouth, a town noted as a center of the shoe industry, with a capacity of two hundred thousand pair of shoes a year. A specialty is made of foot wear for ladies and misses, of medium fine grade, the manufacture of which necessitates the employment of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred hands, and a trade has been built up that now extends all over the United States. The plant is supplied throughout with all the latest and best improvements in the way of machinery and is thoroughly modern in every respect. Mr. Heer has practically been in the business all his life, his fourteen years' experience making him one of the most expert shoe men in Ohio, and in the last few years he has watched the astonishing increase and progress in the trade and thinks it only a matter of a few years when this country will lead all others in the shoe industry. Among the other local enterprises with which Mr. Heer is associated, it may be stated that he is a director and vice-president of the Portsmouth Blade, the leading Republican newspaper in Scioto county. Considered socially, our subject is a member of the Elks and the Masonic fraternity, having attained in the latter the degree of Knight Templar. He is in every respect a self-made man, having by perseverance, unflagging industry and a strict adherence to honorable business methods, worked his way up to a position of affluence, holding the respect and confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

COLONEL HENRY HUDSON PRETTYMAN, of London, Ohio, is a thoroughly representative American, a Republican born and bred, a politician, but not an office-seeker,—a politician in the broad sense of being a student of the science of government and a partisan of the party whose principles he has espoused, as a result of his investigation and

sincere belief that they are the best practical form of administration for the good of the whole people.

Colonel Prettyman was born in Milford, Kent county, Delaware, September 22, 1854, coming of a long line of English ancestry, whose first American representatives settled in Delaware in 1692. His father, Dr. John S. Prettyman, is a physician of promise in the state of Delaware, and was one of the first Republicans in the state fighting the battle for the emancipation of the negro. He was honored by President Lincoln in the early '60s, being made consul to Glasgow, Scotland. The subject of this sketch was partially educated in Europe, afterward finishing his education in this country. He purchased the old Republican newspaper, the News and Advertiser, in Delaware, and edited the same for several years. He was then an ardent Republican and has ever so remained. On leaving Delaware in 1880 Colonel Prettyman became a resident of New York city for several years, going thence to London, England, where he was identified with large business interests. In 1877 he was married to the daughter of Major Peter Buffenburg, of Ohio. Colonel Prettyman settled in Madison county, Ohio, in 1892, and has since been one of the most enterprising and foremost citizens of that county. His is an energetic and forceful character; he is an enthusiastic Republican, and has won upon his merits a position among the leaders of the Republican party in the great state of Ohio. His large experience in the world of business and his wide acquaintance with prominent men of affairs both in the United States and abroad has made of him a man of liberal views, keen discernment and prompt action. There are few men not in high public office who are so widely known among men of influence in political channels, his residence in Delaware, New York and Ohio and extensive business operations having brought him in intimate and friendly relations with many citizens of those and other states. A naturally gifted mind, he has been enriched by travel, experience and observation, so that there is no subject so abstruse but that he can intelligently discuss it, no enterprise so large that he would not undertake it, no task so difficult that he would not master it if assigned him as a duty.

Placed beyond the necessity of strife by the possession of ample means, his energies are nevertheless employed in the management of one of the largest farms, if not the largest, east of the Mississippi river. He personally supervises the operation of cultivating and marketing the product of five thousand and four hundred acres, which lies in one body in Madison county. While suffering with others from the low prices of farm products, he is still an advocate of sound money and looks beyond the present condition



Henry H. Pettyman

with confidence that Republican supremacy and Republican principles will find a remedy and apply it in good time.

Colonel Prettyman participates actively in all political campaigns, finding pleasure and recreation in so doing. His personal influence and his arguments have great weight and add much to the strength of the party in his section of the state. He has also been of service to the national as well as state organization, through his intimate acquaintance with the factors in other states, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the leading men of the party.

His personal magnetism, affability and generosity makes and keeps friends. He has uniformly declined both elective office and appointments to lucrative positions which have been tendered him. He is at present a member of the staff of Governor Bushnell, a purely honorary position without emolument or pay.

FORREST E. DOUGHERTY, of Waverly, Pike county, is one of the leading attorneys in this section of the state, and is an active, energetic supporter of the Republican party who has been conspicuous in campaign and committee work in his home county. He was a member of the county executive committee in 1894, and was secretary of the committee composed of several of the younger leading Republicans, the efficiency of whose work was demonstrated by the fact that the county, which had been Democratic for years, was carried for the Republican party. In 1896 Mr. Dougherty was one of the McKinley electors; he has on several occasions been a member of the county central committee; has frequently been in the state, congressional and judicial conventions as a delegate, and has been chairman of both the district and county conventions. He has been an aggressive participant in most of the congressional and judicial fights; has achieved an enviable reputation as a campaign speaker of more than ordinary ability, and has always upheld the principles of his party, strongly advocating a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money.

Forrest E. Dougherty was born in Ross county, Ohio, on January 19, 1859, and is a son of Richard Dougherty, a prominent attorney who moved from Ross county to Waverly in 1872. His birth took place in 1830. He was a Whig and remained with that party until after the Fillmore campaign. In 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and from that time on supported the Republican party, subsequently having the distinction of being the first Republican prosecuting attorney ever elected to office in Pike county. Under President Lincoln he was appointed to an office in the

revenue service, which he held until Andrew Johnson was installed as president, when, because he refused to support that gentleman's policy, his resignation was requested. He was a forceful, eloquent speaker and took a prominent part in all the campaigns, being particularly fond of an argument or a joint debate, his natural Irish wit making him a lively opponent, always ready with an appropriate answer to any remark or thrust made by his adversary. He attended the state and district conventions and was a man well known in political circles. As a lawyer he attained to considerable note in criminal practice, his gift of oratory permitting him to present his case in an admirable manner to the court or jury. He died at Waverly, in 1885. His father, James Dougherty, was a native of Ireland, who came to Ohio and settled in Ross county at an early day, following the vocation of a farmer, in his political views being an old-line Whig.

The subject of this review attended the public schools of Ross county until thirteen years old, when he came with his father to Waverly and continued his studies, subsequently giving his attention to the law, and in 1882 he was admitted to the bar and began the active practice of his profession in partnership with his father, which continued until the latter's death, since which time our subject has been alone. He has acquired an extensive clientage and is one of the brilliant and successful attorneys of the state.

HON. DAVID MORISON.—Prominent among the influential citizens of Cleveland who have worked laboriously for all measures that would elevate and enhance the institutions of the city, may be mentioned Hon. David Morison, a man rich in intellectuality and possessed of those inherent qualities of mind and body which go to make up the strength of this grand republic.

Mr. Morison, who is a native of Cleveland, is of Scotch-American parentage. His father, David Morison, Sr., was born in Inverness, Scotland. He received a collegiate education and later became a merchant and manufacturer. In 1831 he emigrated to America, locating in Cleveland. The mother, Charlotte C. (Bidwell) Morison, was descended from a prominent New England family, who traced their ancestry direct back through many generations to Puritans, who came over on the Mayflower, many of whom became Revolutionary patriots and among the leading citizens of Connecticut.

Born in the city of Cleveland, Mr. Morison, of whom this sketch treats, has identified himself with the Republican party since boyhood. In his extreme youth he had pronounced ideas concerning political

subjects and was most courageous in maintaining the same by vigorous argument and forceful reasoning, invariably eliciting surprise and admiration from the listener by his precocious intelligence and clear logic. As his ideas matured with added years, he began to make practical applications, deeming it the duty of every good citizen to take an interest in the political affairs of this great nation, and mapping out for himself an active part in support of the great principles of the party in which he so firmly believed. The zest with which he entered into municipal affairs, and the able manner in which he handled the leading questions of the day, did not fail to attract considerable attention, and in 1877 he was elected a member of the city council, where he served with such marked ability that he was made president of that body in April, 1882. His remarks on accepting this honor teemed with high endeavor and purity of purpose, and gave evidence of his strict sense of duty to the public. He was also an active member of the board of city improvements, being the representative of the council in that body in 1880-1 and the citizen member in 1886. That he was influential in gaining for the city many advantages and promoting the general welfare to a marked extent, is best shown by citing some of the measures for which he stood with voice and vote during his term of service: The acceptance of Wade Park; granting a right of way to the New York Central & St. Louis Railway through the city; authorizing the purchase of the Fairmount street reservoir; the extension of the franchise of the Brooklyn street railroad in Scoville avenue to Woodland cemetery; securing for the people by this line the lowest rates of fare (for the mileage) of all heretofore enjoyed, as well as securing the paving of Scoville avenue from curb to curb by the railroad company without cost to the property owners; and the introduction of Medina block stone for paving, instead of the old cheap method.

In 1886 Mr. Morison was elected by a large majority to the state senate, and was re-elected to that body in 1888. While serving in this capacity he became a sponsor for several measures of much moment to Cleveland, among which was the bill giving to that city the federal plan of government. The Cleveland municipal reform bill was brought before the senate at the next session, and Mr. Morison, by an able address in support of the same, secured its unanimous passage. In April, 1891, he resigned his seat in the senate to accept the appointment made by Mayor Rose, of Cleveland, of director of charities and correction. He brought to this position efficient methods and new ideas of economy, administering the duties of the office in such a manner as to produce most beneficial results. When institutions of a public character

get on the down grade, it is only by great care and unceasing vigilance that the downward tendency is checked. Mr. Morison found some of the institutions placed under his charge were in a decidedly bad way. Not only were they incased in indebtedness, but the sanitary and other conditions were in a sad state. Under his *regime* new systems originated which not only resulted in great improvements but in many cases placed these institutions on a partially self-supporting basis. His efforts were appreciated by the public at large, and when, in April, 1893, he retired, it was with the full consciousness of having performed well every duty devolving upon him.

Mr. Morison has made many judicious real-estate investments and for the last few years has devoted his entire time to his personal interests. He has been for some years a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

Socially he is very companionable and enjoys a wide circle of friends. He is an active member of the Masonic Club, Oriental Commandery, K. T., Red Cross Lodge and Knights of Pythias.

J C. BURNETT, a druggist at Sabina, Clinton county, is a zealous advocate of Republican principles, who has labored earnestly for the party for a number of years. He is a well-known figure in convention halls and has frequently been a member of the county central and executive committees, serving almost continuously in one or the other of those positions since 1882. He is one of the active workers in his township and county, has often been a delegate to county, senatorial, congressional and state conventions and has been very active in organizing and managing local work. He does all for principle and not with the hope of securing official advancement, for, with the exception of his present position, he has never held public office. He is now a member of the Ohio fish and game commission, to which he was appointed by Governor Bushnell, May 17, 1897. He has been very active and influential in organizing local political clubs, was one of the founders of the McKinley Club, of Sabina, in 1889, was its president in 1890, and has ever been active in its work and upbuilding.

Mr. Burnett was born May 6, 1859, and is a son of Henry Burnett, an old-time Whig, who voted for Harrison and Clay, and became a stanch Republican, supporting Fremont in 1856, and for years has been a leading and influential citizen of Clinton county. At the time of the discovery of gold on the Pacific slope he joined the California argonauts and made two trips across the plains. The principal occupation which has engaged his attention in life, however, is farming,



David Morison

and he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until 1893, since which time he has lived retired, making his home with our subject. He often attended the district and state conventions in an early day and was active in local politics.

J. C. Burnett, who is one of the leading business men of Sabina, was born in Clinton county, obtained a good education, and when twenty years of age began teaching school, which profession he continuously followed until 1886. In 1882, in connection with his brother, T. M. Burnett, now of Wilmington, he established a drug store in Sabina. Four years later he abandoned the teacher's profession altogether and entered the drug store, of which he became sole owner in 1889, his brother establishing a store in Wilmington. He has a large and well-selected stock and enjoys a good trade. He is also the owner of a fine farm in the township, which adds not a little to his income. His business career has been crowned with success, resulting from his enterprising, progressive and honorable efforts.

AP. ASHWORTH, the present incumbent of the sheriff's office of Meigs county, has been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party from the time he first exercised the privilege of voting, has been a conspicuous factor in the congressional, judicial and district conventions, frequently acting as chairman of his committee in the latter, and at one time contributed political articles to the newspapers. He is an advocate of protective tariff, reciprocity and a gold standard, believing that the present financial system is a good one and that a change would be detrimental to the country's standing, and is strongly in favor of a strict immigration law that will permit only desirable foreigners to land on our shores. For thirteen years Mr. Ashworth held the office of justice of the peace, which he resigned in 1895 to assume the duties of sheriff. He was elected in 1895 by a majority the largest ever given to a Republican in the history of the county. Being a man of strong character, indomitable courage and thorough executive ability, he is eminently fitted for the position which he at present occupies.

Sheriff Ashworth was born on August 21, 1857, in Chester township, six miles from the city of Pomeroy, and spent his early days on the paternal homestead, attending the district schools until fourteen years old, when he started out for himself. He subsequently became an educator, attending school in the summer and teaching during the winter, following that vocation till about 1878. Having a predilection for the law, he began the study of that profession in 1878, which he continued up to 1895. In 1884 he embarked

in the hardware and machinery business in Pomeroy, which he conducted until 1893, when he returned to legal pursuits, to which he confined his attention up to the time he was elected to his present office. He perfected himself in his chosen calling by reading from 1893 to 1895 under the tuition of Mr. Hecox.

Sheriff Ashworth is conspicuous in all public affairs that have for their object the advancement and development of his community, and enjoys the respect and high regard of all who know him.

March 20, 1879, Mr. Ashworth was married to Miss Emma Shaeffer, a daughter of Dr. Shaeffer, of Rock Springs, and a Republican and ex-coroner of Meigs county, who has been actively associated with his party since 1879. The following five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ashworth: Elmer E. and Elsie V., twins, K. Mabel, Dayton V. and Otho A. In his social connections our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained to the thirty-second degree, thus becoming a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, is a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, in Syrian Temple, at Cincinnati, and holds a membership in Mineral Lodge, Pomeroy Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

George Ashworth, our subject's father, came to Meigs county in 1818 with his parents, and subsequently followed the occupation of a farmer. In politics he was a Whig, joining the Republican party upon its formation, and held the offices of township trustee and treasurer of Chester township. He married Miss Martha E. Watkins, of this county, and the following children were born to them: E. D., a farmer and dealer in stock, who lives on the old homestead in Meigs county, is an active Republican, and is on the board of township trustees; A. P., our subject; Mary G., the wife of John Geyer, of this city; Amanda, who married A. E. Hecox, of Marion county, Ohio; and Maggie, the wife of J. A. Eisletein, of Chester township. Mr. Ashworth died February 19, 1879. He was a son of David Ashworth, who located in Chester township and took a leading part in all public matters. He was a prominent farmer and stock-raiser in this section of the state, a Whig in his political affiliations and in all probability a soldier in the war of 1812.

GEORGE PELTON JONES.—Among the young and prominent leaders of the Republican party none have done more to further its success in a Democratic county and none have given the organization more practical assistance in a moral and financial way than George Pelton Jones, the cashier of the First National Bank of Findlay, Ohio.

A native of this city, he was born on the 13th of May, 1866, the son of Elijah Pelton Jones and Nellie Jones, *nee* Johnson. Of Scotch-Irish lineage, our subject has inherited the sterling characteristics of this dual strain, showing in his make-up the alertness, quick appreciation and generosity of the last element and the pragmatic ability, perseverance, industry and sturdy integrity of the first. Receiving his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Findlay, he supplemented this by courses of study in two of the excellent colleges of New England. Returning home from college he entered the First National Bank in the capacity of messenger. His father, a man of keen business sagacity, realized the value of a practical education for a young man starting on his career, and also had appreciation of the fact that advancement should come as the result of personal endeavor and individual merit. Thus our subject began at the bottom of the ladder, and the experience and discipline gained in the various transitions which marked his rise to consecutive positions of greater responsibility proved the most effective business training that could be afforded, and had much to do with making him the capable and successful business man that he is. Accordingly we find that when the boy assumed his position in the bank there devolved upon him all such duties as usually fall to the lot of the messenger and janitor in such an institution. His period of probation was not of long duration, however, for soon he proved his ability to hold more responsible and exacting positions, and as he proved his capability his father manifested his appreciation of the young man's efforts by advancing him by successive stages, until he became the incumbent as assistant cashier of the financial concern into which he had entered in a most lowly capacity, holding this office at the time of the death of his honored father. The many valuable principles and characteristics possessed by the father were inculcated in the son, who has shown wonderful aptitude as a pupil. He is now looked upon as the equal of his father as a financier, and this tribute he holds as all sufficient compliment in the line. He has the respect of all who know him, by reason of his honor, integrity, business acumen and knowledge of finance. The bank of whose executive corps Mr. Jones now stands at the head has had a steady and continuous growth, and has established a reputation as being one of the sound and ever reliable financial institutions of the Buckeye state. From an original paid-up capital stock of fifty thousand dollars there has been an increase to one hundred and fifty thousand, while the surplus aggregates more than twenty thousand. The deposits of the institution are more than four hundred and twenty-

five thousand dollars, and in this connection it is worthy of note that depositors have invariably been paid on demand.

Upon the death of his father, E. P. Jones, who had long been the president of the First National Bank, our subject, as representing a large amount of the capital stock and as having much personal influence, insisted that he should be succeeded in the presidency by Charles E. Niles, who had been associated with the father since the year 1863. In addition to his banking business George P. Jones was one of the organizers of the Northern Electric Company, of Norwalk, Ohio, of which he is president. This important enterprise had its inception in 1895, and its affairs have been very successfully conducted.

As has been stated, the subject of this review is a stalwart Republican, as was his father before him, but while he has ever been ready to contribute in influence and tangible assistance to the success of the party cause, he has been entirely free from office-seeking proclivities,—in fact has been strongly averse to being considered at all in this connection. He was, however, urged to serve in the city council of Findlay, and was elected to the office implied in 1892, with the largest majority ever voted in his ward and re-elected in 1894, by a still larger vote; but the death of his father, in the latter year, caused him to resign his seat, as he realized that his financial and other business interests now placed inexorable demands upon his undivided time and attention. He has since refused to become a candidate for public office of any character. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic order.

September 16, 1891, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Cora Elizabeth Carr, of Belmont county, Ohio, and they are the parents of a little daughter, Gertrude Ward Jones. The family home is the center of a refined hospitality, and Mr. and Mrs. Jones have drawn about them a warm circle of friends.

CHARLES F. EMINGER, of Miamisburg, is one of the prominent representatives of Republicanism in southwestern Ohio. While the disposition to do honor to those who have served well their race or their nation is prevalent among all enlightened people and is of great value everywhere and under all forms of government, it is particularly appropriate to be fostered in this country, where no man is born to public office or public honor, or comes to either by inheritance, but where all men are equal before the law, where the race for distinction is over the road of public usefulness and is open to every one who chooses to enter however humble and obscure he may be, and where the



Charles F. Eminger

adventitious circumstances of family or wealth count, in the vast majority of cases, for but little or nothing. According to the true doctrine of a republic they should never count for anything at all. Under our system, whose every existence depends upon the virtues of the people themselves, who are not only the source of all political power, but on whom depends the very existence of our free institutions, those who have distinguished themselves in the public service, whether in statesmanship, in arms or in laboring for the advancement of a cause or principle, should not fail of recognition. Such a history incites others to follow the example and inspires them to similar effort. Among the Republican workers in southwestern Ohio are many men whose years far outnumber Mr. Eminger, but it would be difficult to find one who is more active and faithful in advocacy of the cause than he.

He cast his first presidential vote for Benjamin Harrison, but long before that, when only seventeen years of age, he began taking an active part in politics and has since been a worker for the party. He has informed himself thoroughly on the question of national concern and is therefore able to advance intelligent and logical reasons for his beliefs. He has labored earnestly to rescue the county from the Democratic party, and in 1890 was a member of the Republican county central committee.

Mr. Eminger is a native of Miamisburg, born on the 16th of July, 1865, his parents being Augustus J. and Maria (Hall) Eminger, long residents of Montgomery county, and highly respected people. To the public schools of his native town our subject is indebted for the educational privileges he enjoyed, his course being completed by his graduation at the high schools in 1883. In 1885 he engaged in the grocery business as a member of the firm of Forbes & Eminger, continuing in that line for a year, since which time he has been engaged in the flour-milling business in connection with his father-in-law, Uriah Engleman, who has been connected with this industry in Miamisburg since 1870. Mr. Eminger attends to the business interests of the firm, and as a man of affairs commands the respect of the entire business representation in southwestern Ohio. He is also a member of the firm of Allen & Eminger, wholesale flour and commission merchants, of Dayton, Ohio. He has great energy, unfaltering industry and resolute purpose, and his sound judgment and honorable dealing have brought to him a success that is most creditable and satisfactory.

In 1886 was celebrated the marriage which united the destinies of Mr. Eminger and Miss Edna Engleman, and they have a little daughter, Ethel. Mr. Eminger is a very prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the Knight Templar degree

of the York rite and the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. He is a popular citizen of Miamisburg, a leader in political and business circles, and the circle of his friends is extensive.

GILBERT HOLLAND STEWART.—As a lawyer of wide experience and commanding position in his profession, and as a citizen of highest personal character, it is but consonant that specific recognition be accorded Judge Stewart in this connection,—not less on this score than on that of his unostentatious but effective service in the interests of the Republican party, of which he is a stalwart adherent. By the members of his profession he is held in the highest respect by reason of the thoroughness of his legal learning. He displays as complete a familiarity with fundamental principles as with precedents, and as a profound jurist has gained distinctive prestige in the exercise of important judicial functions. A thorough student from his youth, Judge Stewart has ever been a man of scholarly habits, who constantly exemplifies Bacon's maxim as to the right results of reading.

Gilbert Holland Stewart is a native of the classical old city of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born on the 15th of March, 1847, the son of Alonzo and Isabel (Ireland) Stewart, representatives of prominent families of Maine, where they were born and whence removed to Boston, shortly before the birth of their son, our subject. Before he had attained the age of five years his parents removed to East Cambridge, Massachusetts, the third ward of the city of Cambridge, in whose excellent public schools he laid the foundation for his broad and singularly exact education. He became a student in the Cambridge high school in the year 1860, the principal of the same having been Lyman R. Williston. The year 1864 witnessed his graduation in the high school, whose principal at that time was the able educator, William J. Rolfe. He matriculated as a student in Harvard College soon after leaving the high school, becoming a member of the class of 1868. He continued his literary studies until the middle of his junior year, when he severed his connection with the college, and entered the Harvard Law School, where he began his technical study, simultaneously gaining valuable practical experience as a student in the office and under the preceptorage of Lorenzo Merritt, of East Cambridge, one of the leading members of the local bar. Mr. Stewart continued his studies under these conditions from the

spring of 1867 until July 19th of the same year, when he came to Galion, Ohio, where he continued his reading of the law in the office of H. C. Carhart, with whom he remained until May 5, 1869, when he was admitted to the bar of the state, upon examination before the committee, consisting of Hon. George K. Nash, Colonel J. T. Holmes and Morton S. Brasee, appointed by the district court of Franklin county, the motion for the appointment of said committee having been made by Hon. Chauncey N. Olds.

Thus fortified for the practical work of his chosen profession Mr. Stewart entered the active practice of law in Galion, where he remained until 1873, in April of which year he came to Columbus, which has ever since been the field of his able and successful endeavors. Prior to his removal he had gained distinctive recognition as a thorough and painstaking lawyer, and unswervingly loyal to the interests of his clients. In the capital city he associated himself with R. P. Woodruff, and this professional alliance continued during a period of six years, after which it was dissolved by mutual consent. Our subject's practice continued to grow until it was limited only by his ability and willingness to undertake new cases. A marked characteristic of his every appearance in court was the thoroughness with which his cases were prepared. Although possessing quick perceptive faculties and working with facility and ease, he studied every case closely and carefully, not grudging the most prodigious labor, so that he might be master of every detail; and he always went into court fully armed for the contest. In 1884, at the first election of judges of the circuit court, as the candidate of the Republican party he was elected one of the judges for the second circuit, for the term of four years. His service was one of such signal ability and fidelity to the exacting trust, that in 1888 he was elected as his own successor, for the term of six years. His learning, his ability and his integrity were destined to secure to Judge Stewart still more distinguished recognition, for at the annual meeting of the circuit judges of the state, in 1892, he was elected chief justice of the circuit court of Ohio for the year 1893, and at the next annual meeting was re-elected. Prior to the expiration of his second term he declined a renomination, and when he had completed his service, February 8, 1895, he resumed the private practice of his profession in Columbus, his prestige established and his retention by a representative clientage assured. The position which Judge Stewart occupies as a member of the Ohio bar may be readily apprehended from the foregoing brief record of his career, and a recapitulation is entirely unnecessary.

In the year 1888, at the request of his classmates,

the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him by his *alma mater*, Harvard College. The Judge has maintained a genuine interest in all that tends toward the higher advancement of the community in which he lives, and his public spirit has been manifest at all times. He served as a member of the board of education of Columbus from 1880 to 1882, both inclusive; and in the spring of 1884 he was elected a member of the city council, resigning this position upon his election to the circuit bench, in the fall of the same year. In February, 1882, the Judge was elected lecturer on medical jurisprudence in Starling Medical College, in Columbus, and in March, 1884, was chosen to the full professorship in this department of the college, retaining this chair at the present time.

At Worthington, Ohio, on the 22d of June, 1875, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Stewart to Miss Clara Landon Ogden, daughter of the well-known educator, Professor John Ogden. Their attractive home is located at Columbus, Ohio.

JOHN I. WOOD.—The successful politician must be a man equipped with qualities of mind and character that differ materially from those who follow a business of professional career. His life is necessarily one of success and failure, of lights and shadows, and he must reconcile himself to accept defeat with the same equanimity that he does the favorable termination of his highest ambitions. Often the object of petty spite, the recipient of the slings and arrows of an embittered foe, he must cultivate patience and forbearance and be possessed of an evenly balanced temperament. John I. Wood is a man who has figured prominently in the political field of Hardin county and his district.

Mr. Wood has been actively identified with the Republican party ever since his youth, and when only nineteen years old, in the campaign of 1888, he made several speeches in the interest of Republicanism, the principles of which he has been strongly advocating down to the present time, which finds him still an earnest worker in the ranks. In 1892 he was a member of the county executive committee, and in the same year was a candidate for the office of county recorder, but was defeated in the convention by the narrow margin of three votes. In 1895 he again tried for the same office and received a majority in the county over his opponent of six hundred and fifty-six votes. He was a delegate to the state convention that nominated William McKinley for governor of Ohio in 1891, and during the year 1896 acted as secretary of the county executive committee. Mr. Wood has acquired considerable reputation as a "stump" speaker and or-

ganizer, and is a staunch supporter of the principles of reciprocity, a protective tariff, sound money, and the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in letter and spirit.

Mr. Wood comes honestly by his political proclivities, as both his father and grandfather were loyal members of the Republican party, the former, Joseph E. Wood, who is at present living in Cessna township, Hardin county, being one of the active local politicians of that section of the state. Following, as he does, the vocation of a farmer, he is a firm believer in a protective tariff, and from the first inception of the Republican party he has always done all in his power to uphold the doctrines as set forth in its platform. He is a native of Union county, where his birth took place April 1, 1831. His father, Michael S. Wood, came to Ohio about the year 1830 and was an energetic Republican of Union county. He was originally a strong Whig and later joined the party into which that organization was merged. His demise occurred about 1883. Mrs. Wood, the mother of this subject, was a daughter of David Boyer, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and an old-line Whig. His two sons, David and Harrison, both performed honorable service in the war of the Rebellion.

The subject of this review is one of five sons, the others being: Charles W., a farmer; Joseph R., now deceased; William F. and Howard W. All of the survivors are workers in the ranks of the Republican party. In his youth Mr. Wood attended the country school, the public schools of Marysville, a normal school at Middlepoint and the Ohio Normal University, of Ada. Subsequently he became a teacher, and at length entered the hardware and buggy business as a salesman, but never entirely gave up the training of the young idea, in which he continued at intervals until he was elected to his present office in 1895, being at that time but twenty-six years old, and probably the youngest recorder in Ohio.

SYLVESTER S. BURROWS, M. D.—The patriotic spirit that burned in the breasts of our forefathers is still existent in the hearts of their descendants, but the fires, though still smoldering, remain un replenished by the elements of war or the evils of internal conflict, the intellectual forces of the country finding an adequate and more humanitarian substitute in the political issues of the day. The existing condition of a nation's affairs is a direct result of its politics; consequently, to attain the highest standard of citizenship, a man must not only become affiliated with a party, but it is necessary that he should evince an active and individual interest in its welfare as being sponsor for the prosperity and prog-

ress of the government. Dr. Burrows has been identified, in a more or less degree, with the Republican party since its first inception, having previous to that been an old-line Whig. In 1876 he was nominated and elected state senator from the district comprising the counties of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga, and served two terms. He was appointed a member of several important committees and worked faithfully in the interest of his state and constituents. In 1892 the Doctor was appointed superintendent of the Ohio asylum for the education of the blind, fulfilling the duties of that position in an eminently efficient and satisfactory manner for four years, when a change in the administration caused his retirement. Judge J. B. Burrows, circuit judge and a prominent lawyer of Painesville, is a brother of our subject, as is also Hon. Julius C. Burrows, United States senator from Michigan.

Dr. Burrows was born in the township of Busti, Chautauqua county, New York, on November 11, 1826, and is the son of William and Maria (Smith) Burrows, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts, their ancestors emigrating to this country from England. The Doctor's youth was passed in his home township, and in North East, Pennsylvania, where he received an excellent common-school education, later pursuing his studies at Westfield Academy, New York. Upon removing to Ashtabula county, Ohio, our subject supplemented the knowledge already in his possession by a course of instruction at Kingsville Academy, already having begun to read medicine under the instructions of Dr. Hall, of North East, Pennsylvania, prior to emigrating to Ohio. He subsequently entered the medical department of the state University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, at which he was graduated in 1854. Returning to Ohio he located at Geneva and engaged in the practice of his profession until the beginning of the Civil war, when, in October, 1861, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and for the following eighteen months was on duty in various parts of West Virginia. At the end of that period the Doctor resigned his commission as assistant surgeon and accepted a position as contact surgeon at Camp Dennison, where he remained one year, and was then commissioned surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Regiment, with which he served until the close of the war, when he was mustered out with his regiment. Returning to Geneva he resumed the practice of medicine in this city, devoting his entire time and attention to the calling he has made his life work. With the exception of the two terms in the senate and four years at the Ohio Blind Asylum, and nearly four years in army life, Dr. Burrows has for forty-three years been an honored and

respected citizen and physician of Geneva, where his friends are many and where he has built up a large and remunerative practice.

The Doctor's marriage was celebrated February 2, 1854, when he was united to Miss Julia A. Gillette, of Geneva. Four children were born to them, of whom, Hermione H. became the wife of S. K. Boston, a prominent business man of Cleveland; Amy C. resides with her parents; and two boys, Georgie R. and Harry S., are deceased.

In his social connections the Doctor is affiliated with Geneva Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Lodge No. 294, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Bower's Post, Grand Army of the Republic.

HON. WILLIAM RUEHRWEIN, of Cincinnati, stands as one of the leading business men of this city, and is a prominent figure in political circles. His career illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that are open to men who possess sterling business qualifications. It proves that neither wealth nor social position, nor the assistance of influential friends at the outset of his career, is necessary to place him on the road to success. It also proves that ambitious perseverance, steadfast purpose and indefatigable industry, combined with sound business principles, will be rewarded, and that true success follows individual efforts only.

Mr. Ruehrwein is a native of the fatherland, born on the 21st of February, 1840, but during his infancy he was brought by his parents to America, the family taking up their residence in Cincinnati, Ohio, where his boyhood days were passed. When he had reached the age that entitles the American youth to admission into the public schools he began his education, and pursued his studies until fourteen years of age, and made his way onward from a point where neither wealth nor influence was enlisted in behalf of the lad up to the maximum of success that results from an unalterable purpose, unceasing perseverance, and unrelenting integrity and fidelity to duty. His initiation into business life was as an apprentice in a machine shop, and he rapidly mastered every detail of the business, steadily working his way upward until he had become an expert in that line. His thorough understanding of the requirements of that industry and his ability to manage the department secured his advancement to the position of foreman, and the perfect confidence in which he was held by his employers, and the esteem which they entertained for him is shown by the fact that he has remained continuously in the employ of one firm for a period of more than thirty years. His record is one of fidelity, honorable effort and close ap-

plication, attended by the result which always accompanies such elements,—success.

He has always taken more than a passing interest in public affairs, has been prominent in labor circles and has studied closely the relation between capital and labor and the questions which arise therefrom. He looks with broad vision over the field of human affairs, and is deeply interested in the plans and theories for the general betterment of all classes. He has been called to office on several different occasions, and aided in the administration of the public affairs of Cincinnati. He served as a member of the board of education and the union board of high schools for several terms. In 1893, on the Republican ticket, he was elected to represent Hamilton county in the seventy-first general assembly of Ohio, where he served with such satisfaction to his constituents and such fidelity to the public welfare that he was elected to the seventy-second legislature in 1895. To the questions brought up for legislative enactment he gave his earnest consideration, and brought the force of a sound judgment to pass upon them. He continued a member of the house until the 31st of March, 1896, when he resigned to accept the office of commissioner of labor statistics for Ohio, to which position he was appointed by Governor Bushnell without knowledge or solicitation upon his part. This position he is pre-eminently qualified to fill with credit to himself and to the interest of the state, as well as those in whose behalf the department was specially created.

In 1860 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ruehrwein and Miss Sarah Stegner, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Eight children have been born of this union. In his social relations, Mr. Ruehrwein is a Knight Templar Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Honor, and in the Protestant Reformed church he holds his religious membership.

EDWARD A. HERSHEY is classed with the representative Republicans of Summit county, Ohio. He has been a Republican ever since he attained his majority, in 1877, has for years been active in the councils of his party and has done much to promote its interests. For seven years he has been a member of the Republican executive committee of Summit county, five years served as its treasurer, and April 6, 1896, was the nominee of his party for the office of clerk of Summit county, being elected November 3, 1896, and assuming the duties of the office August 2, 1897.

Mr. Hershey is a native of Ohio. He was born in Chippewa township, Wayne county, Ohio, February 6, 1856, son of Benjamin and Susan (Wellhouse)

Hershey; was reared to the occupation of farming and stock-raising, and was educated in the public schools and the Smithville Academy. He succeeded his father in the well-known live-stock firm of Hershey & Mills, retaining his interest therein for nine years. March 7, 1886, he removed to Akron and became associated with T. W. McCue in the coal business, under the firm name of T. W. McCue & Company, and two years later, in June, 1888, having severed his connection with that company, became general manager of the Superior Coal Company, a position he held two years. In February, 1891, he engaged with the Loomis Coal Company, and remained with it until he was elected city clerk of Akron, April 19, 1892, which responsible position he occupied till May 1, 1896.

November 22, 1876, was consummated Mr. Hershey's marriage to Miss Josie L. Boone, of Sugar Tree township, Wayne county, Ohio; and their union has been blessed in the birth of three children, namely: Blanche, born March 23, 1879; Ella, July 9, 1881; and Roxie, October 17, 1884.

WILLARD B. CROFT, a well-known medical practitioner of Medina, Ohio, who has won distinction in his profession in this section of the state, was born in Brookfield, Madison county, New York, on the 22d of March, 1854. His parents were William and Sarah Kinsman Croft, the former a native of England and the latter of the Empire state. The maternal grandmother, Sarah Kinsman, was a distant relative of Napoleon Bonaparte, and the paternal grandfather, William Croft, belonged to an old English family and was reared on one of the old estates in his native land.

Dr. Croft spent his youth in the county of his birth and supplemented his common-school training by a course in Winfield Academy, of Herkimer county, New York, after which he successfully engaged in teaching for several terms. He then became a student of medicine in the office of Dr. L. B. Bartlett, of Ashtabula, under whose direction he continued his reading until 1878, when he matriculated in the Cleveland Homeopathic College, where he was graduated in 1881. He began practice in Ashtabula, Ohio, where he remained for a year, and in 1882 came to Medina. He has since been connected with the profession in this city and has conducted a lucrative practice up to the present. His thorough preparation, close application, unflagging energy and love of his profession have made him very successful, and he not only has the support of the public, but is also granted a foremost place by the profession. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, the Ohio State

Medical Association, the Northeastern Ohio Medical Association, and a director of the Huron Street Hospital, of Cleveland, Ohio; also censor of the Cleveland Medical College. The interchange of ideas looking to the improvement of the profession which is secured through connection with these various organizations and his private research in the realms of medical knowledge have made Dr. Croft one of the most advanced and best-informed physicians in this section of the state. He is now surgeon for the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company, and is especially proficient in both the medical and surgical branches of his profession.

In 1886 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Croft and Miss Edith Blackford, of Medina, Ohio, daughter of T. P. Blackford. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is a Royal Arch Mason, holding membership with both the blue lodge and chapter of Medina. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and his political affiliation does not result from a mere cursory view over the political field, but is the result of close and careful study of the issues involving the weal or woe of the republic. He delights in the success of his chosen party and firmly upholds its principles.

C. Q. HILDEBRANT, of Wilmington, is the present clerk of the courts of Clinton county, having first been elected to that office in the fall of 1890, assuming his duties on the 9th of February, 1891. In that campaign he defeated Edwin Shockley, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of seven hundred, and in 1896 he was re-elected by a majority of seventeen hundred and thirty-six votes. Mr. Hildebrant dates his active interest in the Republican party from the time he was first entitled to vote, since which time he has been one of its earnest supporters in Clinton county. In 1888-9 he was a member of the county committee, was chairman of the county executive committee in 1893, and he has been connected with the party organization ever since the Harrison campaign. Since 1889 he has frequently been in the state, district and county conventions, being particularly active in the latter, where he has given valuable assistance in making up the slate, besides which he devotes his time in organizing local campaigns and in getting out the voters.

Mr. Hildebrant is a son of Jefferson and Margaret (Quinn) Hildebrant, and was born in Clinton county on the 17th of October, 1864. The major part of his youth was passed in Wilmington, where his elementary literary education was received in the city public and high schools and the Wilmington

College, supplementing the same by a course at the Ohio State University at Columbus. In 1882 he began his business career by becoming associated with his father in the latter's book store, and shortly afterward commenced to evince a strong interest in politics. He is an advocate of a high tariff, a gold standard and all the principles and policies of the Republican party, but is not a believer in a civil-service reform.

In referring to the social side of Mr. Hildebrant's life we may state that he is a member of the Tom Corwin Club and is one of its executive committee; is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic fraternity, holding the office of eminent commander of Wilmington Commandery, and he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine in Syrian Temple, Cincinnati.

The marriage of Mr. Hildebrant was solemnized in 1886, when he was united to Miss Adda Hains, daughter of A. H. Hains, the ex-auditor of Clinton county, who filled that office for a period of eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Hildebrant are the parents of two daughters.

Jefferson Hildebrant is one of the best known citizens in this section of the state, and for many years owned a book-store in Wilmington, where the subject of this review attained his first business experience. Mr. Hildebrant was born in Clinton county, in 1831, where he was reared and educated. Later he became active as a Whig and Free-Soiler, joining the Republican party upon its organization in 1856, and at an early day he attended the state and district conventions and was often a member of the county committee. He served for several years as surveyor of Clinton county. He retired from active political life and dropped his mantle of energy upon the shoulders of his son when the latter became of age.

Hon. David P. Quinn, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a member of the Ohio state legislature from Clinton county, and an early old-line Whig and one of the first to join the Republican party. By occupation he was a merchant and a farmer, and one of the leading men in the county.

HENRY J. WOODWORTH, treasurer of Hocking county, was elected to this office in the autumn of 1894, by a majority of one hundred and ninety, over John Notestone, the strongest Democrat in the county, and took possession of the office in September, 1895, the regular term being two years. He is the second Republican treasurer that has been elected in the county. Ever since he came to the county he has taken an active interest in public af-

fairs, and during the campaigns of 1894-5-6 he has delivered political speeches in Hocking county, doing himself great credit in the manner in which he presented the important points at issue. In 1895 he was a member of the executive committee, and in 1896 he was a delegate to the state convention. He has also been a delegate to the senatorial and judicial conventions. In 1897 he was chairman of the Republican executive committee. He has done a great deal of efficient work, especially as a speaker and organizer. He is a thorough Republican, earnestly advocating protective tariff, reciprocity, sound money, etc.

Mr. Woodworth was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, May 17, 1863. His father, who died in 1876, was also a Republican, an abolitionist in the days of slavery, and active in public affairs, sometimes speaking in public in defense of his principles. He was one of the leading men in northwest Ohio. Henry J. and two older brothers—Garrett S., of Ashtabula, and W. A., of Nelsonville, Athens county—are both also strong Republicans and active in politics. Mr. Woodworth came to Hocking county in 1887, locating with the Morris Coal Company at Job's, this county, and was employed by them as clerk until he was elected to the office above named. He was educated at the state university at Columbus, graduating there in 1887.

He is a member of Snow Fork Lodge, No. 312, Knights of Pythias, at Murray City, Hocking county. He is not married.

THEODORE L. STRIMPLE, prosecuting attorney and a conspicuous member of the Cleveland bar, is one of the prominent young men of the city and a leading Republican of Cuyahoga county. He was born on a farm near Mansfield, Ohio, April 25, 1859, the son of John and Elizabeth (Viers) Strimple, who were of German and French extraction. Theodore received his early education in the common schools of Richland county and later attended the Baldwin University at Berea, at which he graduated in 1884 with the degree of Ph. B.

Determining to adopt the profession of law he entered the offices of Messrs. Chandler & Wilcox, attorneys in Cleveland, and for the next two years devoted himself to the intricacies of Coke and Blackstone. June 1, 1886, he was admitted to the bar, but before engaging in practice he became associated with Frank M. Chandler in the publication of a law journal called the Court Record. This lasted but a short time, however, when Mr. Strimple formed a partnership with Frank N. Wilcox and began an active law practice, which continued with good results until January, 1891, when Mr. Strimple was appointed assistant prosecut-

ing attorney. This office he held until October 28, 1895, when he was appointed prosecuting attorney to fill out the unexpired time of Judge Neff. In the discharge of the duties of this office Mr. Strimple has ever been conscientious, energetic and able, and in the maintenance of the same has received the commendation of both bench and bar.

September 1, 1889, Mr. Strimple was appointed county school examiner, which office he held for two years with considerable credit to himself and satisfaction to the county.

In politics Mr. Strimple is an ardent worker in the Republican party, and although young in years has been very active for the cause, and is favorably known among the leaders of the party throughout the Buckeye state. He is a conspicuous member of the Tippecanoe Club and of the Thirty-second Ward Foraker Club. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and Knights of Pythias.

In June, 1893, Mr. Strimple was married to Miss Allie Wright, a charming and talented young lady, of Cleveland. Two children have been born to them—Pauline Marie and Theodore L., Jr.

P W. TUTTLE is a pronounced Republican of the energetic type, a hard worker in local, county and state issues, and a faithful supporter of the candidates chosen to represent his party. In acknowledging the prosperity of this organization the fact must not be lost sight of that much of its success is due to the laborer in the field, the man who goes forth to fight its battles without a thought of or wish for any reward for his efforts, but whose mite thus contributed has oftentimes turned the tide of conflict and attained a victory where signal defeat at one time seemed the only possible result. Ever since reaching his majority Mr. Tuttle has closely followed the fortunes of the party of his choice, never faltering in his allegiance to its cause, manfully standing by his colors even in the darkest hour when defeat plunged the country temporarily into the keeping of the opposing power. A native of Ohio, where he was born, in Geneva, Ashtabula county, on June 22, 1834, he has taken a more than ordinary interest in the state's political welfare, and strongly advocates the principles of that party which he judges to be the most conducive to the country's progress and happiness.

Mr. Tuttle was reared to the life of a farmer's boy, working upon the homestead during the summer months and attending the district schools in the winter, subsequently finishing his education in a select school at Geneva, upon leaving which he entered into his business career and was variously employed up to his

twentieth year, then engaged in the lumber business in Wisconsin pineries and steamboating on the Mississippi river. Next he was in the hardware business, at the same time handling agricultural implements in Geneva, continuing in that vocation until 1863. At that time he disposed of his interests and embarked in the produce trade, aside from which he became associated with Captain R. R. Graves and Daniel E. Bailey, of Toledo, and built one of the largest lake vessels on the lakes, and was the larger owner of the *William Young*, a freight boat, until 1872, when he, in conjunction with other prominent citizens of Geneva, organized the First National Bank, of which Mr. Tuttle was afterward made president, a position he held until 1885. In 1884 he was elected president of the Geneva Tool Company, and has since continued to act in that capacity with more than ordinary ability. Mr. Tuttle's connection with this concern dates back to 1872, when a stock company was formed under the laws of the state, and the following officers appointed: Charles Tinker, president; O. B. Clark, secretary; and J. L. Morgan, treasurer. The concern now manufactures all kinds of hand farming tools and agricultural implements, its plant consisting of a large brick structure, supplied with all the latest and highly improved machinery, necessitating the employment of from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty-five men. Its products are shipped to all parts of the United States and exported to England, Australia, South Africa, Germany and other countries. The works were first established in 1845 by N. S. Caswell and Charles Tinker. In 1892 Mr. Tuttle assisted in the organization of the Geneva Savings Bank Company and has since been one of its directors. He is largely interested in real estate, his handsome brick residence being one of the landmarks of the city, besides which he is owner of the Tuttle House, the principal hotel of Geneva, a commodious, well-appointed hostelry where the best of accommodations may always be obtained at reasonable rates. The Aqua Vita mineral spring in connection with the hotel has great merit. Other valuable property in and around Geneva is owned by Mr. Tuttle. He has built thirty-two dwelling houses, at a cost of from five hundred dollars each to twelve thousand dollars, and two factories in Geneva.

The marriage of our subject to Miss Polly Frisbie, of Geneva, and a daughter of Peter Frisbie, was consummated in 1858, and the following three children have been the issue: Fred W. first embarked in the hardware business at Great Falls, Montana, and then in banking and the grain trade at Grand Forks, North Dakota; May I. and Mattie W., both residing at home. In his social relations Mr. Tuttle is affiliated with the

Masonic fraternity, his membership being in the following bodies: Geneva Lodge, No. 29, Geneva Chapter, and Eagle Commandery, No. 29, K. T., at Painesville. He has been a liberal contributor to the building of churches and maintaining them, also in aiding the poor and educating orphans, etc.

William Tuttle, the father of the foregoing, was a native of New Hampshire, and married Miss Letta M. Montgomery, of Connecticut, where she was born, educated and married. Shortly after the latter event they moved to Geneva, Ashtabula county, Ohio, locating on a farm, where they carried on dairying and became the possessors of a comfortable competency. Mr. Tuttle was colonel of the first cavalry company formed here, and when it was inspected he had the honor of receiving the prize for the best equipped and drilled company in the county. His wife presented every member of the Geneva Light Artillery Battery with a bible, when the company was formed in line nearly in front of her dwelling by Captain D. Kenney, to leave for the late war of 1861.

HIRAM POWERS CROUSE. —While the disposition to do honor to those who have served well their race or their nation is prevalent among all enlightened peoples and is of great value everywhere and under all forms of government, it is particularly appropriate to, and to be fostered in, this country, where no man is born to public office or to public honor, or comes to either by inheritance, but where all men are equal before the law, where the race for distinction is over the road of public usefulness and is open to every one who chooses to enter, however humble or obscure he may be, and where the adventitious circumstances of family and wealth count, in the vast majority of cases, for but little or nothing. According to the true democratic doctrine they should never count for anything at all. The safety of the republic depends not so much upon methods and measures as upon that manhood from whose deep sources all that is precious and permanent in life must at last proceed. He whose name initiates this paragraph has been distinctively the architect of his own fortunes. has been true in every relation of life, faithful to every trust, and stands as a symmetrical type of that true American manhood which our nation delights to honor. His services to the cause of the Republican party have been such as to greatly advance its interests, and he is prominent among the wheel-horses of the party in Ohio, though it has never been his desire to seek the honors and emoluments of political office.

A native son of the Buckeye state, Hiram P.

Crouse was born July 29, 1862, in Plain township, Wayne county, Ohio, being the son of Rev. E. B. and Elvina (Shock) Crouse, both representative of sturdy German lineage. The father was a man of inflexible integrity, gentle demeanor, strong intelligence and supreme Christian piety, having been an active worker as a clergyman of the Evangelical church. He was in humble circumstances, but he gave to his son every possible encouragement in the way of securing an education and fitting him for the practical duties of life. Our subject received his preliminary educational discipline in the common schools, after which he entered the academy at Fostoria, Ohio, where he completed the prescribed course, graduating at the head of his class, in 1883. He also took certain post-graduate collegiate courses, but was unable to complete these, on account of adverse circumstances.

Prior to leaving the academy Mr. Crouse had been city editor of the Weekly Republican, at Findlay, and by earnest application and unremitting labor, —implying close attention to both his studies and his editorial duties,—he earned sufficient money to meet the expenses of his own education. Thus early was manifest the ambition and the resourcefulness of the young man, who has since been equally successful in his efforts to prove himself a useful public-spirited citizen. In 1886 Mr. Crouse became city editor of the Daily Republican in Findlay, and upon the death of the proprietor, Mr. E. G. DeWolfe, he assumed entire editorial charge of the paper, in which capacity he has ever since labored earnestly and to goodly ends. He is now one of the principal owners of this valuable newspaper property, being associated with Mr. H. A. Eoff, under corporate organization. In the connection a finely equipped job-printing and binding establishment is operated, the plant being one of the best in this section of the state. The capital stock of the company is twenty-five thousand dollars, but this could not be purchased for double its face valuation. Under the careful and discriminating management of Mr. Crouse the paper has grown in popular favor and the success of the enterprise been wonderfully advanced, the journal wielding a marked influence in Republican circles and doing much to mould the public sentiment in the province of its circulation. The circulation of the daily has been increased from fifteen hundred copies to fully twice that number, and that of the weekly edition from less than one thousand to nearly three times that number.

Mr. Crouse has maintained a deep and intelligent interest in political matters, and in 1888, at the age of twenty-six years, he was chosen chairman of the Republican central committee of Hancock county. The results of his executive and administrative abilities

were notable in this capacity, for he so directed the work of the campaign as to swing the county into line for the Republican party,—this being the first instance of the sort in the history of the county. In 1891 he became a member of the state central committee, and also served in 1895. In the present year, 1896, he is not only a member of the committee, but the value of his services in behalf of the party has gained him distinctive and honorable recognition, in that he has been chosen to the responsible position of chairman of the Republican state central committee.

The subject of this review is neither an office-holder nor an office-seeker,—a circumstance all the more indicative of his unselfish interest in the work of that party whose principles and policies he advocates, believing them to represent the medium through which the welfare and prosperity of the nation will be most effectually conserved and protected. In 1894 Governor McKinley appointed Mr. Crouse a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Blind, this being accorded him without personal solicitation or that of his friends, and at a time when he was strongly urging the appointment of some one else.

Mr. Crouse is a distinctively progressive and public-spirited citizen, always actively arrayed in support of public enterprises. He is possessed of great shrewdness and sagacity and extraordinary tact, is an incisive and vigorous writer and one whose utterances carry great weight and influence. He is a man of stanch integrity and honesty of purpose, and despises all unworthy or questionable methods to secure success in any undertaking or for any purpose. Not even the tongue of calumny could offer a word to the contrary, nor could the malevolence of detraction, in the bitterness of party spirit, presume to assail his private reputation. In his fraternal relations Mr. Crouse is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is also a member of and an active worker in the State Editorial Association. In addition to the conspicuous enterprises with which he is concerned, our subject is in close touch with agricultural interests, giving personal direction to the cultivation of two farms in the county.

In 1885 Mr. Crouse assumed domestic responsibilities, being then united in marriage to Miss Sadie E. Shumaker, of Mount Cory, Ohio. They are the parents of two children,—Grace and McKinley.

C J. MOULTON, of Lucasville, is one of the leading business men of Scioto county, and one of the prominent Republicans of Ohio, having been a conspicuous member of that party since the late war. He has always been a worker in the polit-

ical field, has often been a delegate to the state, congressional and judicial conventions, has never missed a county convention, and in 1892 and 1897 he was chairman of the county executive committee, and was a member of the same also in 1896. He has rendered valuable service in planning the campaigns of his state, is ready at all times to give his time and money in advancing the good of his party and in the support of his friends, and took an active part in the state convention at which William McKinley was nominated governor of Ohio for the first time. He believes in a protective tariff, reciprocity and the gold standard, but is not in favor of the civil-service idea as it is at present carried out. He cast a vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and for every Republican presidential candidate since then. He has never sought nor desired office, but supports his party for the principles upon which it is founded.

Mr. Moulton was born in Vermont on December 26, 1839, and is the only living son of Norman Moulton, who was an old-line Whig. He came to Scioto county in 1848 and a year later died here at the age of fifty years. The subject of this review grew to manhood in his adopted county, and has for many years been one of its most energetic and progressive citizens. In 1867 he commenced business in Lucasville, engaging in the mercantile line, in which he met with an eminent degree of success from the start, his strict integrity of character, perseverance and industry placing him among the front ranks of merchants in Lucasville, where he is regarded as an honorable and highly respected resident.

The marriage of Mr. Moulton was consummated in 1876, when he became united to Miss Mary C. Smith, a sister of Joseph P. Smith, and four sons and two daughters have been born to them, namely: Frank W., Arthur C., John N., Earl C., Mabel and Jennie.

Socially our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Masonic fraternity, in the latter order having attained the degree of a Sir Knight.

EDGAR T. EVANS, one of the young, energetic and zealous members of the Republican party in Ohio, was born in Jackson county, this state, on the 6th of April, 1869, and received a thorough mental discipline in the public schools of his native town, the Morgan Academy, and the Business College at Columbus, Ohio. After completing his literary course he entered upon his business career with his father, who is at the head of one of the leading coal and mercantile firms in the Jackson coal fields,—that of T. J. Evans & Co.—and is well known as one of the ener-

getic and progressive citizens of Coalton. Since he became a voter, in 1890, in fact before that time, he has been active in the political arena, and has taken a prominent part in state, congressional, judicial, district and county conventions, having served as secretary of the latter at different times, and also a member of the county executive committee. He has served efficiently as township clerk for two terms and is a member of the city council. He possesses excellent executive ability as an organizer, is most successful in bringing out the voters, and is a firm believer in all the principles of the Republican party.

T. J. Evans, the father of our subject, has for many years been a leader in the political circles of Jackson county, of which he is a native son. The grandfather of our subject, Evan Evans, was one of the first settlers of Jackson county and died there in 1895, at the age of seventy-six years. He was an old-line Whig, becoming a strong Republican on the formation of that party, and he reared six sons, all of whom became advocates of Republicanism. They are: T. J.; Baldwin B., who has served as auditor of Jackson county; Clinton, a resident of Missouri; Wellington C., now living in Jackson; Simeon E. and Thomas, also residents of Jackson. The father of our subject served throughout the war of the Rebellion as captain of his company.

In 1895 Edgar T. Evans was married to Miss Elizabeth S. Lloyd, and one child, Margaret E., has been born of this union. In his social connections Mr. Evans is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being senior warden of Jackson Commandery, No. 53, Knights Templar, is deputy grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Jackson county, and past captain of Messenger Camp, No. 95, Sons of Veterans.

JESSE W. HOLLINGSWORTH.—Political preferment can be obtained only by unrelenting labor in the field, loyalty to one's party, and the possession of sterling qualities of mind and character. Some men there are who achieve prominence rapidly, coming up like a mushroom in the night; but unless they have for a foundation stability and true worth, their descent is equally rapid and they pass from public view and fade away like mist before the rising sun. Intrinsic merit will always be rewarded, and sweet are the fruits of an honorable, well-spent life.

The subject of this biography, who is at present holding the office of common-pleas judge of Belmont county, was born in Flushing, Ohio, August 8, 1849, and is the son of John Hollingsworth, a farmer and stock-raiser. His primary education was received in the public schools of his native city, and was supple-

mented by a course in Mount Union College, at Alliance, at which he was graduated in 1872. Following the early inclinations of his youth he took up the study of law and entered the office of Judge D. D. T. Cowen, where he read for three years, and in October, 1875, was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice until 1880, when he opened a law office in Flushing, and there continued the successful practice of his profession. In 1887 the Republican party of his city placed him in nomination for the position of county attorney, to which he was elected by a majority of four hundred votes. In 1890 he was again a candidate for the same office and was elected, his majority on this occasion being five hundred. After the expiration of his term Judge Hollingsworth once more took up the practice of law and became associated with James W. Rees, continuing with him until January, 1897, when the duties connected with the office of judge of the common-pleas court, to which Judge Hollingsworth was elected in 1896, by a majority of one thousand, four hundred and seventy-one, compelled the latter to resign his interest in the firm and the partnership was consequently dissolved. The Judge has always been an energetic Republican, has on several occasions been sent as a delegate to the state and county conventions, and since 1885 he has, during each campaign, "stumped" the county in the interest of his party. He is a member of the McKinley Club of St. Clairsville, and is a thoroughgoing Republican, giving liberally of both his time and money whenever it becomes necessary to do so.

In his social relations Judge Hollingsworth is a consistent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been made a Master Mason in Flushing Lodge, No. 298, exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Belmont Chapter, No. 30, and created a Sir Knight in Hope Commandery, No. 26, in which he at present holds the office of eminent commander. He is also affiliated with the uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias, and the United Order of American Mechanics.

A man of integrity, honor and great intellectual powers, Judge Hollingsworth possesses a record of which he may well be proud. As a citizen, a politician or a friend, his spotless character and personal attributes command the admiration and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

JUDGE THEODORE SULLIVAN.—Among the well known and popular Republicans of Troy, Miami county, the bench and bar are well represented in the person of Judge Theodore Sullivan, of the common-pleas court of Miami county.

In taking up the law as a vocation he has followed

in the footsteps of his father, Samuel Sullivan, who is still living, at the advanced age of eighty-three years, near Tippecanoe, Miami county. He was one of the early prominent Whigs, and in 1856 joined the ranks of the Republican party, which had just been organized. He was sent to the state legislature from Miami county and served two terms, and was for twelve or fifteen years a justice of the peace.

He was born in Clark county, this state, in 1813, a son of James Sullivan, who came to Ohio from North Carolina at an early day and settled in Mud Creek valley, where he reared three sons,—Peter, Alexander and Samuel. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Samuel Sullivan has always been active in politics and is greatly interested in matters pertaining to the public welfare in the county. He has six sons, as follows: Colonel Thomas C., assistant commissary in the regular army, stationed at Washington; Captain James Sullivan, of the United States Army, stationed at Chicago; Oliver, employed in a department of the regular army, stationed at Chicago; John, residing at Sidney, Shelby county, Ohio; George, who lives in Miami county; and Judge Sullivan, the subject of this sketch. John, Thomas and James were all active participants in the late war, and all of them, including their two brothers, cast their votes in favor of the Republican candidates.

Judge Sullivan was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1842, attended Carlisle College and Antioch College, and in 1861 took up the study of law in the office of C. L. Vollandigham and McMann in Dayton. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar and took up the practice of his profession in Dayton, remaining there until 1871, when he moved to Troy. At this place, in the same year, he was elected treasurer of Miami county, which office he held for two terms. In 1891 he was elected to the position of common-pleas judge of Miami county, and is a candidate for the same office in 1896.

The Judge has been a conspicuous worker in the cause ever since 1860, when he cast his first vote, and has voiced his opinions from the platform in all the campaigns from that time to the present day. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Improved Order of Red Men, the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, and of the Sons of the Revolution.

SAMUEL A. MUHLHAUSER.—Inheriting the vigorous mental and physical attributes of a stalwart race, the subject of this review may also be said to have inherited his political beliefs, though none can doubt his personal power to defend his convictions in the line, nor his ability to stand forth as a

zealous and effective advocate, of the principles advanced by the Republican party. Few of the younger contingent in the Republican ranks of the Forest City have manifested a more lively interest in the cause or have been more active in forwarding the same. Mr. Muhlhauser is known as a young man of thorough business ability, as possessing a liberal education in general lines and in the specific professional realm of the law, as he is now the incumbent as deputy clerk of the insolvency court of Cleveland, a position for which his training and talents peculiarly qualify him.

Frederick Muhlhauser, father of the immediate subject of this sketch, was a native of the fair land of Switzerland, whose snow-capped mountains have ever "hurled back oppression and kept the boon of liberty." He made his initial visit to the great American Republic in the year 1848, and became very favorably impressed with the country and with the opportunities here afforded for advancement through personal endeavor. He soon returned to Switzerland, where he remained until the early '50s, when he came to the United States and here took up his permanent abode. He was a man of strong mentality and business sagacity, and ever closely in touch with the true spirit of our national institutions and principles, rendering to the country of his adoption the leal and loyal allegiance of a devoted son. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in the three-months service, as a member of a New York regiment, and at the expiration of his term went to the national capital, where he secured a federal clerkship. But his loyalty and ardent sympathy with a righteous cause were too pronounced to permit him to remain long apart from the scene of action, and he eventually re-enlisted, becoming a member of Company E, Third Maryland Volunteer Infantry, with which he rendered valiant service until the close of the war. In the connection a distinguished honor was conferred upon him in being chosen a member of Lincoln's body guard, which comprised a hundred picked men. He served in this capacity at the time of Lee's march to Washington and after the surrender.

Soon after the close of the war Captain Muhlhauser came to Cleveland, where he founded the Northern Ohio Woolen Mills, with which industry he was identified till the time of his death, which occurred in November, 1893. He was a man of the staunchest integrity, was careful and conservative in his business methods and gained high standing in the commercial circles of the Forest City. He was public-spirited and progressive, and the respect and confidence begotten by his true worth of character found manifestation in being called upon to serve in various public capacities. He was for nine years a member of the

board of education, held the important preferment as president of the board of aldermen for two terms and was the last president of the Board of Trade prior to its being merged into the Chamber of Commerce. In politics he was a stalwart Republican and his influence in the local councils of his party was unmistakable. He was tendered the nomination as city treasurer, but refused the honor on account of his failing health at the time the office was tendered him. In his death Cleveland lost one of her able and honored citizens and substantial business men.

Samuel A. Muhlhauser was the third in order of birth of the eleven children of Frederick and Antoinette Muhlhauser. Only three of the children are deceased, and the mother still survives to call forth the filial love and devotion of her children. Samuel A. was born in Cleveland on the 24th of November, 1872. He entered the public schools at the age of five years and completed his studies therein at the age of thirteen. He then entered a preparatory school at Williamstown, Massachusetts, whence he subsequently proceeded to Peekskill, New York, where he attended the military academy, completing the prescribed course and graduating. He had developed an appreciation for military affairs while in this academy, and with the view of extending his discipline in this line through the most effective medium, he became a cadet at West Point. He remained at this celebrated government institution for a period of one year, after which, yielding to the advice and wishes of his parents, he returned home and entered the employ of his father in the woolen mills. His father was very desirous that his son should gain a most thorough knowledge of all the details of the business, and he accordingly began his service at the foot of the ladder and made his advance consecutive and secured through merit alone. He continued to be identified with the industry which his father had established so many years before, until 1893, when he took steps to prepare himself for the profession of law, entering Cornell University, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1895. His equipment is such that he is destined to attain success in his chosen profession when he shall see fit to direct his attention entirely thereto, as he will undoubtedly do at some future time. He returned home in 1896, and in February, 1897, received the appointment as deputy clerk of the insolvency court, in which office he has served with signal efficiency.

Mr. Muhlhauser's interest in political matters is earnest and discriminating, and he is recognized as one of the representative young Republicans of the city. He is a member of the Tippecanoe Club, and in 1892 was a delegate to the congressional convention

of his district. To whatever political honors he may be destined, it is certain that they will be well earned and well deserved.

MYRON AUGUSTINE NORRIS, Youngstown, Ohio.—In the eighteenth congressional district of Ohio, are found many men who have done more than their share toward supporting the Republican party of this state and giving it that stability for which it is so widely known; but no one man has been of greater actual benefit in the councils of the party, or in the fields when the campaigns have been fought, or as a private citizen inspiring confidence in the minds of neighbors and townsmen, than has Myron A. Norris, of Youngstown.

He is a native of this state, born in Ashtabula county, September 24, 1849, son of Jairus and Martha Maria (Rockwell) Norris, and traces his ancestry back to the early settlement of the New England states. His grandfather, Eliphalet Norris, was a participant in the Revolutionary war, having entered the ranks of the patriot army when a boy of seventeen years. Jairus Norris was a native of New Hampshire, and at the time our subject was born was a farmer in limited circumstances in Ashtabula county, Ohio. He died before the son had reached manhood, and thus the latter was early thrown upon his own resources. Young Norris had but few early educational advantages—none, indeed, beyond the common schools of his county, and about one year at a college in Willoughby, Lake county. However, he made the best of his opportunities, and when he was sixteen he had acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to teach a country school. The next two years his time was divided between teaching and attending school, and in summer working on the farm. After he was eighteen he quit going to school, but continued teaching until he was twenty-two. In the meantime he had decided upon the law as his profession in life, and in 1871 he entered the law office of Judge W. P. Howland, of Ashtabula, where he studied diligently under the able instructions of that gentleman until 1873. In September, 1872, he was admitted to the bar at Cleveland, and the following spring, 1873, began the practice of his profession at Kent, Ohio, where he encountered the usual obstacles which present themselves in the path of the young practitioner. In a comparatively short time, however, he built up a prosperous business. He continued at Kent until 1884, at which time he formed the acquaintance of General T. W. Sanderson, of Youngstown, who induced him to come to this place. Here they formed a law partnership under the firm name of Sanderson & Norris, and soon estab-



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lished a lucrative business in general practice. The character of their practice, however, soon changed with the times, and is now and has been for some time largely of a corporation nature. During his professional career Mr. Norris has been identified with numerous suits of great importance. He represented Kent against a manufacturing corporation for the recovery of sixty-five thousand dollars, which the council of the village had donated the concern for establishing their plant at Kent. The case was tried on the constitutional grounds that no taxes could be levied for other than public purposes, and that the council had exceeded its authority. Mr. Norris established a precedent which was exceedingly far-reaching in its effect, and will in a measure prevent similar misuse of public funds for private purposes. He also represented the plaintiff in the case of Day vs. Pittsburg, Youngstown & Chicago Railway Company, and the Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo Railroad; the controversy in the case over the title to the land occupied by the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal Company, and which had been abandoned for canal purposes. The question was to decide who were the owners of the vacated land, whether the trustees of the canal company had a right to convey it to the railroad company, or whether it reverted. The case was carried to the supreme court, and the principle was there established that the title to the land reverted to the owners from whom it had been appropriated for canal purposes whenever the original purpose had been abandoned.

In the case of Andrews vs. The Ohio Gas-Fuel Company, the law was settled in Ohio that natural-gas companies are required to keep their gas under control, and that whenever accident occurs they are responsible for all damages, though they may not have been negligent.

Mr. Norris was originally a Greeley man in 1872, and, while he was reading law to prepare himself for the profession, was nominated for clerk of court of Ashtabula county, which at the subsequent election went overwhelmingly Republican. At the Republican convention held at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1896, which nominated Major McKinley for president of the United States, Mr. Norris was an alternate delegate from his district to the convention. Ever since he has been old enough to vote he has taken an active interest in politics. He has done all in his power to assure success for the Republican party at the polls, and has materially aided it whenever called upon to do so, without expectation or request for political preferment for himself. While a resident of Kent he served as city solicitor, and in 1892 was a presidential elector.

Mr. Norris is a man of family. January 5, 1876,

he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Howdon, a native of Kent, Ohio, and they are the parents of three children, viz.: Katharine A., Martha E. and Eleanor L. Socially, our subject enjoys distinction as president of the Rayen Club, of Youngstown; also he is a member of the Masonic order and of the Elks.

HOWARD JONES, A. M., M. D., of Circleville, was a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis, in 1896, and the previous year a delegate to the state convention at Zanesville. He has always been an earnest Republican and an able defender of Republican principles.

Dr. Howard Jones was born in Cleveland in 1853. The following year his parents, Dr. Nelson E. Jones and Virginia Jones, moved to Circleville, where they have since resided. He attended the public school in Circleville and after graduating at the high school entered the freshman class at Hobart College, Geneva, New York. Here he remained four years, receiving his degree of A. B. in 1875. Two years later he graduated in medicine at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and, after taking a post-graduate course in medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, returned to his home and began the practice of his chosen profession, to which he has ever since devoted the best of his time and energy.

Dr. Jones has never been a politician, but has always been deeply interested in social problems. During the exciting campaign of 1896 he advocated, by numerous vigorous articles in the daily press, the single gold standard, and did much to elucidate the fallacy of free coinage of silver without the consent of any other nation.

He occasionally contributes to the leading medical journals, but he will be best known in literature as the author of "Nests and Eggs of the Birds of Ohio," with hand-colored illustrations by his mother, Mrs. Virginia Jones. This beautiful and scientific work is the greatest ornithological publication since the time of Audubon. It has found its way into the principal libraries of Europe as well as of this country, and is a lasting monument to the patience, skill and learning of those connected with its creation.

Dr. Howard Jones is an industrious, hard-working man. During nearly twenty years of active practice in Circleville he has allowed nothing to distract him from the study of his profession. At times he gives attention to other matters, as he expresses it, "simply as a recreation, something to change the channel of thought." Thus in 1891 he consolidated the Edison Incandescent Electric Company and the Circleville Gas-light & Coke Company, and at the same time introduced arc

lighting on the streets of Circleville. The new corporation is called the Circleville Light & Power Company. He is a stockholder, director and president of the company.

For six years Dr. Jones lectured on physiology in the Columbus Medical College. In 1884 President Cleveland appointed him expert pension examiner for the southern counties of Ohio without solicitation and even without the knowledge of Dr. Jones that such a position existed. He has filled the placé so satisfactorily to the department that no change has since been made. He is a surgeon for the Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and assistant surgeon for the Norfolk & Western Railroad.

The Doctor is now in the prime of life, and the community in which he lives fully appreciates his character, natural ability and acquired knowledge, as is evidenced by his extensive practice and the high esteem in which he is held by all his fellow citizens.

DWIGHT CROWELL, the popular and efficient auditor of Ashtabula county, is an energetic member of the Republican party and has been one of Jefferson's representative citizens since 1869, in which year he arrived in this city and became deputy auditor under his brother, W. H. Crowell. In this capacity he served until 1880, when he was elected clerk of the supreme court of Ohio, holding that position for three years, during which time he made his home in Columbus. In March, 1884, he returned to Jefferson and once more assumed the duties of deputy auditor, which he continued to dispatch with ability until 1889, when he was elected auditor of the county, re-elected to the same office in 1892, and again in 1894 and 1896. He has given entire satisfaction to his constituents and has proved himself entirely worthy of the confidence and high esteem reposed in him.

Mr. Crowell was born in Ashtabula county, Harpersfield township, May 31, 1838, his parents being William and Nancy (Hewins) Crowell, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. Reared upon a farm in the county of his birth, the early life of our subject passed uneventfully in assisting on the old homestead and attending the public and high schools of Geneva, leaving the latter to embark in the mercantile business, which he carried on for fifteen years. In 1852 he was married to Miss Sheldona Frary, of Ashtabula county, and a daughter of Sheldon Frary. The following three children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Crowell: Kate F., now the wife of F. K. Nearing, who for the past ten years has been the of-

ficial stenographer of Ashtabula county; William S., a machinist living at Cleveland, and Nan E., wife of E. B. Lynn. Mr. Crowell has many excellent qualities of both mind and heart, is devoted to his wife and family, and warmly attached to his many friends.

William Crowell, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of England, where the name was said to have been Cromwell. He emigrated to the United States and located in Connecticut, where he married Miss Peck and shortly afterward moved to Rome township, Ashtabula county, their son William being at that time three years old. The latter was reared in Ashtabula county, and after acquiring a common-school education he learned the carpenter's trade, subsequently becoming one of the contractors who constructed the Ashtabula and Warren turnpike. Later in life he engaged in the mercantile business and was for many years an honored citizen of Geneva, whence he removed to Jefferson and there passed away in 1872, at the venerable age of seventy-six years. His brother, John Crowell, was a prominent attorney of Trumbull county, serving three or four years in congress and holding other offices of trust. He eventually made his home in Cleveland, where he occupied a position in the front rank of the legal profession, dying in that city at an advanced age. Mrs. Crowell passed away March 20, 1893, in her ninety-fourth year. Her father, Ebenezer Hewins, was born in the state of Massachusetts, later in life moving to New York and removing in 1820 to Ohio, becoming one of the pioneers of Harpersfield township, where he purchased a farm. He was a man of superior intellect and moral worth, and upon the organization of Ashtabula county he was elected one of the first associate justices, and was honored with several other positions of trust and responsibility.

Socially our subject is a member of Geneva Lodge, No. 294, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a stanch Republican and has attended many of the conventions in behalf of his party and his friends.

DI. WORTHINGTON.—One of the most active Republicans in Fayette county, who for thirty years has given his time and money in the cause of the party of his choice and who is to-day one of its most intelligent supporters, is the Hon. D. I. Worthington, a member of the firm of Worthington & Daugherty, attorneys at law. In 1885 he was elected to the state legislature, and as a member of that body took a most active and prominent part in all leading matters, among which was the defeating of the Hamilton county delegates. His services were such as to cause his re-

election in 1888, when he was a candidate for the speakership of the house, but was defeated at the last moment. He was most energetic during his last term of office and assisted in the passing of a number of bills that were beneficial to the state. He was appointed a member of many of the important committees, such as the judiciary and corporation, and was considered one of the leading members of the house. Always a strong Blaine man, he was sent as a delegate to the convention in 1884, and in 1888 he served in a similar capacity in the national Republican convention that nominated Harrison at Minneapolis. Mr. Worthington has been an important factor in state affairs, has taken a prominent part in state, congressional, judicial and county conventions, and has been prominently named as a candidate for congress. He has for many years been a consistent member of the party, is in favor of a protective tariff in order that our home industries and the laboring man may be guarded from foreign competition, and is a firm believer in the adoption of a gold standard as a basis for our monetary system.

Mr. Worthington is a native of Fayette county, having been born there in 1844. His father, Jesse J. Worthington, was one of the pioneer settlers of the county, in which he owned a considerable amount of land. He was a teacher and later superintendent of the county schools for twelve years; in 1856 was elected to the legislature; was an energetic member of the Whig party, and was in the first Republican convention held after the formation of that party. His death took place in 1885. He had two sons,—the subject of this review, and Lee Worthington, who resides in Chicago.

The early youth of Mr. Worthington was spent in attending the district schools of Fayette county and in working on his father's farm. He then began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1865, when he immediately started in to practice his profession at Liberty, Missouri, locating in Ohio in 1874. During the thirty years he has been engaged in this vocation he has built up a lucrative business, and to-day is one of the leading lawyers of the county. He was one of the council in the famous A. B. Coyt manslaughter case, which was tried at Circleville, Ohio, in 1895, and which created such a sensation throughout the county. Coyt was tried for the killing of several persons in a riot at Washington Court House in 1894, he being the lieutenant of the militia company that did the shooting. As a lawyer Mr. Worthington stands at the head of his profession. He is a fluent speaker, with a clear, logical mind, quick to grasp the points of a case and use them to advantage.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Kate V. Parker,

of Liberty, Missouri, and they have two sons, Jesse and Edgar P., the latter of whom has followed in the footsteps of his father and is associated with him in his office.

A BRAHAM B. HONECKER.—The state of Ohio has always been one of the strongholds of the Republican party, a cradle in which it has been nursed since the time of its first inception, and may always be relied upon to do her duty in a loyal and fearless manner at each national election. Her citizens are men of intellectual power, broad-minded, and possessed of liberal views on all public matters, and those who place their belief in Republicanism give the party of their choice an enthusiastic and energetic support in a way that reflects credit and honor on themselves and the cause to which they are devoted. Among the names that are enrolled under the banner of protection and sound money, there is none more worthy of mention in a work of this kind than that which heads this review.

Mr. Honecker has, since early in life, taken an active part in the work of the Republican party, and has spared neither time nor means in advancing its interests in his home city. His political record dates back to 1872, when he was elected to the school board of Cleveland, on which he served for one term. In 1890 he resigned from the decimal board of equalization in order to accept the office of second deputy clerk of the police court, which he has filled with signal ability, and to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents. He has on numerous occasions represented his district as a delegate to the state conventions of the Republican party in Ohio, and also as a matter of course the county conventions of Cuyahoga county, and on those occasions his untiring labors were productive of an unlimited amount of good to the party. Mr. Honecker is a member of the Tippecanoe Club, and is president of the South Side Club, the Eleventh Councilmanic District Club, and of the Foraker and Americus Clubs. His efforts in behalf of Republicanism have won for him the highest encomiums of praise from his fellow citizens.

Mr. Honecker is a native of the Buckeye state, his birth taking place in Tuscarawas county, December 10, 1852. He is the son of Rev. John and Christina (Jordan) Honecker, both of whom are originally from Germany. The father is pastor of the Evangelical church and resides in Cleveland. Our subject came with his parents from Tuscarawas county to Flat Rock, Ohio, when four years old and remained there for three years, when they moved to Upper Sandusky and from there to Columbus. After a short time there they re-

moved to Sandusky, next going to North Amherst, and finally locating in Cleveland, where our subject arrived in his eighteenth year.

While living in Columbus Mr. Honecker engaged in the molding trade for a year, and on coming to Cleveland continued in that employment for a period of two years. The next eight years he spent at the carpenter's bench, and then embarked in the drug business, remaining in that line, until 1890, when he was elected to the deputy clerkship before referred to. He is one of the progressive, public-spirited citizens of Cleveland, and is spoken of in the highest terms by his many friends.

Socially our subject is a member of Pearl Lodge, No. 163, Knights of Pythias, and was a charter member of the Uniform Rank, Approved Chevalier Division. He is hospital steward of the Second Ohio Regiment and had charge of the hospital at the last encampment.

In 1875 Mr. Honecker was married to Miss Leah Rohrbacher, of Sandusky, and two children have been born to them.

JUDGE AUGUSTUS N. SUMMERS, Springfield. It is with an anxious eye that the veteran politician looks upon the rising generation to see of what material it is formed and whether it is worthy of taking up that responsibility that must inevitably be thrust upon it. That it is worthy may be plainly seen by glancing at the records of some of the younger members of the Republican party.

One of the younger members of the bench and bar in Ohio is Judge Augustus N. Summers, of Springfield, Clark county. He succeeded Judge Gilbert H. Stewart, of Columbus, and in 1894 was elected as one of the judges of the second circuit, taking his office February 9, 1895. His circuit consists of eleven counties, and is probably the largest circuit in the state in respect to the amount of business performed.

Judge Summers was born in Shelby, Richland county, Ohio, June 13, 1856, and is a son of the Rev. Daniel Summers, now living at Bolivar, Ohio, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born in Pennsylvania and came to Ohio in 1847, attending Wittenberg College at Springfield, and has since made his home in this state. His five sons were A. N., the subject of this sketch; the Rev. Jacob H., of Bolivar, Ohio; George W., living in California; Dr. Daniel, of Shelby, Ohio; and Harry S., now attending Wittenberg College.

Judge Summers was graduated at Wittenberg College in 1879, and began the reading of law under the instructions of Hon. S. A. Bowman, of Springfield;

was admitted to the bar in 1881 and was at once taken into partnership with his preceptor. In 1885 he was elected to the office of city attorney, which he successfully filled for six years. In 1891 he retired from office and gave his time to general practice, forming a partnership with George A. Beard, which continued until 1894, when he was elected judge. His majority was a large one. He has always been an aggressive worker in the interests of his party, which he has strongly supported.

Judge Summers married Miss Nellie Thomas in 1887, a daughter of Hon. John H. Thomas, of Springfield, and they have two sons. He lives with his family in their charming home at No. 538 East High street.

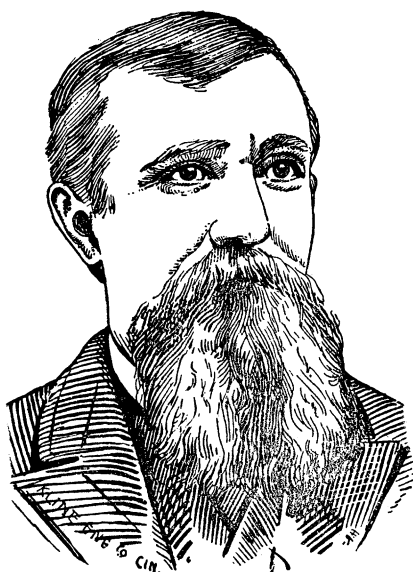
JOSEPH P. NORTHCUTT, judge of the probate court of Champaign county, was born in Westville, Ohio, on the 23d of August, 1841. His father and his grandfather, who came to this county at a very early day, gave their political support to the Whig party.

On the farm Judge Northcutt spent the days of his childhood and youth until seventeen years of age, when he began learning the saddler's trade. Later he secured a clerkship in a drug store in St. Paris, Champaign county. In September, 1861, the call to arms received from him a hearty and loyal response. By that time the premature views of both the north and the south that the war would be of short duration were dissipated and the call for three-years men had been made. Donning the blue Mr. Northcutt went forth in defense of the Union and evidenced his bravery on many southern battlefields, participating, among others, in the engagements at the siege of Corinth, Mississippi, beginning April 30, 1862, Lawrenceburg and Woodville. He was a member of Company G, Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was seven times wounded. Pierced by six balls on the 3d of August, 1862, he did not recover from his wounds sufficiently to again enter the field service and was honorably discharged in the 20th of February, 1863. He still carries three of the rebel balls,—undisputable evidence of his courage.

Returning to his home, Judge Northcutt secured a clerkship in St. Paris and was thus employed for some time. Later he was elected justice of the peace, in which capacity he served for a term of years, when his evident fitness for the office caused him to be chosen probate judge. He was elected on the Republican ticket in 1890, and is still filling that office with marked ability, unquestioned fairness and to the satisfaction of all. His fidelity is above question and his official service is irreproachable.

Judge Northcutt has always taken an active part in local and county politics and is accounted one of the leaders of the party in this locality. He has been a member of the county committee and attends all the county and state conventions. He heartily endorses the high tariff, reciprocity and sound-money policy of the party and is a man of broad and accurate information on all political subjects. In a comparative value of the two old parties to mankind he has found that the Republican has conserved the best interests of the nation, that it has ever been the party of reform, progress and personal liberty, and in consequence thereof he has earnestly labored to advance its cause throughout his section of the state.

Judge Northcutt married Miss Augusta Richeson,



of Champaign county. He is a Royal Arch Mason and is a worthy follower of that ancient and benevolent fraternity. Long a resident of this county, his life is an open book to the majority of its citizens and on its pages is written an honorable record, worthy of emulation.

HON. DANIEL J. RYAN.—The final causes which shape the fortunes of individual men and the destinies of states are often the same. They are usually remote and obscure; their influence wholly unexpected until declared by results. When they inspire men to the exercise of courage, self-denial, enterprise, industry, and call into play the higher moral

elements; lead to a risk of all upon conviction and faith,—such causes lead to the planting of great states, great nations, great peoples. That nation is greatest which produces the greatest and most manly men. Such a result may not consciously be contemplated by the individuals. Pursuing each his personal good by exalted means, they worked out this as a logical conclusion. They wrought on the lines of the largest good.

The distinguished biographer of the lord chancellors of England, in his sketch of Lord Eldon, says: "We biographers generally make it equally redound to the credit of our hero, whether he be of illustrious or humble parentage, saying with the same complacency that he was the worthy descendant of a long line of noble ancestors, or that he raised himself by his talents, being the first of his race ever known to fame." There is certainly an element of truth in this statement, and yet not one of specific inconsistency, for honor should ever be accorded where honor is due. But we of America, where the greatest number of self-made men are to be found, find particular satisfaction in reviewing the life history of one who, without influence or aid of advantitious circumstance, has risen through his own efforts from a lowly position to one of prominence in any of the spheres of human endeavor, for in the possibilities thus implied lies the glory of our republic. Thus it is not in the least incongruous that greater credit is commonly awarded to him who has arisen from the depths of poverty and obscurity, through stern adversity, to high places of honor among men. It is a matter of daily observation that an experience of this sort is an element of popular strength in a candidate for public office, and there is no injustice in thus holding in high regard this potential antecedent. Successful men must be live men in this age, bristling with activity, and the lessons of biography may be far reaching to an extent not superficially evident.

A man who has made for himself a place in connection with the activities and honors of life, who has successfully surmounted obstacles, and who has gained recognition for intrinsic worth of character, there is peculiar propriety in considering in this connection the career of him whose name initiates this review, for he has accorded and been granted high honors through his intimate association with the Republican party in Ohio. Daniel J. Ryan, of Columbus, was born in Cincinnati, on New Year's day, 1855, the son of John and Honora Ryan, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle, being people of intelligence and sterling worth of character. When our subject was a lad of seven years his parents removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where they passed the residue of their days, the father, who was an honest and industrious

laboring man, having died when Daniel was eighteen years of age. Thus early was he thrown upon his own resources and compelled to do battle with the world, not only for his own maintenance, but also for that of others who looked to him as their main stay. His was not a nature to flinch from the responsibility thus placed upon his shoulders, for the character of the boy had been practically formed under the influence of parents animated by high principles and full appreciation of the dignity of honest toil. Not a slight heritage, after all, was that which the hard-working father bequeathed to his son. As has been said of our subject by another biographer, "By hard work, honesty and intelligence he has made a success of life, and has filled high positions with great satisfaction to the people of his state and honor to himself."

While his father was yet living, Daniel J. Ryan was enabled to take advantage of the excellent privileges afforded by the public schools of Portsmouth, and so earnestly did he apply himself that his advancement was rapid, and by indefatigable industry he was enabled to continue his studies after the father's death and to graduate as a member of the high-school class of 1875. He was self-reliant and ambitious, thoroughly recognized the value of knowledge, and early determined to prepare himself for the profession of law. Thus, while in the high school and with innumerable practical responsibilities devolving upon him, he yet found time to devote to the reading of law under the preceptorage of Hon. J. W. Bannon. After his graduation he continued his technical studies until February, 1877, when he appeared for examination before the supreme court of Ohio, and was duly admitted to the bar. His habits of study and love of intellectual pursuits had produced such a store of general and exact information as is seldom acquired with the most liberal and extended education, and he had thus laid a sure foundation for success in his professional career, being admirably equipped for one of his age, without taking into consideration the difficulties which have beset him. He began the practice of law in Portsmouth, and his ability, rectitude of conduct and agreeable social qualities gained recognition, bringing him friends and clients, so that in a short time he had a good practice and was advancing rapidly to the front rank of the able bar of the county. Beginning his practice in February, 1877, in April of the same year, he was elected city solicitor of Portsmouth, and in 1879 was chosen as his own successor,—a fact indicative of his popularity and of the fidelity with which he had discharged the duties of the office. Still higher perferment was in store for the young barrister, for in 1883, in the Republican county convention, he was nominated by acclamation as repre-

sentative in the Ohio legislature, and was accorded a prominent victory at the ensuing election. He was re-elected in 1885. His service was one of utmost fidelity to his constituents and to his interpretation of legislative policy and ethics. He at once took a prominent position, showing an all-around fitness for the work. He had both a capacity for and intention of getting a full understanding of all the business submitted to his consideration. He had sufficient confidence in himself to render him capable of giving his views to his associates, and sufficient modesty to insure on his part a fair reception and honest examination of the views of others, thus arriving at conclusions by safe routes. He showed himself to be an excellent parliamentarian and forcible and attractive speaker, thus gaining attention, being clear in explanation and manly in defense. Concerning his legislative career we cannot do better than to quote from an article written some little time since: "He was conspicuous as a champion of the public works of the state, and took the leadership, both in the committee and on the floor of the house, in opposing the efforts of railroad corporations to gain control over the canals. He also rendered great service to his constituents by his wise and temperate utterances on the question of capital and labor. While a zealous friend of the laboring man,—his sympathies were naturally, from the surroundings of his early life, with that class,—he was opposed to any system that would encourage violence, and earnestly advocated arbitration as the best method of settling difficulties between employers and employees. He was chosen speaker *pro tempore* in the sixty-seventh general assembly, and was also chairman of the important committee on public works."

Mr. Ryan was one of the prime factors in bringing about the organization of the Ohio Republican League, of which he was the first incumbent as president, serving in that capacity for two years. At the national convention of the Republican clubs of the United States, held in New York, in December, 1887, he was elected temporary chairman, Senator Evarts being chosen permanent chairman. At the state Republican convention, held in Dayton, April 19, 1888, Mr. Ryan received the nomination for the office of secretary of state by the unanimous vote of the convention; and in the November election following he received a strong and flattering endorsement, being victorious by a majority of 20,988 votes. July 16, 1890, he was re-nominated, by acclamation, and was again successful at the polls. His administration was one of precision, punctilious care and marked efficiency, being such as to gain the emphatic endorsement of the people of the state, irrespective of party affiliations. Mr. Ryan re-

signed this important office in 1892, at the request of Governor McKinley, to assume the position as executive commissioner of Ohio at the World's Columbian Exposition, in which capacity his rare executive ability found an excellent field of operation, his efforts having been most potent in securing to Ohio the prominence due her as one of the most important in the sisterhood of states. In the connection he became a member of the executive committee of the Association of American Exhibitors at the fair, and was by this body appointed a commissioner to the Antwerp exposition of 1894.

Mr. Ryan has ever maintained a broad-minded interest in all that touches the welfare and progress of his native state. He was for years a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio Archæological and Historical Society, served as president of the Ohio Canal Association, and in 1895 was appointed by Governor McKinley as one of the state's delegates to the western-waterways convention, held in Vicksburg. He is a terse and vigorous writer, logical in argument and commanding a diction that is a "well of pure English, undefiled." Among his contributions in a literary way is a valuable history of Ohio, which has been authoritatively pronounced one of the most accurate and excellent compilations ever issued in the prolific field. A brochure written while he was a member of the legislature was entitled "Arbitration Between Capital and Labor;" and this showed a close study and clear understanding of the labor question and a knowledge of the trend of socialistic energies which made the work one of great value, the same having been translated into both French and German, and having called forth from Gladstone a hearty endorsement in the way of an autograph letter commending Mr. Ryan for the excellent handling of the complex subject. Letters of similar endorsement were received from other prominent and famous men. Mr. Ryan has also made numerous contributions to the *North American Review* and other periodicals.

On the 10th of January, 1884, Mr. Ryan was united in marriage to Miss Myra L. Kerr, a friend of his school days, and they became the parents of five children, three of whom are deceased.

CHARLES H. D. SUMMERS, one of the leading and most prominent attorneys of Gallia county, has for many years been an active Republican, manifesting his interest in the party even before he was entitled to a vote by attending the conventions, where he became thoroughly imbued with the principles of Republicanism. In 1880 he voted for Garfield,

and in that year he made his first stumping tour throughout the county, covering the field in that manner at every campaign since. He has worked with the county organizations and was secretary of both central and executive committees in 1891, when McKinley was candidate for governor, and again in 1892, during the Harrison national campaign. He not only attended to the duties of secretary, but went into the field and delivered numerous speeches in the interest of the party. Since 1892 Mr. Summers has been a member of the local committees, and has been a delegate to all the conventions from state to district. He was appointed by the city council to the office of city clerk, which he held for eight years, was deputy clerk of the county courts under John L. Guy and H. R. Bradbury for four years, and was deputy auditor under Joseph Stafford. He performed the duties of these offices in an intelligent and efficient manner that redounded greatly to his credit.

Mr. Summers was born in Gallipolis, October 20, 1858, and is a son of James H. Summers, a coal merchant residing in this city. Our subject passed through the public and high schools of Gallipolis and then attended the Cincinnati Law School, at which he was graduated in 1884, a member of the same class as was Mr. Taylor, secretary of state, E. W. Huggans, of Columbus, and many other prominent men. After leaving college Mr. Summers came to Gallipolis and opened an office, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He is well versed in legal procedure, and is a prosperous and enterprising gentleman, possesses large real-estate interests, buying and selling property on his own account, and in this way has accumulated quite a comfortable competency.

James H. Summers, father of our subject, was for years an old steamboat captain on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. During the war he was engaged in the government service transferring troops up and down the river, and at one time he ran the blockade at Island No. 10. He had many narrow and thrilling escapes while performing the duties assigned to him, and merits the warmest praise for his heroic conduct in the service of his country. He was an old-line Whig and later became a member of the Republican party, after its organization. He has held several offices in the city and is at present a member of the city board of cemetery trustees. Five sons were born to him and his wife: William, Edward, Frederick, Harry and our subject. Edward and Harry are both zealous Republicans. The grandfather, William L. Summers, was engaged in steamboating on the river. Our subject's father came to Gallipolis about the year 1845. His ancestors lived in Virginia and were all prominent Whigs and Republicans, some of them be-

ing attorneys and judges, and one of them being governor of Virginia at an early day.

Our subject is an advocate of a high protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money. He is not in favor of the civil-service reform, but does believe in restricting foreign immigration. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Summers was married in 1885, to Miss Jennie Selfridge, a daughter of Harvey Selfridge, of this city, who is a relative of the oldest admiral and the oldest rear admiral in the United States navy. Our subject and his wife have three children: John, Annette and Ruth.

JOHN J. STODDART.—The subject of this review is known as a man of high scholarship, of profound erudition and practical ability as a lawyer and as one who has achieved success in his profession because he has worked for it. His prestige at the bar of Ohio's capital city is one which stands in evidence of his ability and likewise serves as voucher for the intrinsic worthiness of the character of the man. He has utilized his splendid intellect to the best purpose; he has directed his great energy into legitimate channels, and in his career has assumed nothing except that industry, perseverance, study, integrity and fidelity to duty will lead to success. The profession of law offers no opportunities save to such determined spirits. It is an arduous, exacting, discouraging calling to one who is unwilling to subordinate all his powers to its demands. The law is rich in treasure to the mind that is strong enough to comprehend its history and its relation to the development of government and the establishment and preservation of liberty; and to a man like Mr. Stoddart its study is entertaining as well as instructive.

John J. Stoddart comes of stanch English lineage, being himself a native of Wigton, Cumberland county, England, where he was born on the 29th of March, 1850, the son of John and Jane (Hodgson) Stoddart, both of whom were of English nativity. They became the parents of two children,—John J., the immediate subject of this sketch, and Jane A., the wife of William A. Ritchie, of Paris, Texas. The father died in 1853, and the mother subsequently consummated a second marriage, being united to John Graham, to whom she bore five children. The family came to America in 1858, locating at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, where they remained one year, after which they came to Guernsey county, Ohio, taking up their abode in the vicinity of Cambridge, where they remained until 1865, when they located in Columbus. John J.

instituted his educational discipline in a private school at Hamilton, Ontario, and continued his studies in the district schools of Guernsey county, Ohio, where he made sufficient advancement to render him eligible as a student in the high school of Columbus. Here he continued to diligently apply himself until 1871, when he matriculated in the literary department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1875, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

In the fall of the same year he entered upon the duties of the position which he had secured as an instructor in the Columbus high school, being thus engaged for a period of three years. While still a student at Ann Arbor he had devoted his attention during vacations and other leisure time to reading law, having determined to adopt this profession as his vocation in life; and in the midst of the exacting duties of his pedagogic work in the high school he continued to devote careful attention to his technical preparation, securing admittance to the bar while still the incumbent as a teacher, in December, 1877. Thus fortified for the practice of law, he resigned his position in the high school and entered into a professional alliance with state senator Horace Wilson, under the firm name of Wilson & Stoddart, this association continuing until 1892, when the senior member withdrew, since which time Mr. Stoddart has conducted an individual practice. His clientage is of distinctively representative order, and while he has a large and remunerative general practice he has devoted especial attention to municipal law, on which he is a recognized authority, being retained as counsel for a number of the largest contractors in central Ohio, among whom may be mentioned Colonel A. B. Abbott, of Columbus. The high relative precedence which Mr. Stoddart has attained in his professional endeavors stands in most patent evidence of his abilities and honorable methods. He has been successful in a pronounced degree, and has ever shown a marked public spirit and maintained a progressive attitude in his relations to all that touches the welfare and prosperity of the city of his home. He is a stockholder and director in the Ohio State Savings & Loan Association and in the Ohio Savings & Trust Association. He was one of the organizers of the company which built the first electric railway from Columbus to Worthington, and he is still a director of this corporation, which holds title as the Worthington & Columbus Electric Railway Company. In his political adherence Mr. Stoddart is stanchly arrayed in the support of the principles and policies of the Republican party, in whose cause he has been an active worker. It is but natural that his interest in educational matters should be one of abiding order, and an



J. J. Stoddart.

appreciation of this interest and of his peculiar eligibility has been shown by the people of the city, who have several times given him official preferment as a member of the board of education, of which he served as president for one year.

On the 12th day of November, 1879, Mr. Stoddart was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Cole, daughter of Nathan Cole, who was for thirty-three years the incumbent as county recorder of Franklin county. Mr. and Mrs. Stoddart are the parents of two children: John C., who was born January 22, 1883; and Mary, born June 22, 1884.

CHARLES KINNEY.—The continuous advancement which has been made by the subject of this review as pertaining to the tenure of offices of high public trust and responsibility, culminating in that as secretary of state in the great state of Ohio, clearly entitles him to representation in this volume, since these preferments have been gained as a stalwart adherent of the Republican party, by which, while paying it honor, he has been honored. From the most faithful and conscientious endeavor he has not withdrawn himself in any capacity in which he has served; nor has there failed him a recognition of a pronounced executive and financial ability which has stood him well in hand. There are other elements which render peculiarly germane a consideration of his life history in this connection, since the family of which he is a representative has been identified most prominently and practically in a successful role with the annals of the Buckeye state since the early pioneer days which marked the dawn of the nineteenth century. The Kinneys were an old and influential family of Pennsylvania, whence representatives came to Ohio about the year 1800, when this locality stood as the veritable frontier of civilization.

Charles Kinney is a native of Springville, Kentucky, where he was born on the 7th of July, 1850, being the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Cox) Kinney, the former of whom was born in Ohio, in the year 1826. He was prominent in business affairs, and for a number of years owned and operated a tannery. His wife also was a native of Ohio, having been born in Fairfield county. Mr. Kinney's death occurred in the year 1861, leaving a widow. In politics he was an unswerving adherent of the Whig party. Charles and Elizabeth Kinney became the parents of four sons and two daughters, all of whom are living, with the exception of one daughter, who died in infancy.

Our subject was the second in order of birth, and was but eleven years of age when death deprived him of a father's care and solicitous guidance. Soon after

the death of the father the widowed mother removed with her family to Columbus, Indiana, and there Charles pursued his studies in the public schools, though he was impelled to face the practical responsibilities of life and to aid his mother in the maintenance of the family while he was still but a boy. When he was sixteen years of age he entered upon an apprenticeship at the printer's trade, in the office of the Columbus (Indiana) Bulletin, where he was employed for a term of nine years, within which time he had quite thoroughly familiarized himself with the intricacies of the "art preservative." He removed to Portsmouth, Scioto county, Ohio, in the year 1871, and was there employed as a salesman in a book and stationery store for a period of about four years. He subsequently became traveling salesman for the Cabinetmakers' Union, holding this position until he gave inception to what has been a very successful public career, by accepting the appointment as deputy treasurer of Scioto county, in which capacity he served for the extended interval of seven years, when a merited recognition of his capability and eminent fidelity was accorded in his election, in 1883, to the office of treasurer, for the discharge of whose duties he was thoroughly fortified by his long experience in connection with the same. He was elected by a majority of four hundred and eighty-five votes, and upon the expiration of his term was chosen as his own successor,—this time by the very flattering majority of thirteen hundred and forty-seven. His administration of the finances of the county was so effective as to suggest his peculiar eligibility for still higher preferment, and at the expiration of his second term he was installed as chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state, Daniel J. Ryan, who was a resident of Portsmouth and with whom Mr. Kinney had been intimately associated for a number of years. Our subject came with Mr. Ryan to the capital city in 1888 and served as his chief clerk during his entire first term, and thenceforth continuously, except during the year 1892, when he became Mr. Ryan's secretary during the latter's incumbency as the Ohio commissioner of the World's Columbian Exposition. On the election of Hon. S. M. Taylor as secretary of state Mr. Kinney was invited to his former position, in which he had rendered most efficient and discriminating service, and he retained the office of chief clerk until the election of 1896, when he became the candidate of the Republican party for the office of secretary of state,—said candidacy being manifestly of the "logical" type, since he had gained a wide acquaintanceship and consequent personal popularity in the state, and retained the confidence of all through his scrupulous and exact care of the public interests which had incidentally been in a large measure com-

mitted to his charge. He was accorded a strong support at the polls, being elected by a handsome majority, and his induction into the office of secretary of state will take place on January 11, 1897. Another has written as follows in regard to our subject's eminent services, and the words of endorsement are most apropos at this juncture: "In all his public stations Mr. Kinney has deported himself as becomes a public servant. He has been faithful, capable and upright. His actions have merited the approval of all people, irrespective of party affiliations. He is conservative, kind and obliging, and withal is thoroughly competent for the important and exacting office to which he has been chosen."

During the campaign of 1888 Mr. Kinney served as chairman of the Republican county committee of Scioto county, and his generalship had much to do with the success of the party cause in that county. He has been influential in party councils, and has been a delegate to numerous state conventions. In his fraternal relations he is identified with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, having attained the Knights Templar degrees in the former.

The marriage of Mr. Kinney was consummated October 8, 1879, when he wedded Miss Letitia H. Yoakley, daughter of John Yoakley, of Portsmouth.

EDWARD N. HUGGINS was born near Mount Horeb, Brown county, Ohio, November 6, 1860.

He is a son of James E. and the late Arethusa C. Huggins. His father has been for sixty years a prominent citizen of southern Ohio, always taking an active interest in the well-being of the community in which he lived.

On his mother's side Mr. Huggins is descended from the extensive and well-known Huntington family of New England, which has produced some of the most distinguished citizens of the country. His father's family were Scotch Presbyterians who settled in North Carolina about two centuries ago. These same Scotch Presbyterians in the Carolinas and Virginia first gave life to the spirit of American independence and always maintained that the Declaration of Independence applied to the blacks as well as to the whites. At the beginning of the present century the paternal grandfather of Mr. Huggins came to Ohio in order to escape the influences of slavery, and settled in the woods twenty miles back from Ripley, on the Ohio river, and his sons and descendants still reside upon the land then purchased by him. The father of Mr. Huggins and his brothers were ardent Abolitionists from the beginning of the slavery agitation, and the "Huggins settlement" was the first station on the

"underground railroad" north of the Ohio river during all the period antedating the war, when the fugitives were aided in their escape to Canada.

Mr. Huggins' early years were spent upon the farm and were not different from those of most farmers' boys of that period. Poverty, hard work, good health and the best of parental training were his portion. At the age of nineteen he made his home with his brother, Judge Henry M. Huggins, at Hillsboro, Ohio, and attended the most excellent high school at that place. This continued until he was twenty-one, when he began the study of the law with Judge Samuel F. Steel in Hillsboro, his brother being then upon the bench. He continued with Judge Steel for two years, when he entered the Cincinnati School of Law, at which he was graduated in 1884. While in Cincinnati he was in the law office of Major H. P. Lloyd and Judge William H. Taft, who were then partners in the practice. In October, 1884, he went to Columbus, Ohio, and began the practice of law in the office of Colonel E. L. and Hon. H. C. Taylor, where he remained until April 1, 1885, when he formed a partnership with John G. McGuffey, this connection continuing for three years. He then formed a partnership with Attorney General David K. Watson, which continued for four years, and then he established the firm of Huggins & Sowers.

In the practice of the law Mr. Huggins has been noted for his untiring energy and close application, and as a result, chiefly, he has built up one of the most lucrative practices in central Ohio.

Almost as soon as he settled in Columbus Mr. Huggins identified himself actively with the Republican party, and has ever since worked heartily and successfully for its success. He at one time was president of the Garfield Club of that city, and in various ways worked enthusiastically for the best interest of his party organization in central Ohio. In 1892, at the request of the leaders of the party, he became a candidate for congress in the Columbus twelfth district against the Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite and made a brilliant campaign. The district, however, was then hopelessly Democratic. In 1894 he was a candidate for renomination, but was defeated by his former law partner, Hon. D. K. Watson. In 1896 he was specially interested and active in the interest of Major McKinley in the preliminary canvass for the Republican nomination for the presidency, and after his nomination did all he could for his success at the polls.

Mr. Huggins is a man of liberal views in regard to the great questions, religious and otherwise, which enter into life and accords to every one the same liberty of thought and action he claims for himself.

He is a member of the Presbyterian church and also a Knight of Pythias. In 1890 he married Clara Morris Ellsberry, daughter of Hon. W. W. Ellsberry, one of the most prominent Democrats of southern Ohio, and a grand-niece of United States Senator Thomas Morris, one of the most prominent Abolitionists and men of his time.

WILLIAM R. DUVALL.—America owes much of her progress and advancement to a position, foremost among the nations of the world, to her newspapers, and in no line has the incidental broadening out of the sphere of usefulness been more marked than in this same line of journalism. The power and influence of journalism is probably greater than that of any other single profession, for it comes into contact with a greater number and its far-reaching effects are immeasurable. It is not always those who occupy official positions who are the real leaders in the field of politics; it is more generally those who mold public sentiment to whom party success is due, and no more effective source of public education along political lines can be found than the newspaper. Ohio has enlisted in its newspaper field men of broad mental grasp, cosmopolitan ideas and notable business sagacity. Mr. Duvall, of this review, is to-day the editor of the Union-Herald, the leading Republican paper of Pickaway county, and through his connection with the "art preservative of all arts" he is an active factor in promoting the success of his party. Through the avenue of the newspaper Mr. Duvall has largely advanced the interests of Republicanism, having been a staunch advocate of the party ever since attaining his majority.

He comes from old-line Whig stock, the Duvall family taking an active part in political affairs and supporting the Whig and Republican parties. He was born near Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1859, a son of Thomas B. Duvall. The latter was a native of Pickaway county and a son of Benjamin Duvall, who was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio about 1804. The Whig party found in him a stalwart supporter, and Thomas B. Duvall was a staunch advocate of its principles until the organization of the Republican party, when he became one of the active followers of its leadership. He never sought office. Through the war he was a loyal advocate of the Union and assisted in raising troops for the service. He died in Auglaize county, Ohio, where his widow is still living.

William R. Duvall was educated in the public schools and the Danville Normal School, of Indiana. He purchased a half interest in the Union-Herald January 1, 1890, his partner being Harry E. Lutz, and he

purchased Mr. Lutz's interest September 1, following. This is one of the old papers of the state, having been established in 1817, since which time it has been regarded as a leading political organ, advocating Whig and Republican principles. The first issue of the paper, under the name of the Olive Branch, was given to the public August 10, 1817, its publishers being James Foster and W. B. Thrall.

Since purchasing an interest in the paper, Mr. Duvall has had editorial charge of the same and has made the Union-Herald one of the best journals in this section of the state, he being a fluent and forcible writer, strongly in favor of protective tariff and of sound money and advocating most effectively those measures of the party; and his strong reasoning and logical arguments have been most effectual in promoting Republican sentiment. While residing in Auglaize county he was a member and secretary of the county central committee in 1887, 1888 and 1889, and took an active part in organizing the working forces of the county. Since coming to Circleville he has served on the Republican central committee of Pickaway county, from 1890 until 1894, and has been an active member of county, congressional and state conventions.

Mr. Duvall married a daughter of W. F. Torrance, of Wapakoneta, Ohio, who served as county auditor and county superintendent of schools. Mr. Duvall and his wife have three children. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is a courteous, genial gentleman, popular among all classes.

HENRY RUSSELL PROBASCO, of the Cincinnati bar, has been identified with the Republican party from the casting of his first vote. Born in the same year as the party, he was brought up in an atmosphere of high intelligence and intimate association with the leading minds of both the Democratic and Republican parties, but his reason and inclination and the *personnel* of the Republican party induced him to espouse its cause. On reaching maturity he entered heartily into political life and gave liberally of his time and talent to uplifting and sustaining Republican principles before the people. Of a straightforward nature, honest in act and purpose, he sought to lift political contests out of the slough of disrepute, and the conditions existing in 1884 and for some years prior thereto, with Democratic supremacy through the medium of ring rule and corruption, appealed strongly to his better nature and caused him to become one of the most noted figures in political life in Hamilton county for several years. His efforts in behalf of honest methods at

elections and for the undisputed and free exercise of the ballot and return of votes cast, is a matter of history; and to him more than to any other man is due the credit of rehabilitating the Republican party in Hamilton county, and making its success possible.

He has been always a strong and influential force as a public speaker, and few campaigns have been carried on in which he has not taken an active part, efficiently presenting the principles of the party before the people. Few men have been so highly complimented by the unsolicited commendations from the great leaders of the party for work done in its behalf,—letters of this character from Hon. William McKinley, Hon. Charles S. Grosvenor, Hon. J. B. Foraker and many others being among the cherished souvenirs that attest an effort well directed and successfully accomplished for the public good in behalf of the free and unrestricted exercise of the franchise and against corruption, repeating and the fraudulent counting of votes.

Mr. Probasco was born in Cincinnati May 12, 1856. His father, W. B. Probasco, was a prominent member of the Cincinnati bar, and nominated for city solicitor in 1857 on the first Republican city ticket ever nominated in Cincinnati. From that time until his death he affiliated with the Republican party, and was very active and zealous in his devotion to the Union cause during the war. Mr. Probasco's parents were both of Revolutionary descent, and he is now a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He studied law in the office of Judge Stanley Matthews and William M. Ramsey, and three days after arriving at his majority he was admitted to the bar and began at once the active practice of his profession. He was, in his twenty-first year, elected solicitor of the village of Glendale, Ohio. In the Blaine campaign he took a very active part, and was one of the organizers of the Young Men's Blaine Club, was its vice-president, and afterward, upon its incorporation, an incorporator.

In the fall of 1884 outrageous frauds were perpetrated at the congressional election, which gave rise to a congressional investigation by what was known as the Springer committee, before which Mr. Probasco, as junior counsel to Senator Foraker, conducted the cause in behalf of the Republicans, the result of which investigation was the exposure of election outrages on the part of not only Democratic bullies and "thugs," but also of their leaders, rarely if ever equaled. At the municipal election in the spring of 1885 these frauds were repeated, and Mr. Probasco, of his own volition, and at his own expense, unassisted by any official, investigated the outrages at this election and sought to have the guilty persons prosecuted, but was thwarted by Democratic officials.

He, however, was not disheartened at his failure in this respect, and in the fall of 1885, being then chairman of the Lincoln Club campaign committee, brought about the organization of a citizens' committee known as the "Committee of One Hundred," which succeeded in convicting many persons of election crimes. The Committee of One Hundred, the outgrowth of the revelations of these political investigations, formulated and had passed by the general assembly of Ohio many reformatory laws, chief among which were the present admirable election laws and an act reorganizing the police force, which had given so much trouble under the Democratic *regime*, and placing it on its present non-partisan basis.

In the winter of 1886 a committee of the senate of the general assembly of Ohio was appointed to investigate the election frauds at the fall election of 1885. Mr. Probasco, associated with Governor Noyes and Warner M. Bateman, conducted the case in behalf of the four contesting Republican candidates for senator from Hamilton county, and it was at this election that the exposure of the method of "doctoring election returns" was made famous by the *expose* of "Fourth Ward A" Democratic frauds. The Republican senators were seated.

In August, 1889, Mr. Probasco was appointed assistant United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio. Since his retirement from that office he has been actively engaged in politics as a rapidly growing business would allow, seeking no office but speaking in behalf of the party principles and its nominees.

Mr. Probasco has given his professional attention very largely to important corporate interests, and is now, among other engagements, counsel for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Traction Company, counsel for the Cincinnati, Covington and Newport Brewers' Exchange, counsel for the Cincinnati Typothetæ, is attorney for the Cincinnati Brewers' Protective Association, and corporation counsel for the village of Glendale.

In his twenty-first year Mr. Probasco was married to the eldest daughter of Colonel C. W. Moulton, one of the leading members of the Cincinnati bar, who, through her mother, is related to the family of which General and John Sherman are conspicuous members.

R W. C. GREGG, of Batavia, Clermont county, is the editor and owner of the Clermont Courier, which was established in 1836 as a Whig organ, and is now the leading Republican paper in the county. The first editors were Andrew Gest and R. W.

Clarke, the latter of whom was our subject's grandfather, and these gentlemen conducted the *Courier* on Whig lines until the formation of the Republican party, when it became allied to that organization, supporting its principles, the issues of the Fremont campaign, and all the policies leading up to the Civil war, and during the latter it stanchly adhered to the Union. It has since been active in all the campaigns, especially those of Grant, Garfield, Blaine and McKinley.

R. W. Clarke was associated with the *Courier* until 1858. He was in congress during the sessions of 1864-66-68, representing the Clermont district, and became conspicuous throughout the state for his activity in the interests of the Republican party. He was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Cincinnati district of Ohio by President Grant, who was his personal friend. He participated prominently in both the Whig and Republican parties, was one of the leading newspaper men of his day, and during the Rebellion he was a member of the war commission of southern Ohio and had charge of raising troops in that section of the state, together with Judge Philip B. Wing. He was born in Clermont county in 1812 and died in 1872. His successor to the *Courier* was M. Jamison, who in turn sold it to Browning Brothers, and they disposed of their interests to C. W. Pegg, from whom our subject purchased the plant in 1884, and has since continued as editor and proprietor. The paper is one of the oldest in the state, retaining the same name for a period of sixty-one years, and has included in its list as editors the names of many noted men, among whom may be mentioned R. W. Clarke, Bastian Smith, Joseph P. Smith, Colonel T. D. Fitch and M. Jamison.

R. W. C. Gregg was born in Batavia, Clermont county, on the 26th of October, 1859, a son of George W. and Missouri A. (Clarke) Gregg, the former of whom was a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, a well-known attorney and a staunch Republican, who took a deep interest in politics and was often a delegate to the state, county and district conventions. Our subject was reared in the city of his nativity, receiving his mental discipline in Chickering Institute, at which he was graduated in the class of 1880, and shortly thereafter became associated with the *Clermont Courier* as an editorial writer, subsequently assuming control of the paper. He is a concise, cogent writer, a close observer of the political issues of the day, is often chosen as a delegate to the state, county and district conventions, and was chairman of the Republican county executive committee from 1883 to 1891, during which time several Republican victories were gained in the county. He was frequently spoken of as a candidate for congress in 1888, but Hon. John Little was

finally nominated and defeated by James Campbell, the Democratic nominee. In 1896 he was appointed by Governor Bushnell to the presidency of the board of managers of the Ohio State Reformatory at Mansfield. He is enterprising and progressive and one of the most popular men in southern Ohio.

The marriage of Mr. Gregg was solemnized in 1881, when he was united to Miss Clara M. Woodlief, a daughter of John R. Woodlief, and they have one child.

LINN WALKER HULL has for the past fifteen years been one of the most active workers and organizers of the Republican party in Sandusky and northern Ohio, and his labors have resulted most beneficially to the interests of the cause he represents. For a number of years he has served almost continuously as a member of the county central committee, and is recognized as one of the best political organizers and managers in Ohio, for his great tact, combined with his comprehensive knowledge of the political situations and its requirements, enables him to muster his forces most effectively to bring the best returns. Since 1885 he has been an important factor in promoting the campaign work of state and nation, was chairman of the county executive committee in 1887 and 1889, and in 1893 was elected chairman of both the county central and the executive committees. In that year the county gave Governor McKinley a majority of about nine hundred and sixteen. It had hitherto been regarded as a Democratic stronghold, but Mr. Hull planned a campaign that resulted in a Republican victory. His efforts were largely along the line of influence, through campaign addresses that would appeal to the practical business sense of the people, and his organization was so thorough that all sections of the county were visited, that the people might be made acquainted with the issues before them.

Mr. Hull was again elected chairman of both the county and the executive committees in 1894, and again the county gave a Republican majority, supporting S. M. Taylor for the office of secretary of state with a plurality of one thousand, seven hundred and twelve,—the largest majority the county had ever given either party. Once more Mr. Hull was made chairman of both committees in 1895, in which year a majority of thirteen hundred and seventy-eight was given Governor Bushnell. On the 29th of February, 1896, he was for the fourth time elected chairman of the two committees which he had so efficiently served, and on the same day the Republican county convention of Erie county instructed its delegates to the dis-

trict convention to support him as a delegate to the Republican national convention. On the 6th of March, when the district convention met at Fostoria, he was elected one of the delegates from his district to represent them at the national convention held in St. Louis. He was in attendance on that vast assembly which placed the Ohio statesman at the head of the ticket and warmly endorsed his nomination.

On the 6th of July, 1896, Mr. Hull was nominated for the position of judge of the court of common pleas for the first subdivision of the fourth judicial district, composed of the counties of Erie, Lucas, Sandusky, Ottawa and Huron, and on the 18th of July, after receiving his nomination, he resigned the chairmanship of the executive and central committees after having filled the position for four successive terms to the full satisfaction of the entire party. He was elected judge at the November election of 1896, by a majority of about two thousand. There is no question as to his fitness for the position, for he is an able lawyer and his comprehensive knowledge of the law and his high sense of justice will make him one of the best judges that could be selected from the legal talent of the county. He has been a member of the board of education of the city of Sandusky since 1893, and when the county had a strong Democratic majority he was twice nominated by his party for the position of prosecuting attorney, but although he ran far ahead of his ticket he failed of election. He has often served as delegate to county, congressional and state conventions, and was a member of the convention that nominated General Bushnell for governor. It is largely through the efforts of Mr. Hull that the county has given Republican majorities within the last decade. When he became prominent as a political worker in northern Ohio his county was an acknowledged Democratic stronghold, but he has gradually brought about a change in the political situation here, and his most able management, splendid executive ability and superior direction of affairs has won successes for his party which entitle him to the grateful remembrance of all worthy Republicans.

Mr. Hull is a native of Erie county, his birth having occurred in Perkins township, April 9, 1856. His father, John L. Hull, was a native of Pennsylvania and removed with his family to Erie county, Ohio, in 1825, being at that time only five years of age. He was twice elected county commissioner on the Republican ticket, at a time when the county usually gave a Democratic majority, a fact which indicated his personal popularity and the confidence reposed by his fellow townsmen in his worth and ability. He also held most of the township offices, was president of the board of education and one of the prominent

citizens in his section of the county. He died in December, 1894. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Angeline Walker, came to Sandusky at a very early day with her father, Samuel Walker, a pioneer citizen of the community. She is still living, at the age of seventy-nine years.

The subject of this sketch, Linn W. Hull, was reared on his father's homestead and was provided with excellent educational advantages. He pursued a course in Oberlin College; continued his studies in Union College, of Schenectady, New York, and completed his literary education in Cornell University. He was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Society, a college fraternity. He afterward studied law in the office of the firm of Taylor & Phinney, of Sandusky, and later in that of the firm of Homer & L. H. Goodwin. He entered the Cincinnati Law School in the month of October, 1881, was graduated in May, 1883, and immediately began practice in Sandusky, where he soon established a good business. He became a member of the firm of Goodwin, Goodwin & Hull, which connection was continued for six years, at the end of which time the last named member formed a partnership with Judge E. B. King, which was maintained until Mr. King was elected to the circuit bench in November, 1894. Mr. Hull then continued practice alone until February, 1896, when he formed a partnership with W. E. Guerin, Jr. He has conducted a general practice, is recognized as one of the leading attorneys at the Sandusky bar and is exceptionally strong as a trial lawyer, his cases always being prepared with the greatest care, while he rests his cause on the justice of the contention therein and presents his argument in the strong, clear light of common reason and sound legal principle.

Mr. Hull was married July 18, 1883, to Miss Mary Emily Hall, of Cincinnati, who died in August, 1887, leaving three children, Marguerite, Florence and Emily.

JOHN C. HUTSINPILLER, one of the substantial business men of Gallipolis, has been affiliated with the Republican party from the time he was old enough to vote. His first ballot was cast for Abraham Lincoln and Governor Brough while serving in the army. In 1893 Mr. Hutsinpiller was nominated by acclamation for state senator from the eighth district of Ohio, and was elected to the seventy-first general assembly by a majority of eleven thousand seven hundred and twenty. In 1895 he was re-elected, this time receiving a majority of over nine thousand, and was appointed speaker *pro tem*. He held the office of president of the city school board in 1888 and 1890,

was appointed a trustee of the Athens asylum by Governor Foraker, was re-appointed by Governor Campbell, and again by Governor McKinley. Our subject has been a hard worker in the ranks of the party, has rendered a considerable amount of labor to the county committee, and has been energetic in the state, congressional, county and district conventions.

Mr. Hutsinpuller was born in Raccoon township, Gallia county, December 11, 1841, but was shortly afterward taken to Green township, where he was reared and received his education in the public schools. On August 19, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, but shortly after the company was organized he was made second sergeant and served as such until August 12, 1863, when the regiment was reorganized and was thenceforth known as the First Ohio Heavy Artillery. At that time our subject was promoted to the office of second lieutenant, and held that rank until he was discharged. A large portion of the time the First Ohio Heavy Artillery was engaged in supporting and holding forts. Our subject was a staff officer quartermaster of the post at Cincinnati, and later acted as assistant adjutant-general to Colonel Hawley, who commanded a brigade in General Tilson's division of the Army of the Tennessee. Mr. Hutsinpuller participated in several skirmishes in Tennessee, and saw considerable active service. He was mustered out of service July 25, 1865.

After the war our subject went to Cincinnati and completed his education, taking a business course in Nelson's Commercial College. He then engaged in the manufacture of furniture in that city for a short time and in 1868 moved the plant to Gallipolis, where he organized the Fuller & Hutsinpuller Company, which was incorporated in 1884. He also established the Gallipolis Furniture Company. The former is one of the largest concerns of its kind in this part of Ohio, and the two form the leading industries of the city. Mr. Hutsinpuller has retired from the active management of the companies, but still retains an interest in them. He has for years been one of the leading business men of Gallipolis, possesses stock in several banks, and is associated with other local enterprises. He is an enterprising, progressive man, and the success he has attained is due to his individual efforts.

In 1873 our subject was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Stewart, and three children have been born to them: Mabel, who is the wife of Moulton Houk, general passenger agent of the Ohio Central Railroad; Henry Guy, who died at the age of three years, and John C., Jr., a youth of sixteen, giving promise of a useful life.

The father of Mr. Hutsinpuller was a Whig and a

Republican and was a well-known man in the county at an early day. The grandfather, Abraham Hutsinpuller, was one of the first settlers in the county, coming from Greenbriar county, Virginia.

Mr. Hutsinpuller is an advocate of the McKinley protective tariff reform, is in favor of reciprocity and a gold standard, and was for sound money during the greenback campaign. He believes in restricting immigration, as he thinks that that evil and free trade are enemies to the prosperity and progress of our country.

JOHN S. ATWOOD.—For over thirty-five years this gentleman has been a prominent business man of Ripley and a leading member of the Republican party, in which he has been an important factor since 1860. He has attended all the county and district, as well as most of the state, conventions from the time he was first privileged to cast his ballot, and he has been chairman of the Brown county delegation to many of the congressional and state conventions, and attended as an alternate the Minneapolis national convention. He is an eloquent speaker, and during the campaigns he has delivered addresses throughout Brown and Adams counties, and in 1896 he made a number of forcible speeches on the tariff and sound money.

For sixteen years Mr. Atwood was a member of the city council, was a candidate for county commissioner, but met with defeat at the polls, as the county is strongly Democratic; he was appointed by President Hayes as an Ohio commissioner to the New Orleans Exposition; in 1884 Governor Hoadley made him a trustee of the Ohio Blind Asylum at Columbus, to which office he was reappointed by Governor Foraker in 1886, was six and half years on the board and for five years was president of the same; and he is nearly always a member of the county committee, being one of the best political organizers in the state.

Mr. Atwood was born in Wilcox county, Alabama, on the 1st of September, 1838, and with his brother he came to Ripley in 1853, and here, by industry and perseverance, he passed through the public schools, later entering Iberia College, at which he was graduated in 1859. About that time the gold fever was at its height throughout the country and Mr. Atwood, contracting the affection, went to the gold fields of California, where he met with success, but returned home in 1861 and embarked in the vocation of school-teaching for a short time. During the war he served in the Mississippi Squadron, on the Mississippi and Red rivers; was on the flag-ship Black Hawk when it blew up and was wounded in the ankle, an injury from

which he still suffers. During the term of his service he participated in the battles of Vicksburg, Shreveport and other points along the Mississippi and Red rivers.

Upon returning to Ripley Mr. Atwood for a short period engaged in the grocery business, retiring from that to become a pike contractor, and as such he built the Ripley and Georgetown pike. In 1872 he embarked in the livery business, which he has continued to follow and in which he has met with a high degree of success. Mr. Atwood has extensive real estate interests in Ripley, besides, which he owns large tracts of land in Michigan, and he is one of the substantial and progressive citizens of his home city, respected by all who come in contact with him, in either business or social circles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and takes an active interest in the work of the local bodies.

ANDREW SQUIRE.—Conspicuous among the Republicans of Cuyahoga county stands Andrew Squire, a leading attorney of Cleveland. He comes from good old colonial stock, a nobility of descendants which rests its claim upon a robust manhood and hardy virtue.

His grandparents, who were of Scotch and English ancestry, were natives of New England and came to Portage county, Ohio, in 1812, enduring the hardships and privations of early pioneer life. In 1815 Andrew J., father of our subject, was born. He became a physician and in 1863 moved to Hiram, Ohio, where he still resides. The mother, Martha (Wilmot) Squire, who was also a native of Portage county, Ohio, died at their home in Hiram, June 10, 1896, at the age of sixty-six years. Our subject has one brother, Dr. Marion Squire, who is a practicing physician at Mantua, Ohio.

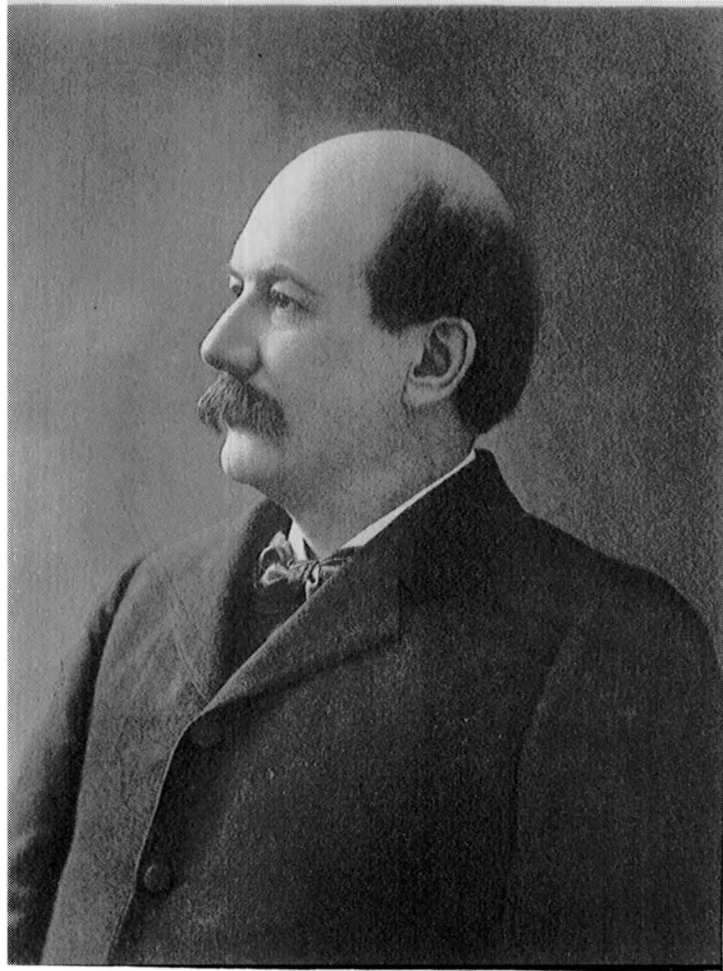
Andrew Squire, of whom we write, was born in 1850, at Mantua, Portage county, Ohio, and attended a district school until he was eleven years of age, when his parents sent him to the Western Reserve Eclectic Institute at Hiram, Ohio. Two years later the family took up a residence at the latter place, which enabled Andrew to continue his studies until 1866, when, owing to his father's wishes, he came to Cleveland to attend a course of medical lectures. The profession of law, however, was much more to young Squire's liking than that of medicine, and he accordingly began to read Blackstone and Bouvier. After graduating at Hiram College in 1872 he came to Cleveland, entering the law offices of Cadwell & Marvin. His admission to the bar by the supreme court took place at Columbus, December 3, 1873. The next year

Mr. Cadwell was elected to the bench of the court of common pleas, and Mr. Marvin then took Mr. Squire as a partner, which arrangement continued until January 1, 1878. Previous to this, in 1876, Alphonso Hart, the lieutenant governor of Ohio, had entered the firm and it became Marvin, Hart & Squire, which continued for two years, when Mr. Squire retired and became associated with E. J. Estep, one of the oldest and best known practitioners in the state. In 1882 additional strength was given to the firm by the entrance of Judge Moses R. Dickey, of Mansfield, and for a number of years Estep, Dickey & Squire enjoyed a good practice. January 1, 1890, Mr. Squire withdrew from this firm and together with Judge William B. Sanders, who resigned from the bench, and James H. Dempsey, formed the present firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey.

Personally Mr. Squire impresses one as being not only a good speaker but a logical thinker as well. Of singularly alert mind, of fine business capacity, a lawyer of sound and accurate learning, successful both before courts and juries, genial and courteous in manner and of high social and professional standing, Mr. Squire has to-day a large, diversified and remunerative practice. He has always been a staunch Republican and was a delegate to the St. Louis convention which nominated Major McKinley for president in June, 1896.

Mr. Squire has been twice married. Miss Ella Mott, of Hiram, became his first wife, in 1873. One child survived this union, Carl A., who is now a student at Yale College. June 24, 1896, Mr. Squire was united in marriage to Mrs. Eleanor Seymour Sea, a daughter of Belden Seymour, formerly a very prominent and respected resident of Cleveland. Mr. Squire has attained the thirty-third degree in Masonry. He is also a member of the Union, Masonic, Country, Roadside, Yacht, Tippecanoe and various other social organizations.

JOSEPH H. DYER.—To rise above the level in a business or political life requires an intellectual endowment of a high order, an unimpeachable character, and an industry that involves a spirit of sacrifice and courage, which in the olden times made martyrs. Many of our young men, although fully equipped with an excellent education and possessing fine intellects, fall by the wayside and surrender in the fierce conflict of competition, because they are not willing to throw the entire force of their nature into the fray and consider success a duty they owe to themselves, and which cannot be attained except by unremitting labor. The profession of law offers no oppor-



Andrew Gurnee

tunities except to those who are determined to win and who are willing to direct all their energy into that channel. But "there is always room at the top," and Joseph H. Dyer early in life was imbued with a desire to secure a place there and took up the profession of law as his life's work. He thoroughly mastered the details of his vocation and to-day stands as one of the most brilliant young lawyers of Franklin county.

Mr. Dyer was a member of the law firm of Rathmell, Dyer & Webb until 1894, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, and owing to the responsibilities of the office he was compelled to withdraw, and the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent. The work of the office of prosecuting attorney is unusually laborious, owing to the fact that the duties of the office are combined with those of county solicitor, which duties Mr. Dyer is required to perform. Since holding his present position, he has had many cases to prosecute, among which may be mentioned those of five state senators, whom he had indicted for bribery, and in which he secured two convictions. He had also the much celebrated case of the state against four prominent local contractors, who were indicted for presenting vouchers for payment for work they had not done. Upon the trial of this case there was a disagreement of the jury and it is still in the courts. Mr. Dyer also brought about the indictment of the police clerk for misappropriating county funds, and the cashier of the Fifth Avenue Savings Bank for embezzlement. He has had under his direction since he has been in office eight murder cases, in three of which he secured the death penalty, in two a verdict of murder in the second degree, and in three a verdict of manslaughter. In 1892 Mr. Dyer was appointed secretary of the executive committee; was one of the organizers of the Buckeye Republican Club, and was elected first vice-president upon its organization; is a member of the Republican Glee Club; and was the one who drafted the charter in its present form of the municipal government of Columbus. Mr. Dyer is a careful student, a systematic thinker, a wide observer, and is fully equipped both mentally and physically for the life work upon which he has entered.

The subject of this review is the second child in the order of birth, and is a native of Georgeville, Franklin county, where he was born July 27, 1865. He attended the public schools and at eighteen entered the London high school, where he remained for six months and then took a four-years course in the Ohio State University. In 1888 he attended the Boston University Law School, where during his second and third years he was appointed by the faculty of the college to the position of librarian. He was graduated in three years and returned to Columbus, where

he was admitted to the bar and immediately began the practice of law. After remaining alone for a few months he formed a partnership with Frank Rathmell and Scott A. Webb, under the firm name of Rathmell, Dyer & Webb, which continued until Mr. Dyer was elected prosecuting attorney. He is interested in five peach ranches in Georgia and is a director of the companies that control them. Socially he is a Master Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, of the I. O. O. F., and of the college fraternity known as the Chi Phi.

William Dyer, the father of Joseph H., was born in Franklin county. He was a farmer by occupation and was also engaged in the grain and milling business. In his political faith he was a strong Republican and a valued resident of the county. He married Miss Millie J. Gardner, a daughter of Nathaniel Gardner, who was one of the old settlers of Franklin county. Four children were born to them, all of whom now survive. Mr. Dyer's death occurred in 1877. The paternal grandfather came from Virginia and settled in Ohio previous to the admission of the state into the Union.

CHARLES D. EVERETT, attorney, was born in Liberty township, Trumbull county, Ohio, November 17, 1836. His rudimentary education was obtained in a log school-house in his native county, which he attended in the winter terms until 1850, when he came to Cleveland and entered the public schools to better prepare himself for college.

Having decided upon a professional career, he entered the senior class of the Cincinnati Law School, with the class of 1858, graduating one year later. He was admitted to the bar in Hamilton county while attending college, and immediately upon his graduation he returned to Cleveland. In order to obtain the more practical knowledge of his chosen profession, he re-entered the law office of Mason & Estep, this firm at the time being one of the leading law firms practicing in the Western Reserve, and with whom he studied law.

In 1860 Mr. Everett established a practice for himself, which continued until the spring of 1866, when, having a desire to see the western country, he went west and located for a time in Montana, and there engaged in gold-quartz mining, meeting with a fair amount of success. He had enjoyed a very pleasurable trip across the plains and had gained some valuable experience in the wild western country, but the desire to return to his profession incited a longing for his eastern home, and in 1870 he returned to Cleveland and resumed the practice of law. After a few

months' practice alone he formed a partnership with J. H. McMath, which existed until 1874, when Mr. McMath withdrew from the firm, having been elected judge of the common-pleas court. Our subject then continued the practice of law alone until 1876, when he formed a partnership with M. B. Gary, under the firm name of Gary & Everett. Shortly after the organization of this partnership Mr. F. E. Dellenbaugh was admitted into the firm, when the name was changed to Gary, Everett & Dellenbaugh. Later, Mr. Gary withdrew from the firm, which was then styled Everett & Dellenbaugh, and remained so until 1885, when Mr. Weed was taken into the firm. The name was then changed to Everett, Dellenbaugh & Weed, and was continued as such with the exception of a short period, during which time Mr. Dellenbaugh served on the common-pleas bench, which incumbency compelled him to withdraw from the firm. Mr. Dellenbaugh was appointed to the common-pleas bench to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the Hon. John C. Hutchins, and at the expiration of his term of office Judge Dellenbaugh re-entered the firm of Everett, Dellenbaugh & Weed, and the firm remained under this name until Mr. Dellenbaugh took his seat on the common-pleas bench in February, 1897, having been elected to this office the previous November. Mr. Everett is now a member of the firm of Everett, Weed, Meals & Sluss.

In 1874 Mr. Everett was elected a member of the city council, and was twice re-elected to this office, serving as president during the last two years of his incumbency.

In 1868 Mr. Everett was united in marriage to Miss Fannie S. Johns, of Cleveland, Ohio. To them has been born one child, a daughter, who died in infancy.

OLIVER M. EVANS.—In the great competitive struggle of life, when each must enter the field and fight his way to the front, or else be overtaken by disaster of circumstance or place, there is ever particular interest attaching to the life of one who has turned the tide of success, has surmounted obstacles and shown his ability to cope with others in their rush for the coveted goal. In the subject of this review we have an example of one, who, starting with minimum reinforcement, has made his way to a position of prominence in the business world and has gained a full measure of success through the exercise of industry, unfaltering purpose, and sterling integrity in all things. Mr. Evans, who is known as one of the representative business men of the city of Columbus, is senior member of the wholesale fruit and commis-

sion house of Evans & Turner, the enterprise being the most extensive of the sort in central Ohio. As a native son of the Buckeye state, as an honored veteran of the late war of the Rebellion, as an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, and as a stalwart supporter of the Republican party and its principles, it is but consistent that in this connection be incorporated a brief review of his career.

Born in Harrisville, Harrison county, Ohio, on the 10th of March, 1847, Oliver M. Evans was the fourth child of Robert H. and Amanda (McGrew) Evans, the former of whom was of Welsh lineage and a sculptor and marble-cutter by profession. He was for many years a resident of Harrison county, and he followed the vocation noted until the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1882, at which time he was sixty-five years of age. He was a man of ability and inflexible integrity and held the respect and confidence of the communities in which he lived at various times. He was an ardent abolitionist, espousing the cause of the old-line Whigs until the organization of the Republican party, when he identified himself therewith and continued steadfast in the faith until the hour of his death. Amanda McGrew was born in Harrison county, Ohio, her parents having been pioneers of that section, whither they came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, at an early day. By her marriage to Mr. Evans she became the mother of four sons and five daughters, all of whom are living to this day.

When Oliver M. Evans was five years of age his parents removed to that portion of Virginia which is now the state of West Virginia, locating in the city of Wheeling, where they continued their residence for a number of years. The boy pursued his studies in the public schools of Wheeling, and at the age of fifteen years entered upon the practical work of life, becoming an apprentice of his father and devoting his attention to acquiring the trade of sculptor and marble-cutter. He was thus engaged about two years, within which time his parents had returned to Ohio, and he was in his seventeenth year when he loyally responded to his country's call to arms and enlisted as a member of Company G, Thirteenth Ohio Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Stephen R. Clarke. He enlisted as a private, but was subsequently promoted to the office of sergeant of his company. Mr. Evans served gallantly at the front, having participated in eleven battles, in the last of which—the explosion of the mine at Petersburg—he received a very severe wound. This was one of the most fiercely contested battles of the war, and our subject's regiment was in a position where the fight was the hottest. He was wounded by a piece of flying shell, the fragment

striking him between the knee and ankle of his right leg and inflicting an injury which incapacitated him for further service. He was sent to Fort Schuyler, New York, where he was confined in the hospital for three months, after which he was granted a furlough extending for an equal period. After his discharge from the service he proceeded to Steubenville, Ohio, where his parents had taken up their residence upon their return from Virginia, and here he resumed his apprenticeship under his father and finally became the master of his trade. He continued to be employed in this line,—the greater portion of the time with his father,—until 1879, when he determined to test his fortune in a larger city, where he felt that superior inducements were offered to a young man of energy and ambition. He accordingly left Steubenville, in company with a friend by the name of C. E. Turner, and started for Columbus, where they arrived in due time, with a joint cash capital of only one dollar. The young men determined to ally their fortunes and to “stick together through thick and thin,” and they were not long in finding occupation. A short time after their arrival they were found engaged in buying and selling oysters. They soon saved enough money to enable them to purchase a horse and wagon, and with this equipment they enlarged the scope of their modest enterprise, peddling fruit and vegetables throughout the city. From this modest inception they have developed a wholesale fruit and commission business representing average annual transactions aggregating three hundred thousand dollars. The capitalistic resources of the firm at the time they began operations in the wholesale way amounted to only six hundred and fifty dollars, but their industry, careful methods and discrimination insured what might be considered the almost phenomenal success of the enterprise, which now has so important bearing upon the commercial activities of the capital city.

Actively arrayed in support of the grand old party and having a wide acquaintanceship in the city, Mr. Evans was placed in nomination, in 1894, as the candidate for mayor on the straight Republican ticket, and, though he failed of election, the result of the race bore unmistakable evidence of his marked popularity. Defeat came by reason of certain dissensions in the local party ranks, a factional division putting up an independent candidate, who naturally diverted a percentage of votes from the regular ticket. It is a conceded fact that had not this independent candidate been entered in the contest Mr. Evans would have been victorious by a safe majority.

Mr. Evans is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar and having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite.

He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Junior Order of American Mechanics and other clubs and social organizations.

In 1872 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Evans to Miss Mary E. Brashear, daughter of Thomas and Madeline Brashear, of Steubenville. They became the parents of one son and one daughter, but both died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

ROBERT G. LYBRAND.—A large portion of a party's success is due to the silent, energetic workers who toil in the ranks, and who have only its welfare at heart, neither seeking nor caring for political favors. Among those who have been stanch supporters of the Republican party for a number of years in Delaware county is the gentleman whose name heads this review. Mr. Lybrand has lived in Delaware city since 1857 and is one of the prominent business men of the place. He is a native of Pickaway county, where he was born August 29, 1842, and is a son of Archibald Lybrand. His brother is Congressman-elect A. Lybrand, with whom he is associated in the Delaware Chair Company.

Mr. Lybrand's first presidential vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, just after attaining his majority. When the call for troops was made he took up arms in defense of the Union, and enlisted in the Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry for the three-months' service. After the expiration of his time he enlisted in the One Hundred and Ninety-second Infantry, with which he served one year and was promoted to the rank of captain of Company D. His regiment formed a part of the Army of the Shenandoah, West Virginia and Maryland, and participated in all the battles with those armies. He was a brave, efficient soldier and performed meritorious service from the time of his enlistment until he was mustered out in 1865.

Captain Lybrand was a delegate in 1865 to the convention that nominated General J. D. Cox for governor of Ohio, but never took an active part in politics until about fifteen years ago, when he became a member of the county central committee and attended the state and county conventions, in which he became an energetic worker. In 1892 he was sent as an alternate to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis. He has never been a candidate for office but has been content to give both his time and money in upholding the principles of the Republican party and advancing the good of the cause in every way in his power. He is a strong advocate of the protective

tariff as promulgated in the McKinley bill, is in favor of sound money and a gold standard, and in every other way has always stood in line with the principles set forth in the Republican platform.

Mr. Lybrand is the manager of the Delaware Chair Company, and is a well-known and influential citizen of the city of Delaware. From 1866 to 1870 he was engaged in the stove and hardware business, which he left to assume his present office of general manager of the Delaware Chair Company. His well-known integrity, his sterling worth and his sound business methods have placed him among the mercantile leaders of his home city. Among his other local interests he is a stockholder in the Delaware Street Railway Company and a stockholder and director in the Deposit Banking Company.

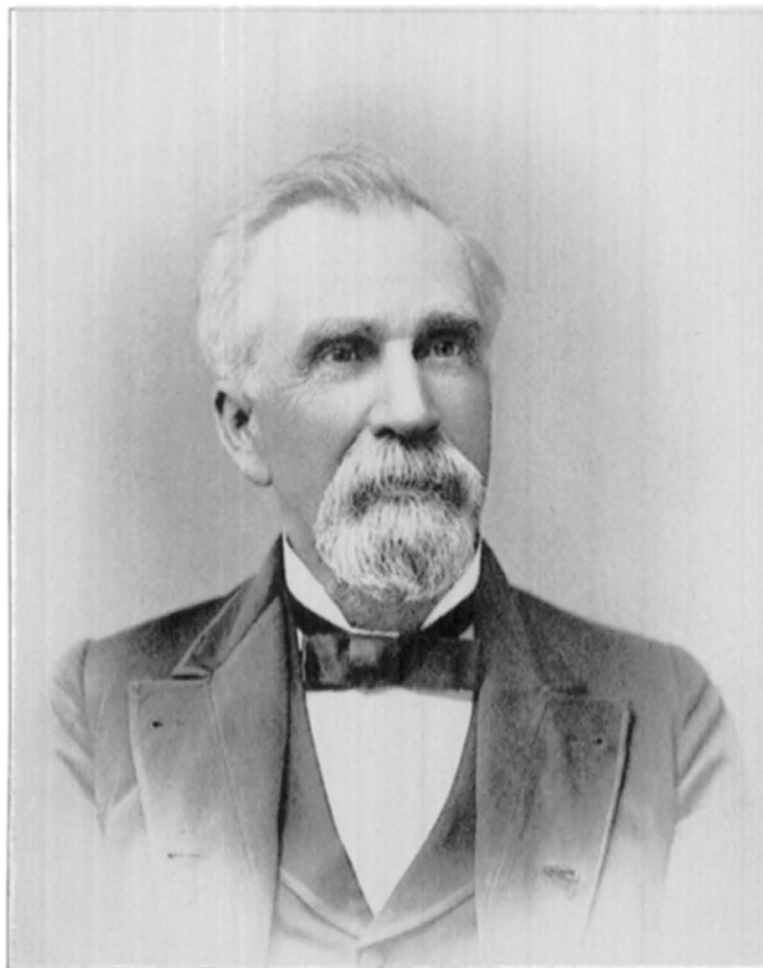
Socially Mr. Lybrand is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights Templar, the Knights of Pythias and the Grand Army of the Republic. He was married in 1870 to Miss Mary K. Hurlbutt, and they have one son, Robert H., who is employed in the railroad company in Delaware, and who always casts his vote for the Republican party.

HENRY K. SMITH, who has presided over the probate court of Geauga county for the past thirty years, was born in Parkman township, this county, on August 10, 1832, and is of English ancestry. His grandfather, Seth Smith, was a native of the state of Vermont, where he married Miss Polly Marsh, and our subject's father, Marsh Smith, was born to them in Brattleboro, in 1799. While a mere boy he accompanied his parents to New York, where he remained and received his education until 1819, when, at the age of eighteen years, he began life on his own account, and, full of energy, hopefulness and an unlimited supply of courage, he located at Parkman, Ohio, where he commenced the struggle for subsistence characteristic of those days which made such sturdy, self-reliant men of the early pioneers. Mr. Smith encountered the usual obstacles and trials incident to such a life, but, undaunted by the difficulties that beset his path, he continued his labors and finally succeeded in clearing up and cultivating a large and fertile farm. On October 28, 1823, he was married to Miss Eliza Colton, of Nelson, Portage county, Ohio, who had come with her parents from Connecticut about the same time that Mr. Smith arrived at Parkman. Of this union four sons and three daughters were born. Upon being elected to the office of county auditor in 1850, Mr. Smith moved to Chardon, where he fulfilled the duties of auditor for six years, and those of county court two years, after which he retired

from active life and resided with his children until death claimed him, in 1887, at the age of four-score and eight. His wife had preceded him to their eternal rest on September 31, 1884, her years numbering eighty-one. Mrs. Smith's father, Theron Colton, was a native of Connecticut, but an early settler of Portage county, in which he was the owner of an excellent farm. For many years he conducted a blacksmith and wagon shop at Colton Corners, the place being named in his honor, and he was widely known as a man of unusual ability and force of character. In his religious faith he was a strong adherent of the Presbyterian church. Seth Smith, the grandfather of our subject, was in early life affiliated with the Baptist church, but before his death he became a Universalist and died in that faith in 1855. His son was likewise a Universalist and a strong Abolitionist, and in an early day assisted in freeing a great many fugitives from bondage. From its initial inception until his death Mr. Smith was closely identified with the Republican party.

Henry K. Smith, the immediate subject of this review, was reared on his father's farm and there grew to manhood in the atmosphere of a home well adapted to develop the finer instincts and higher traits of character with which he was endowed. His early education was received at the hands of a tutor and in the schools and academies in this section of Ohio. At the age of nineteen he came to Chardon and for several years assisted his father in the auditor's office, receiving there a discipline and acquiring an experience that have been invaluable to him in his long professional and official career. His natural aptitude and sterling worth were recognized by all with whom he came in contact. In 1851 he taught school for a time, and then, at the age of twenty-one, he began studying for the profession he had chosen for his life work, subsequently entering the office of Riddle & Thresher, and was admitted to the bar in 1856 at Chardon.

After filling several minor positions with credit and ability he was entrusted with the responsibilities of the county treasurer's office. Upon the death of the clerk of the courts, A. H. Gotham, Mr. Smith was appointed his successor for the unexpired term, and in the autumn of the same year was elected prosecuting attorney, holding the office for two terms, during which period the noted murder trial of Hiram Cole occurred, Mr. Smith being assisted in the prosecution by the Hon. A. G. Riddle, who for many years has been one of the most distinguished members of the Washington city bar. Soon after his election as prosecutor our subject formed a partnership with the late W. O. Forest, and in 1861 he became associated with Judge D. W. Canfield, with whom he continued until elected probate judge in 1866, which office he has continued



H. A. Smith,

to fill, in every instance being nominated by acclamation, an honor almost without precedent, which demonstrates most conclusively his integrity and efficiency, and the confidence and high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Judge Smith was married February 22, 1854, to Miss Harmony Stocking, a daughter of D. W. Stocking, and they had three children, one of whom died in infancy. The eldest, Stuart S., has been for a number of years cashier of the First National Bank of Chardon; and Halbert D. is a graduate of Buchtel College and of the Cincinnati Law School, and has entered upon a promising law practice in the city of Cleveland.

The Judge was among the most active and efficient citizens who assisted in the rebuilding of Chardon after the destructive fire which visited the business portion of the city in the summer of 1868, and no man has exercised a wider or more beneficial influence in Geauga county, or was ever more devoid of those traits which mark the mere demagogue, and the good will and esteem he enjoys is a merited tribute to his worth and excellence. In politics the Judge is, like his honored father, a stalwart Republican and justly regards his consistent and unfaltering Republicanism, from the very birth of the party, as the crowning glory of his life. He formerly held the position of chairman of the Republican county committee for a number of years. He is a member of the Masonic lodge of Chardon, and of Eagle Commandery, at Painesville, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CHARLES C. GUY, county auditor of Perry county, was elected to that office in 1893, by one hundred majority over James A. Barnett, Democrat, and succeeded him in office, assuming the duties thereof in October, 1894. He was re-elected in 1896 by a majority of one hundred and fifty-four over George Lunt. This is the only public office that Mr. Guy has ever held, but he has been a faithful Republican ever since he became a voter. In 1880 he voted for James A. Garfield for president of the United States, and he took an active part in the campaign of that year. Mr. Guy has also attended the Ohio state nominating conventions of his party a number of times, two or three times as a delegate; and he has also been a delegate to judicial and congressional conventions; of the judicial convention at Lancaster in 1894 he was chairman. He has given much of his time to committee work and to organizing. Has always been in favor of a protective tariff, reciprocity of tariff and sound money. In 1896 he did considerable campaigning for Major McKinley, the standard-bearer of the party. He has done a great deal of hard work for

the advancement of the interests and principles of his party and the election of its men to office, believing such work to be his most sacred duty as a patriot. If it is the business of every citizen of this country to aid in ruling it, it devolves upon each likewise to work for the best government; and this work involves a great amount of study, energy, heroism and self-sacrifice.

Alexander Guy, the father of Charles C., is a native of Perry county and is now living near Roseville. He, too, has always been a Republican since the organization of the party, and before that he was a Whig. He has held township offices and has been active in local work for his party. His three sons are Harry, Joseph and Charles C.

The last mentioned, the subject of this sketch, was born in Perry county, July 10, 1858, is married and is living in New Lexington. In his social relations he is a Mason, a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow, being also a member of the encampment in the last named order; and of all these orders, excepting the Masonic, he has been the presiding officer of the local lodge.

HUNTINGTON BROWN, a retired manufacturer and miller of Mansfield, Ohio, is the descendant of a line of Whigs and Abolitionists and has always voted the Republican ticket in all state and national matters. He is a native of the Buckeye state, his birth having taken place in North Bloomfield, Trumbull county, in 1849, where his father, James M. Brown, was also born. The latter was for many years a wool merchant and later engaged in the manufacture of mowers and reapers in Massillon, Stark county, in which he continued up to the time of his death, in 1867. In the early days he was an ardent abolitionist and assisted many a poor negro to escape from the shackles of slavery by means of the "underground railroad." Upon the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and became a warm supporter of its principles. His father was Ephraim Brown, who came from Bellows Falls, Vermont, and was one of the early settlers of Trumbull county, which he helped to settle and establish what was then known as the Western Reserve, and was interested in the wild lands which have since been cultivated and now constitute Bloomfield township, Trumbull county. His ancestors came from Scotland.

The mother of Huntington Brown, *nee* Mary E. Hicks, was born in "York" state and was a daughter of Samuel Hicks, who was for many years connected with the cotton milling interests in New Hartford, New York. The subject of this sketch spent the greater part of his early life in Massillon, Stark coun-

ty, where he received a good common-school education in the public schools, supplemented by a course in a select private school. He subsequently came to Mansfield and secured employment from the Aultman-Taylor Company, and remained with that firm from 1869 to 1887, filling the position of superintendent of the works. Later he became connected with the Hicks-Brown Company, merchant millers, being interested as a stockholder in the mills, and as secretary and treasurer of this company, until 1892, when he disposed of his interest and retired from the company, since which time he has devoted his time attending to his private business.

Socially Mr. Brown is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having received the degrees of Master Mason in Mansfield Lodge, No. 35; Royal Arch, in Mansfield Chapter, No. 28; Sir Knight, in Mansfield Commandery, No. 21; Knights Templar, in the latter body, serving as grand commander of the state, and has attained the thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite.

Mr. Brown is in the prime of life and has had a most successful career, which has been the result of earnest application, good business judgment, and a strict sense of integrity and honor. His qualities of mind and person have secured for him universal respect and esteem.

JOHAN L. PORTER.—The life of such a man as Judge Porter holds in it many lessons that it would be well for the rising generation to take to heart and profit by, as it demonstrates in a most convincing manner what glorious results may be obtained by an unalterable ambition to attain a high position in life and a place of prominence among one's fellow men. Success rarely if ever comes to him who sits down and waits for it. Only by great efforts, an unfaltering purpose, and by making the best use of one's natural abilities can it be secured, and then the reward fully repays the years of labor spent in its acquisition.

The political record of Judge Porter is one that reflects great honor and credit upon his character and capabilities, and he has ever fulfilled the duties that have fallen to his lot in a manner that deserved for him the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He entered the political arena in 1855 and in the same year was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Union county. He was again elected to the same office in 1857, 1865, 1867 and in 1873, serving in all ten years. In the fall of 1876 he was chosen judge of the court of common pleas, in which capacity he served until January 12, 1882. This office he filled with justice and wisdom, his thorough knowledge of

the law in all its technical points and his keen insight into human nature making him a man eminently fitted to fill such an exacting position. In 1854 Judge Porter was elected to the honorable position of mayor of Marysville, twice served as a member of the common council, and was for a time on the county board of school examiners. The Judge has always been a staunch Republican and a leader of his party in local affairs. He was prominently connected with its early history, having before its formation been a Whig. In 1856 he cast his first Republican vote for John C. Fremont. He has always been in favor of a high tariff, believing that that is the only method by which we can protect our home industries; and he is also a supporter of the gold standard as set forth in the Republican platform adopted at the St. Louis convention in 1896.

Judge Porter was born in Delaware county, Ohio, October 10, 1828, and is the son of William and Eleanor (Lawrence) Porter, both of whom were natives of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and were of Scotch-Irish extraction. The family of Mr. Porter was one of prominence, the grandfather being for many years a member of the Pennsylvania state legislature, and his nephew, George V. Lawrence, being a member of congress for a number of terms. William Porter moved to Ohio with his parents, who located in Delaware county, where they became interested in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Porter, the father of Judge Porter, resided in Delaware county until 1848, when he came to Union county, and lived here until his death occurred, March 15, 1868, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. His widow survived him until June 11, 1886, when she, too, passed away, in the eighty-sixth year of her life. The father was an ardent Free-soiler and an active worker in the party, being also an uncompromising abolitionist, and rendering great assistance in the underground railway system, through which so many slaves were helped to freedom. For a number of years he was superintendent of the Union county infirmary. Religiously he was a member of the Presbyterian church and was actively connected with the Sunday-school. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Porter: Jane, who became the wife of L. Weld, and who died in 1875; Rosanna, who married D. Sharp, and her death occurred in 1877; Eleanor, who is the wife of Thomas E. Bowen, of Dover, Ohio; William C., who enlisted in the Civil war and was killed on the field of battle in 1862; the subject of this sketch was the third child in order of birth.

Judge Porter's early life was spent on his father's farm, where he assisted in the work during the summer and attended the district school in the winter

until reaching the age of seventeen, when he entered Central College, Franklin county, Ohio, attending there for three years and until 1849. In the spring of that year he came to Marysville, and entered the law office of Cole & Witter, where he studied law for nearly three years and was admitted to the bar in June, 1851, at a session of the supreme court which was held in Marysville, his examination being conducted by Judge Joseph R. Swan, and a committee consisting of Otway Curry, C. W. B. Allison and P. B. Cole. While studying law Judge Porter taught school, in order to defray his expenses. After being admitted, he was three years associated in partnership with P. B. Cole, and then opened an office for himself, passing through that experience that is so necessary to bring out the stability and characteristics that go to develop true manhood. He then formed a partnership with J. B. Coats, which lasted until August, 1862, when, in answer to the call for arms issued by President Lincoln in defense of the Union, he enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and continued in service until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Columbus as first lieutenant, receiving his discharge at Washington in 1865 and taking part in the grand review.

Judge Porter's record while in the service is one of which he may well be proud. Upon enlisting, in 1862, he was appointed sergeant of his company, and later acted as sergeant-major, the officer holding that rank having been killed. During the last half of his service he was promoted to the office of first lieutenant. Lieutenant Porter's regiment was first engaged in following the raider Morgan, and later was sent to Shelbyville, Tennessee, where it remained ten months, in which time Sergeant Porter was appointed first assistant provost-marshal, serving in that capacity two months. The other engagements in which he participated were: Perryville, Lookout mountain, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost Gap, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Bentonville, in the last mentioned of which he received a wound in the right arm while making guard detail. One incident will suffice to demonstrate the courage and valor of Mr. Porter while in service. He was one of the first to respond to a call for volunteers at Peach Tree creek to relieve the picket line, and took eighteen men under his command, all of whom were obliged to make a dash of several hundred yards under constant fire in order to make the post.

When peace once more prevailed throughout the land Judge Porter returned to Marysville and entered into partnership with Colonel James Sterling, which lasted until the former was elected to the bench. This firm did an incalculable amount of good in securing

extra bounties for soldiers. In 1882 Judge Porter took into partnership his son, Edward W., who had previously studied law under his father and was admitted to practice in 1881. The firm of Porter & Porter holds a recognized place in the profession, and is one of the strongest legal associations in the county.

On April 11, 1852, Judge Porter was united in marriage to Miss Anna R. Benton, daughter of Edward Benton, who was a prominent citizen of Delaware county before his death. Four children were born to Judge and Mrs. Porter, one of whom, a daughter, died in infancy. Three sons lived to maturity: Edward W., whose history appears in another portion of this work; Deruelle S., who has been connected with the pension department for the past fourteen years, being assigned to the detail work with the committee on invalid pensions. He married Miss Mattie P. Bethel, a daughter of Union Bethel, of Evansville, Indiana, and two children have been born to them. Dana C. was a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, in the class of 1884, and taught in the public schools of Marysville for about two years. His health failing him, he went west and became assistant superintendent of the Pueblo (Colorado) public schools, remaining there a year and then returning to Marysville, where he died August 19, 1889, at the age of twenty-four years.

Socially Judge Porter is associated with the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of Ransom Reed Post, No. 113. His personality is most prepossessing, he has a kind and affectionate disposition and possesses the high regard of a host of friends.

H S. FORGY.—To the young men of energy and resolution the field of politics opens up an attractive vista, the fascinations of which increase as one approaches for a closer inspection. The younger generation is rapidly coming to the front and taking upon its sturdy shoulders the responsibility heretofore borne by its fathers, and this is as it should be, for the country's welfare depends upon the loyalty of young Americans, and it is an excellent sign that he should evince a vital interest in politics, it being through that channel that this glorious republic maintains its dignity and prosperity.

H. S. Forgy, although a young man in years, is one of the leading Republicans in Clark county, and is now holding the office of township treasurer, the same that his grandfather and great-grandfather had held for so many years, and to which he was elected in 1895. Mr. Forgy cast his first vote in 1894, since which time he has been a hard worker in township and county politics as an organizer, and in the last

campaign made a record for himself as a stump speaker in the interest of his party. He organized the McKinley Club, of New Carlisle, of which he is secretary.

Mr. Forgy was born in December, 1873, and is a son of J. V. Forgy, a prominent banker of New Carlisle and an old-time Republican of Clark county, where he was born in 1833. His father was Joel Forgy, also a native of Clark county, born in 1802, the son of John Forgy, who moved from Kentucky to Pennsylvania at an early day and later located in Ohio. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812 and received a grant of land, which he located in Ohio, where he held the treasurership of Bethel township from the formation of the county up to 1841. He was a Whig. At his death his son Joel took the same office, which he held until 1857. The latter was also a Whig, but became a Republican upon the formation of that party and voted for Fremont in 1856. He reared three sons, two of whom, J. V. and William, are still living; the third, Henry, was a member of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he joined when only a boy, taking part in the Civil war, and dying from exposure. J. V. Forgy grew up in the county of Clark and went west in 1856, but soon after returned and has since been an active worker in local politics, on several occasions representing his district in the different conventions. In 1886 he established a bank in New Carlisle, and is one of the prominent business men of the city and a large land owner in the county. He has wielded considerable influence in his home city and has supported all the movements of the Republican party.

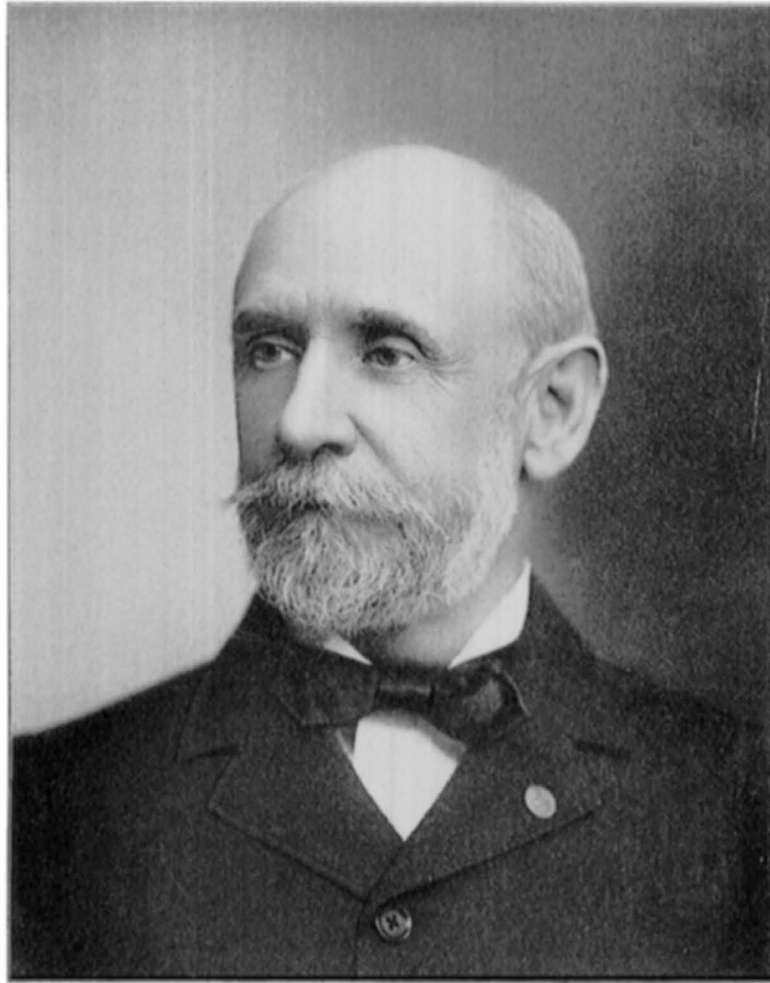
The subject of this review received his education in the public schools of his native town, which was supplemented by a course in the Eastman Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York. In 1891 he became associated with his father in the banking business, a year later was given the position of assistant cashier, and in 1893 was promoted as cashier, which office he is holding at the present time. He is a bright, intelligent young man, of strict integrity and sterling qualities of character, and there is every promise of a brilliant and successful future before him.

HON. WILLIAM SHULER, M. D., is a prominent and well-known physician of Miamisburg. One of the most exacting of all the higher lines of occupation to which a man may lend his energies is that of the physician. A most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded and a nicety of judgment little understood by the laity. Then again the profession brings its devotees into almost constant association

with the sadder side of life,—that of pain and suffering,—so that a mind capable of great self-control and a heart responsive and sympathetic are essential attributes of him who essays the practice of the healing art. Thus when professional success is attained in any instance it may be taken as certain that such measure of success has been thoroughly merited. Throughout his business career Dr. Shuler has devoted his energies to the practice of medicine and has gained an eminent position in the profession in this section of Ohio, his skill and ability justly entitling him to this distinction and to the liberal patronage which he receives.

Few men in this section of Ohio are more widely and none more favorably known than Dr. Shuler, and it is, therefore, with pleasure that we present the record of his life to our readers. He was born in Sumneytown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of January, 1843, and spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, where he was early trained to habits of industry. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood until he had mastered the elementary branches of learning, and then became a student in Washington Hall. Subsequently he pursued his studies in Freedland Seminary, but when the Civil war came on he abandoned the text-books for the rifle, the campus for the battle-field, and went forth in defense of the national government. It was on the 1st of October, 1861, that he joined the "boys in blue," becoming a member of Company B, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. For three years he faithfully followed the stars and stripes, and as the south had not yet been conquered he re-enlisted, on the 24th of February, 1864, at Mitchell's Station, Virginia. He endured all the trials and hardships of war for four years, in which time he was advanced from the ranks for gallant service to the position of captain. He was made first lieutenant of Company C, One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, on the 15th of September, 1864, and in March, 1865, was commissioned captain of the same company. At Petersburg, Virginia, on the 19th of August, 1864, he was captured and held as a prisoner of war for six months, during which time he was confined in Libby prison, at Richmond, in Salisbury, North Carolina, and Danville, Virginia. On the 22d of February, 1865, he was paroled and at once rejoined his command, with which he served until the close of the war. He was mustered out in Washington, on the 21st of July, 1865, and returned home with a most honorable war record, for on many a hotly-contested battle-field he had displayed a valor and bravery that were above question.

Dr. Shuler turned now from the destruction to the



J. H. Shuler

preservation of life, and took up the study of medicine, graduating at the University of Pennsylvania in March, 1867. The following year he came to Miamisburg, where he has since engaged in active practice. From the beginning his patronage has steadily increased and his practice has been most successful and satisfactory. He is continually reading and studying along the lines of medical science and his knowledge is comprehensive and accurate. His pleasant, genial manner and sympathetic nature add not a little to his success and have won him a host of warm friends among his patients.

In 1871 the Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Nora Weaver, a daughter of Dr. Joseph Weaver, and to them have been born five children: Grace; Carl, who is now studying law in the office of Kennedy & Munger, of Dayton; Fannie, Clara and William, Jr.

Since attaining his majority Dr. Shuler has given a loyal and unfaltering support to the Republican party and is one of its most earnest workers. True men are the crown jewels of the republic. The very names of the distinguished dead are a continual inspiration and an abiding lesson, while the labors of the living encourage others to emulate their example. Dr. Shuler, with a just conception of the duties which rest upon the American citizen, has thoroughly informed himself on the issues of the day and therefore gives an intelligent and unfaltering support to those measures which he believes will best promote the public good. Thoroughly in sympathy with the principles of Republicanism, he has endeavored by every means in his power to advance the interests and insure the success of his party, and his labors have been effective. In 1893 he was elected to represent his district in the Ohio general assembly by a majority of about eighteen hundred, and in 1895 was re-elected by a majority of twenty-four hundred and seventy-eight, the increased vote well evidencing his faithful service during his first term. On the 9th of April, 1889, he was appointed a member of the examining board of the National Military Home in Dayton, was elected its president and served in that capacity for four years and four months. He has also acted in official capacities in the interests of his city, having served for six years as a member of the town council of Miamisburg and for a similar period as a member of the school board.

and immediate vicinity practically all his life. He is the only living son of Rev. David J. and Mary (Jones) Nicholas. Rev. Mr. Nicholas and family came from Wales to Youngstown during the year in which our subject was born, and have lived in that neighborhood ever since, Mr. Nicholas, Sr., being a well-known and popular Baptist minister who has devoted much of his time and influence to the political enlightenment of those who came from his native land,—as to their duty to the country of their adoption. When our subject was about five years of age the family moved out of what was then the village of Youngstown, to the Governor Tod farm at Brier Hill, remaining on a part of that farm for about ten years; from there they moved to Wheatland, Pennsylvania, but in about a year returned to Youngstown.

Mr. Nicholas has been a hard student from early childhood, and tireless application of his energies in that direction enabled him to forge ahead very rapidly in the public schools and make a remarkable record. When about fifteen years of age he started in to "hoe out his own row," and for a short time acted as clerk and bookkeeper in a mercantile establishment. He had, in the meantime, devoted considerable time to the study of phonography and became quite proficient in its application, making a specialty of the reporting of political meetings. During the Garfield campaign the various newspapers of the surrounding community kept him almost constantly employed, and from that time forward his services were in the greatest demand. He was stenographer to the Brier Hill Iron & Coal Company for some years, where he rendered most faithful and efficient service. But his strongest inclinations were toward the legal profession, and he improved every opportunity to qualify himself to discharge the duties of a court stenographer, devoting from three to six hours every evening to the task which he had undertaken. Besides maintaining a large family, which he had to do by reason of the illness of his father, he saved enough from his earnings to take him to New York city and through a course in the finest institute in the country, where he gained exceptional honors: then for a few years he was associated with the great experts, Edwin N. Robbins and James E. Munson. He demonstrated that he was second to none as a most skillful and accomplished stenographer, and his name and fame are familiar in every first-class phonographic circle in the civilized world, there being, perhaps, no other person in this section of the country in any profession holding such a distinction. When it was proposed to hold a world's congress of stenographers at the World's Fair, he made the first contribution for that purpose; he was appointed a member of the advisory council by the fair managers,

ARTHUR IDRIS NICHOLAS, one of the best-known young men of the Western Reserve, whose success and prominence is the result of industry and perseverance, was born on the 4th of August, 1860, and has been a resident of Youngstown

was one of the most active members of the congress, and had the high honor of presiding at the closing session and making the final address to the members, who had come from many lands.

Upon returning from New York he was appointed official stenographer for the courts of Trumbull and Portage counties, acting in such capacity for about a dozen years. In addition to what he could gain from close observation of practice in the court room, he utilized every opportunity in reading law, and in 1892 was admitted to the bar. For some time he was an office partner of Hon. John J. Sullivan, at Warren, but is now located and practicing at Youngstown, and steadily building up a good business, having the full confidence and esteem of those who know him and his acquaintance is very extensive throughout northeastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, knowing nearly every member of bench and bar personally, by whom he is held in high regard. He has the happy faculty of making himself agreeable to all with whom he comes in contact, and always entertains great respect for the rights of others. He takes an active interest in politics, much to the advantage of deserving friends, being generous and unselfish in the extreme. He is, however, an unrelenting foe to the "boodling" methods often employed in political matters. He is a graceful, polished speaker, and also wields a trenchant pen. His large acquaintance makes him a prominent factor in party caucuses and conventions, and he has been repeatedly elected delegate to county and state conventions. He has rendered most valuable service to his party by harmonizing discordant elements, exercising good diplomacy in bringing about the desired results. The candidate who can enlist his aid is sure of strong and earnest support. He is secretary of the Mahoning county executive committee and did very effective work during the recent campaign. For the past ten years and more he has been a McKinley enthusiast, long ago pinning his faith to him as the coming man of the people.

In 1895 Mr. Nicholas, with Congressman Tayler, earned and received the gratitude of the Republicans, not only of their district, but generally, by the strong fight made because of the discharge of a faithful mail-carrier by the Democratic administration,—the charge made against him being for misconduct in office, while the true reason was the fact that he was a Republican. The case was taken up and fought through all its details, resulting in the complete vindication and reinstatement of the carrier, the whole matter disclosing to the public the manner in which the administration regarded, or rather disregarded, civil-service rules.

Besides being popular and well liked by so many friends and acquaintances in the surrounding country

he is a favorite in the Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Knights of the Golden Eagle and other fraternal societies. His future is a bright one, and his career promises to be highly successful.

ELOSIA BELLE CHAMBERLAIN NICHOLAS.—In 1890 Mr. Nicholas was married to Elosia Belle Chamberlain, youngest daughter of Rev. Henry M. and Elizabeth (Troutman) Chamberlain. Mrs. Nicholas was born in Ohio, but lived several years in Pennsylvania, the system of changing pastors in vogue in the Methodist church taking the family to a number of different places. Mrs. Nicholas' school life was chiefly at Cleveland, at the high school of which city she graduated. She taught school for a short time and afterward devoted her entire attention to music, and, having been a pupil of several of the most noted instructors in the country, was well qualified as a vocalist and instructress. For several years she was one of the pianists of the Chautauqua Assembly. She has filled the positions of soloist and choir director in different churches, besides being directress of a number of ladies' musical organizations, in all her undertakings exhibiting rare musical attainments.

She is a very active member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mahoning Chapter, and is the author of the splendid testimonial tendered by that society to President-elect McKinley. Her father, Dr. Chamberlain, is a son of Swift Chamberlain, who rendered several years' service in the Revolutionary war as private and officer, so that she is one of the youngest granddaughters of a soldier of that war. Mrs. Nicholas takes deep interest in literary matters and keeps close trace of the leading events of the day. While not in any sense of the word a woman suffragist, she nevertheless pays very close attention to political movements of general interest. The campaign song, "The Little Tin Bucket," written by her for the Youngstown delegation to Canton last fall, reached the widest range of popularity, it being an especially beautiful tribute to "protection" and its noble champion.

CHARLES TOWNSEND.—Athens possesses its share of staunch supporters of the Republican party, men who have served their county and state in many honorable offices and important positions, and none of them have made a cleaner or more meritorious record than Major Charles Townsend, who performed gallant service in the Civil war, and who has ever since been a loyal adherent to Republican principles. He has for many years been a well-known lawyer in Athens and one of the leaders of his party in the state.

Soon after the close of the war Major Townsend was elected prosecuting attorney of Athens county, and so well did he fulfill the duties of that office that he was retained in it for three terms. He was twice sent to the house of representatives from his county, and was elected secretary of state, taking the office in January, 1880. At the end of the term he was renominated, but failed to secure an election. He served in the state senate, being elected from the Lancaster district, although the Democratic majority was usually from one thousand to two thousand eight hundred. For a second term he was renominated, but was defeated. While in the senate he took a prominent part in the affairs of the state, and was instrumental in passing a large number of important bills, one of them being a bill providing that saloons should not be allowed within a certain distance of public asylums. The Major has always attended state and other conventions, and has done considerable "stump" speaking in each campaign ever since the war, in 1892 covering Ohio and New York, and in 1896 the states of Illinois and Michigan.

Major Townsend is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, where he was born December 22, 1834, a son of Samuel Townsend, a Whig and later a Republican, who followed the vocation of a farmer. Another son of Samuel Townsend's, Hugh, participated in the war of the Rebellion and bravely met his death on the battlefield of Mission Ridge. After passing through the educational course of the public schools, the Major attended the Ohio University, at which he was graduated in 1861. Having no money he was obliged to work his way through college, and his courage and determination to succeed and obtain an education are deserving of the greatest praise. While still a youth his earnest desire was to follow the profession of law, and he had begun to study it before the breaking out of the war. In 1866 he was graduated in the law department of the University of Cincinnati, and upon being admitted to the bar he began practicing in partnership with W. R. Golden. The firm does an extensive business, both civil and criminal, and has had cases in all the courts of Ohio, including the supreme court.

In 1861 Major Townsend enrolled his name at the head of a list of volunteers and was followed by one hundred men from Athens and Meigs counties. He was elected captain of the company, and later was promoted to the rank of major for meritorious conduct on the field of battle. He was in the Thirtieth Ohio Infantry, under Rosecrans, in West Virginia, and joined Pope before Bull Run at Manassas. The regiment remained with Burnside and took part in the battle of Antietam; was later in the campaign of Vicks-

burg, and subsequently became a part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, commanded by General William T. Sherman. It was then with the Army of the Tennessee, under General Grant, and served till the end of the Atlanta campaign, during which Major Townsend was wounded and his left eye paralyzed, which compelled him to resign from active service after the battle of Jonesboro. At the close of hostilities it was found that the Thirtieth Ohio Infantry stood well up in the list of three hundred regiments which were recommended as having done most efficient service.

The Major's three children are: Charles, who is an active Republican, and an energetic, bright young man with every prospect of a brilliant future before him; Helen is a teacher in the city schools; and Mary is attending college. Major Townsend was for many years one of the trustees of the Ohio University, and in 1896 was elected by the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to the office of commander of the department of Ohio, in which he has given eminent satisfaction. He is a prolific writer of ability and is a frequent contributor to the newspapers and journals.

COLONEL JAMES H. SPRAGUE.—When business men take a personal interest in politics it has a tendency to raise the standard of the party for whose interest they work and to insure a higher order of office-holders. Colonel Sprague, who is president of the Sprague Umbrella Company, Norwalk, Ohio, has been a stanch Republican for over thirty years, during which time he has taken an active part in the political campaigns, has served on special committees, and has been appointed to attend a large number of conventions as a delegate. He was an energetic worker for John Sherman when he was a candidate for president. The Colonel was particularly interested in the success of William McKinley and contributed both time and money in the campaign of 1896.

Colonel Sprague is a native of the Empire state, having been born near Auburn, Cayuga county, February 15, 1843, and is the son of Judge James and Catherine (Groesbeck) Sprague, of Revolutionary stock. The paternal great-grandfather, Colonel John Sprague, was born in the north of Ireland, and was an officer in the Revolutionary war; while the grandfather on the mother's side, Major William Groesbeck, was of Holland Dutch descent and was also an officer in the Revolutionary war. The major part of James H. Sprague's early life was spent in the city of Auburn, New York, where he received the advantages of a

public-school education, after which he attended the Greek Academy in Wayne county, that state. He eventually went to the Watertown (New York) University and remained there until the breaking out of the Civil war, when he enlisted in Company F, Nineteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, which later on was changed to a light artillery. He served with this regiment until the early part of 1865, when he was promoted to the rank of major and transferred to the One Hundred and Fourteenth New York Infantry, with which he remained until the close of the war, taking part in many important engagements.

After being honorably discharged Colonel Sprague returned to Auburn and later took the management of McLean's circus for two seasons. In 1867 he came to Norwalk and engaged in the sale of agricultural implements for the firm of D. M. Osborn & Company, manufacturers of mowers, binders, etc., with headquarters at Auburn. He was commissioned colonel and served with that rank on Governor Foster's staff, besides being in command of the state militia for four years. He next turned his attention to business and organized the Sprague & French Manufacturing Company, which continued under that cognomen until 1896, when it was merged into the Sprague Umbrella Company, which was incorporated, its plant and general offices being located in Norwalk, and of which Colonel Sprague was elected president and general manager, and W. P. Jefferson secretary. From a small beginning the company has attained extensive proportions, and is now doing a large and ever-increasing business, necessitating the employment of a considerable number of men. Among the novelties manufactured are the self-closing close-rolling umbrella, cane umbrellas with morocco cases, the novelty spread, wagon umbrellas, buggy canopy and lawn canopy.

The marriage of Colonel Sprague and Miss Eliza Cunningham, of Norwalk, was consummated May 30, 1869. He is a prominent Mason and has received the degrees of Master Mason and Knights Templar, is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum and a number of other societies. He is one of Norwalk's most enterprising citizens and is a popular gentleman in both business and social circles.

HON. G. BAMBACH, who has attained distinctive preferment as a member of the Brown county bar, was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on the 21st of December, 1840, and came to America in 1849 with his father, Gottlieb Bambach, who had first crossed the Atlantic in 1848, and the following year

returned for his family. He located at Levanna, Brown county, and soon became one of its most prominent and influential citizens. He believed in the principles of the Abolition party, but by the time he had gained the right of franchise as an American citizen a new party had sprung into existence and he cast his first vote for the candidates on the first Republican state ticket. In 1856 he supported Fremont. Like many of his countrymen he was forced to leave his native land on account of his political opinions, and found here the haven he desired in the republic under the rule of the Republican party, whose principles were so well calculated to advance the best interests of a free people. He labored earnestly for the support of the party and exerted his influence in its behalf. His business life was that of a merchant, and he died in May, 1890.

Mr. Bambach, who is the subject of this biographical notice, was reared in Levanna, and acquired his literary education in its public schools. He afterward studied medicine under the direction of Dr. Ederhart, of Ripley, and attended the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, where he was graduated in the class of 1859. The following year he entered the law office of Hon. Chambers Baird, of Ripley, under whose preceptorage he studied until entering the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated in 1861.

Before entering upon the practice of law, however, he responded to the call of his country for troops and joined the Union army as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; three months later he was assigned to the Eighteenth Ohio Infantry of the Seventeenth Army Corps and thus served with his regiment until after the surrender of Vicksburg, on the 4th of July, 1863, when on account of his father's illness he was obliged to return home. Later the governor of Ohio tendered him the position of surgeon, but he declined and took up the pursuits of civil life.

Mr. Bambach began the practice of law and has since followed that profession. His success was assured from the beginning, for he possesses the qualifications of the able lawyer—a keen, analytical mind and great energy and love of his calling. He is a logical thinker, a close reasoner and presents his case in a manner that gives added force to its strong points. Accustomed to reason and think broadly upon questions that come up for settlement, the lawyer naturally becomes a political leader, and Mr. Bambach, like others of the profession, is accounted one of the foremost representatives of the Republican party in Brown county. In 1879 he was nominated for the state legislature, but was defeated by a small majority, the county being strongly Democratic. In

1881 he was the Republican candidate for probate judge, but could not overcome the great Democratic strength in his district. He has long served as a member of the county committee, and is well known as a campaign speaker, having stumped the state in almost every campaign since the war. He has always been one of the leading organizers of the county, is often a delegate to the state conventions and in all the deliberative bodies of the party proves an active and influential member. His close study of political questions, his comprehensive understanding of the issues of the day and of the needs of the country have made him an able advocate of Republican principles. He believes firmly in the gold standard, a tariff for the protection of American industries and in sustaining a strong foreign policy.

Mr. Bambach is one of the oldest attorneys of Ripley and one of the leading business men of the city. He has been a most important factor in promoting the interests calculated to prove of public good, has been a stockholder in most of the leading industries and has contributed liberally to the support of many measures tending to the advancement of the educational, social or material welfare of the community. He has a fine farm about one mile from the city, and there in a beautiful country home finds rest and recreation from his arduous professional duties. He is a Master Mason and a member of Leggett Post, No. 145, G. A. R.

Mr. Bambach has two sons. G. G. Bambach, the elder, is now mayor of Ripley. He was born December 9, 1865, and completed his literary education in the high school of Ripley. He then attended the Cincinnati Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1887, since which time he has followed the practice of his profession in connection with his father. He was elected mayor of the city in 1896 by a very large majority, and has filled the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. His administration is progressive, and he lends his aid and influence to all measures looking to the substantial improvement of the city. He has taken a very active part in politics since becoming a voter, has been a member of the county committee, and for the past two years has served as a member of the congressional committee. He has for ten years attended nearly all the district and state conventions, and has done much for the effective organization of the working forces of the party,—to which is attributable in a large measure the success that has been achieved. He is a popular citizen, a valued member of the McKinley Club, is past grand of the Odd Fellows Lodge, of Ripley, belongs to the Sons of Veterans, was at one time division adjutant and is now division inspector.

Ernst Bambach, the younger son, was born on the 7th of February, 1873, and is now a student of law. Like his father and brother, he endorses Republican principles and is active in politics.

GEORGE F. CARD, electrical and mechanical engineer, Mansfield, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Dover in 1841, and spent the first twelve years of his life in his native state. His parents, John F. and Mary J. (Tibbetts) Card, emigrated to Illinois, locating in the city of Peoria, where George F. grew to manhood, receiving his education in the public schools.

In the autumn of 1861 he offered his services in the cause of his country, but he was rejected; in the fall of 1862, however, he again offered himself, and this time he was received, and placed in Company E, Seventy-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Colonel B. P. Grier. The regiment, as soon as organized, was ordered to Covington, Kentucky, and soon afterward to Memphis, where it was attached to General Sherman's command. By steamer it was transported to Vicksburg and up the Yazoo river. Joining the command of John A. McClelland, it marched to Arkansas Post and on to Young's Point, and as a portion of General Grant's expedition it took part in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the surrendering of that city taking place July 4, 1863. Next, the regiment to which Mr. Card belonged was ordered to New Orleans, under the command of General Banks, and under that general took a part in the famous but disastrous Red river expedition. After that it participated in the siege and capture of Mobile, Alabama. For several months Mr. Card was color-bearer and was exposed to the severest fire of the enemy. He was the first to plant the colors of his army on the works at Arkansas Post, the color-bearer preceding him having been shot. He continued to serve in that position until October, 1864, when he was honorably discharged.

Returning to Illinois, he engaged in agricultural pursuits on his father's farm, which had been purchased and occupied by his father. Later he went to Kansas and engaged in stock-raising for three years. Coming then to Ohio he engaged in mechanical pursuits, soon going to Covington, Kentucky, where he continued in that line of work until the introduction of electricity, when he turned his attention to electric appliances. Possessing a great mechanical genius, he invented some very important devices for the new science. He was the originator of the Card electric motor, and he organized the Dynamo Company in

Cincinnati, which is still in existence. He engaged also in other lines of invention.

In 1893 he came to Mansfield, Ohio, and established the Card Electric Company, for which from the start he has been the engineer. He has designed all the appliances connected with the plant. This company was incorporated in 1894, with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. During the busy season it employs as many as sixty men, manufacturing dynamos and motors of all sizes from three to two-hundred-and-fifty-horse power, also all kinds of street-railway appliances.

In 1866 Mr. Card was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann Guilbert, a descendant of the Guilberts who went over to England from France with William the Conqueror. Mr. Card has one son, John, who is superintendent of the electric works at Mansfield; and one daughter, Ida May.

Mr. Card is a reliable Republican, taking a great interest in the success of his party and the advancement of its principles.

JOHN N. VAN DEMAN, attorney at law in Washington Court House, holds a prominent position in the political field of Fayette county, and has rendered most important service in the cause of the Republican party. For over half a century he has been a resident of Washington Court House, where he was born January 5, 1845. His father, John L. Van Deman, came to this city in 1828, where he followed the occupation of merchant and took an active part in the politics of those early days. He was a Whig and attended the conventions at the time when the only means of traveling was by horseback. He was present at the convention in 1856 when the Republican party was formed, and was a member of the body which sent a delegate to the national convention in Chicago upon the occasion of Lincoln's nomination for president in 1860. Mr. Van Deman, Sr., was an only son and was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1810. He followed the mercantile business all his life until about ten years before his death, and died in 1891, at the advanced age of eighty years. During the latter part of his life he was not actively engaged in politics, but always exercised the privileges of citizenship and cast his vote for the Republican party.

Mr. Van Deman (the subject of this sketch) voted for the first time in 1866, and two years later he cast his ballot for General Grant. In the Hayes campaign of 1876 he stumped Fayette county, and has performed similar services in all the campaigns since that time. Although his work has been principally confined to this county he occasionally extended it to

a few of the adjoining cities. In 1874 he was elected to the city council, and again in 1890, but he has never been a candidate for state or county office. He has served several years on the school board, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Miami University, having been appointed to that office in 1893 by Governor McKinley; was elected chairman of the county executive and central committees in 1895, and also in 1896; had been a member of them since 1892; has been chairman of the delegations sent from the district and county to the conventions held in the state, and he was elected as an alternate to the Republican national convention held at St. Louis in 1896. He has been unfaltering in his zeal for the Republican party, and merits the gratitude of every voter in the community.

The early mental training of Mr. Van Deman was received in the public schools of his home city, which was supplemented by a course in the Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. He then attended Duff's Commercial School at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and after finishing there entered into active mercantile life. His inclinations, however, were toward the law, which he had studied, and in 1877 he was admitted to the bar and took up the practice of that profession. He is at present associated with Frank A. Chaffin, and their time is given principally to civil cases and in the capacity of counsel for corporations, among the latter being the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad and the Midland National Bank.

Mr. Van Deman is connected with the Cyclone Publishing Company, of which he is president, its editor being the Hon. Joseph G. Gest, who was formerly a member of the state legislature from Greene county. Mr. Van Deman is also a director in the Midland National Bank, and has, since its organization, been first vice-president of the Washington Court House Board of Trade, which he represented in the State Board of Commerce.

Socially Mr. Van Deman is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was at one time an active and prominent worker in the latter organization. In 1883 he and Judge Burket, of the supreme bench, filled the two principal offices in the state, the former as head of the encampment and the latter of the subordinate. Mr. Van Deman has represented both the encampment and the grand lodge in the sovereign grand lodge, holding his position in the former for four years, and in the latter he was elected to fill a vacancy made by the death of the Hon. Henry O. Hedger, of Mansfield.

In 1867 Mr. Van Deman was married to Miss Elizabeth Nash, a daughter of William Nash, and six

children were born to them, as follows: Alfred N., who is an attorney by profession, but at present engaged in the insurance business at Columbus. He practiced law at St. Mary's, Auglaize county, and in 1894 ran for the office of prosecuting attorney. He is well known in politics and at each election gives the Republican party his support. Frank L. was vice-president of the McKinley Club at Washington Court House in 1893. He is now living in Newark, New Jersey, and holds a position with a New York firm. William H. is a dentist in Toledo, and is a post-graduate of Ann Arbor, where he received the degrees of Doctor of Dental Surgery and also Doctor of Dental Science. Stanley B. is at present receiving an education in college. Margaret and Bessie were both educated at the Oxford Ladies' College, and they have also received a thorough course of training in music under Professor Foley, of Cincinnati. They are both exceptionally bright and talented and attract a host of warm friends. In 1883 Mr. Van Deman was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Laughry, of Lima, Ohio, formerly Miss Kern, of Morrow county, Ohio.

JAMES W. R. CLINE possesses in a marked degree all the qualifications which combine to make a successful business man and to give him prominence as an influential factor of society. He is a director, secretary and general manager of the Springfield Gas Company, and has through a well-directed energy and laudable ambition attained a leading position in business circles of this city.

He was born at Cedarville, Greene county, Ohio, on the 20th day of October, 1840, and comes of a family noted for its patriotic devotion to the country. Both his maternal and paternal grandfathers were numbered among the heroes who valiantly fought for the independence of the nation, and his father was a soldier in the American army in the war of 1812. James W. R. Cline obtained his education in the public schools at Cedarville, and when the country again engaged in strife, owing to the disloyalty of the south to the government at Washington, he enlisted with the "boys in blue" of the Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was appointed drum major of his regiment, which joined the Army of West Virginia under General Rosecrans; was afterward under the command of General Crook, and on the 23d of May, 1862, participated in the battle of Lewisburg, Virginia. His regiment was then transferred to the Army of the Ohio, under General Burnside, in Kentucky, and took part in the battles of Hickman Bridge, Dutton's Hill, siege of Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, Tennessee. He re-enlisted with his regiment as a veteran in the

Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was assigned to the Army of West Virginia. Participated in the battles of Monocacy Junction, under General Lew Wallace and at Baltimore, Relay House, Martinsburg, Bunker Hill, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and at Cedar creek, where Sheridan made his famous ride, Philippi, Clarksburg and a score of other places, where the turmoil most severely tried men's souls. Although often in the thickest of the fight, he was never wounded, but with untiring zeal followed the starry banner until it floated over the capital of the southern Confederacy and the preservation of the Union was an assured fact. He was the youngest of five brothers, all of whom were in the army at the same time. Few families can parallel this record of patriotic devotion to the nation.

When the war was over, Colonel Cline returned to the north, and since that time has been frequently called upon for some public service, his faithful performance of which shows that his duties of citizenship are not lightly regarded. In 1870 he was elected mayor of New Carlisle, this county, and was re-elected in 1872, but resigned before the expiration of his second term, preparatory to moving to Springfield. Here he became connected with the Springfield Gas Company, having charge of the collection and bookkeeping department. He now discharges the more important duties of secretary and general manager, and is ably qualified for the position. He is a man of excellent business and executive ability, of keen foresight and unflagging industry, and not a little of the success of the company is due to his able administration of the affairs of the office.

In Springfield, also, Colonel Cline has been called to political prominence, and is widely known as an exponent and adherent of Republican principles. He cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln while in the field at Martinsburg, Virginia. He was a delegate to the state convention which nominated Governor Foraker, and for three terms has been elected a member of the city council of Springfield. He served on its most important committees, and during his third term was president. He was appointed a member of the first board of elections by Governor Foraker, and has met fully the high expectations of his friends in the discharge of every official duty which has devolved upon him. Always an ardent patriot, it was but natural that he should identify himself with the Grand Army of the Republic, which he did in 1867, at the time of the order's institution. He has been successively commander of Mitchell Post, department inspector, chief mustering officer, and member of the council of administration, and senior vice department commander, of the depart-

ment of Ohio. Twice was he elected a delegate-at-large to the national encampments at Boston and Washington city.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Lucy W., daughter of Rev. Timothy Wones. Their only daughter is a graduate of the Hight Street Seminary, of Springfield, the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, the Emerson School of Oratory, of Boston, and the Jennie V. Stebbens School of Expression, of New York city. She is a lady of superior culture and splendid accomplishments.

WILBUR C. BROWN.—There is in every person a something that is inseparable,—the suggestive power or character,—and he knows neither himself nor mankind, who believes that he can analyze the deeds and actions of men without taking into account this ever recurring principle. He whose name initiates this review has been actively and conspicuously identified with the history of the Republican party in the Buckeye state, has to a marked degree been influential in furthering the cause of the party of whose principles he is an uncompromising advocate, and yet has not sought personal aggrandizement or official preferment in the gift of his party. It has been his to stand in close touch with the leading representatives of the party in the state and nation, to be himself recognized as a potent factor in party councils, and his to accord, in the midst of the cares and perplexities of an exceptionally busy and successful life, a lively and constant interest in the work of that organization in whose keeping have ever been safely entrusted the governmental affairs of the nation. Though Colonel Brown is now a resident of the national metropolis, his concern in all that touches the progress and prosperity of his native state remains unflagging, and such has been his prominence that it is altogether consistent that a brief sketch of his career be incorporated in this compilation.

Wilbur Charles Brown was born at Newark, Ohio, on the 20th of November, 1863, being the son of Owen T. and Eleanor (Jones) Brown, both of whom were born in Wales, whence they came to the United States in early youth. The father was a man of strong mentality and marked business ability, having become a prominent grain merchant of the Buckeye state. Wilbur C. Brown received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of Newark and Fostoria, Ohio, completing eventually a classical course in an excellent academic institution, and graduating in June, 1880, with the highest honors of his class. He early manifested a predilection for literary work, his taste in this direction being exact and appreciative

and his creative talents definite and critical. It may be appropriately stated at this juncture that when only fourteen years of age he edited and printed an amateur newspaper, and his initial step after leaving school was to accept the position as city editor of the Daily Jeffersonian, at Findlay, Ohio,—at which time he was but seventeen years of age. In April, 1882, he resigned his editorial position to accept a position in the banking house of Hon. Charles Foster, at Fostoria, Ohio, retaining this incumbency until January 1, 1888, when he tendered his resignation and became treasurer and general financial manager of a very large flouring-mill company organized in Fostoria by the late Hon. M. D. Harter, this corporation operating the largest winter-wheat milling plant in the Union. Colonel Brown's business career has been one of brilliant order, and yet has been the natural sequel of the determined application of his distinct abilities, his extraordinary grasp of manifold details and his indefatigable energy. As a young man he has risen to a position of unmistakable prominence in the financial and industrial world, and while it is scarcely within the province of this article to enter into details, a brief reference to the more salient points in his career will not be malapropos. In 1896, overwork, occasioned by the tragic death of Mr. Harter, resulted in Colonel Brown's enduring a most severe attack of congestion of the brain, which barely escaped a fatal termination. After partially recuperating he resigned his position, having carried the great industry through a most critical period in its history,—practically, as was said of Lord Brougham, "doing the work of seven men," and showing a wonderful capacity for the handling of affairs of the widest scope and touching both the working and financial phases involved in the great enterprise.

In November, 1897, Colonel Brown became associated with Hon. Abner McKinley, brother of the president, and thereupon removed to New York, where his rise has been rapid and continuous. He is now treasurer of the Detroit & Lima Northern Railway Company, general manager of the Dayton Northern Railway Company, secretary of the Northwestern Finance Company and a member of the directorate of and a large stockholder in the American Mutoscope Company. He has recently been made assignee of a well-known New York capitalist who failed for over half a million dollars. He was one of the leading members of the syndicate which built the Detroit & Lima Northern Railway, whose system extends from Columbus to Detroit and from Toledo to Grand Haven and Milwaukee, via car ferry. At Fostoria he organized the Fostoria Shade & Lamp Company, representing the largest industry of the sort in the Union,



W. C. Brown

and he is still a director and one of the largest stockholders in the Isaac Harter Milling Company.

Colonel Brown served on the military staff of President McKinley during the four years of the latter's administration as governor of Ohio, in which connection he held the rank of colonel. With clearly defined and ably fortified political opinions, he early gave evidence of his interest in the work of the Republican party in Ohio, and soon became recognized as one of the most efficient and valuable workers in the ranks of the organization of the great party in a great state. The Colonel was elected delegate to the national convention of his party, at Minneapolis, in 1892, in which connection his was the distinction of being the youngest delegate in the convention. He was elected secretary of the Ohio delegation representing the thirteenth congressional district of Ohio. He was chairman of the city Republican committee of Fostoria for a full decade, was a prominent member of the Fostoria Republican Club, and the head of the city organization. He has been signally opposed to accept political preferment of any order, though he has naturally been looked upon as a most eligible candidate and has been importuned to accept nomination in various conventions. It may be incidentally mentioned that he could have received the nomination for congress from the thirteenth district of Ohio, but refused to permit his name to be used in the connection. He is a warm admirer and personal friend of President McKinley, and a close relationship in many ways has ever been maintained between our subject and "the man of destiny" upon whose staff he served.

In his social relations Colonel Brown is identified with the Toledo Club, of Toledo, Ohio; the Columbia Club, of Fostoria, of which last he was the organizer; and with the Ohio Society of New York. He is a man of utmost courtesy, pleasant personality, and so imbued with appreciation of the truer and deeper values of life that anything smacking of ostentation is utterly foreign to his nature. In the midst of the thronging demands of a busy life, he is always approachable, and his popularity is but a natural result of his characteristics. None can but feel satisfaction in the success of such a man, for he has earned his reward and his precedence.

EDWIN NORMAN HARTSHORN, one of the most prominent educators in the state of Ohio, and at present a highly respected and honored citizen of Alliance, has been a loyal, energetic Republican since the organization of that party in 1856, when he cast his first vote for John C. Fremont, having previously, in 1855, supported Salmon P. Chase for gov-

ernor. In 1879 Mr. Hartshorn was nominated and elected state senator from the twenty-first Ohio district, comprising the counties of Stark and Carroll, and during his four years of public services in the senate he was an active member of that body, being appointed chairman of the committee on common-school lands, universities, academies and colleges. It was mainly through the efforts of Senator Hartshorn (he having introduced the bill) that United States history was made a prominent part of the common-school system of the state of Ohio. On October 19, 1863, Professor Hartshorn was elected and commissioned lieutenant-colonel for five years of the First Regiment, Ohio Militia, in Stark county, in which capacity he served until after the war was over.

Edwin Norman Hartshorn was born May 27, 1835, in Portage county, Ohio, and is a son of Norris and Aseneath (Backus) Hartshorn, the father being a participant in the war of 1812, and the mother a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who fought in the battle of Bunker Hill. The ancestors of our subject were of New England origin, who, at an early date, settled in Nelson, Portage county, Ohio. Edwin N. is the youngest of five children and spent his youth on a farm. He graduated in the classical course at Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, in 1863, and has been a regular professor in this institution ever since, with the exception of four years, during Harrison's administration, when he served as deputy second comptroller of the United States treasury department at Washington, District of Columbia. From the very beginning of President McKinley's political career Professor Hartshorn has been his close friend, known as one of his most trusted and effectual supporters. In 1858 Professor Hartshorn was married to Miss Alvira E. Allerton, daughter of John and Martha Allerton, descendants of Mr. Isaac Allerton, who came over to Plymouth in the Mayflower. Six children have been born to them, four now dead.

ROBERT W. JOHNSTON was born near Hayesville, Ashland county, Ohio, where he resided until 1876, when he became a student in the law office of the late H. C. Carhart, at Galion. After the usual time spent by farmer boys at district school, he attended Vermillion Institute, at Hayesville, and pursued his professional studies during the full course at the law school of the Cincinnati College. Upon graduation at the latter institution in May, 1879, he entered into partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Carhart, and has been continuously engaged in practice at Galion, at present being the senior member of the firm of Johnston & Lewis.

Although residing in a Democratic stronghold, Mr. Johnston has been chosen by the electors of his city to the offices of mayor and city solicitor, and has been strongly supported for the offices of probate judge and prosecuting attorney, in a county that has never had a Republican county official.

CHARLES C. DEWSTOE, of the firm of Dewstoe & Schneider, plumbing and heating contractors, in Cleveland, was born in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York, on the 10th of May, 1841, and is the third son in a family of nine children, whose parents were Charles J. and Rosanna (Curtis) Dewstoe. His father was a tailor by trade, and in the later part of his life devoted his energies to conducting a clothing store. His wife descended from Puritan ancestry and was a daughter of Luther Curtis, who participated in the war of 1812.

When Charles C. Dewstoe was a child of six summers he accompanied his parents on their removal to Flint, Michigan, and was graduated at the high school of that place when nineteen years of age. He afterward engaged in teaching school for two winters, but in the spring of 1861 put aside all personal considerations to enter his country's service and aid in the preservation of the Union. Joining the boys in blue of Company F, Second Michigan Infantry, he was ordered with the regiment to Washington and participated in the first battle of Bull Run. He also took part in other engagements in that section of the country, and in December, 1861, was transferred to the United States signal-service call, in which he continued throughout the war, holding the rank of sergeant. This department was one of the most important of the entire army, and upon the faithful performance of duty by the members of the service depended the result of many a battle. Ever true and loyal to the trust reposed in him, Mr. Dewstoe continued at the front until honorably discharged at the close of the war, June 18, 1865.

Through the following year he was employed as a government carpenter, at Little Rock, Arkansas, and then went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a course in Eastman's Business College. In May, 1866, he came to Cleveland and worked with T. D. Christian in the oil refinery fitting business. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Mr. Christian and established a general plumbers' and steam-fitters' plant, which he has since operated, meeting with excellent success in his undertakings. In 1884 the present firm of Dewstoe & Schneider was formed, and their house is recognized as a leader in its line. Mr. Dewstoe's thorough understanding of the business in all its de-

partments enables him to wisely direct the labors of his employees, and his business capacity and executive force enable him to avoid the difficulties in his path and push forward to the goal of success.

In November, 1866, Mr. Dewstoe was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude McNitt, of Flint, Michigan. They have four children, as follows: Gertrude, wife of W. B. Whiting, of Cleveland; Rose married Owen Brainard, of Cleveland; Charles O., now with his father in business; and Neota, at home.

Mr. Dewstoe is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, has served as commander of Memorial Post, G. A. R., and is now a director of the Army and Navy Post, G. A. R. He is also a member of the national board of the executive committee of the Plumbers' Association. In municipal affairs he has been active and is recognized as a leading member of the Republican party here. He served as a member of the city board of health for two terms and in 1884 was elected sheriff of Cuyahoga county. He served for one year in that office, but was defeated for a second term, his party going down in the general Democratic landslide in Ohio that year. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1886, has been three times chairman of the congressional committee and delivered many political addresses in behalf of President McKinley during the campaign of 1896. His duties of citizenship are not lightly regarded but are faithfully performed, and a conscientious purpose marks his progressive efforts for the advancement of the welfare of his adopted city.

FRED C. ELMER, subject of this review, is one of Cleveland's stable business men and representative citizens. He is the son of Chester W. and Lydia (Redfield) Elmer, who were both natives of Vermont and came from old Puritan stock. Chester W. Elmer, father of Fred C., always resided in his native state, dying in 1877. He was a prosperous farmer, and raised a family of five children,—two sons and three daughters,—our subject being the youngest son, and fourth in order of birth.

Fred C. Elmer was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, October 13, 1853. Before he had attained the age of five years his mother died. His early education was received in the graded schools of Brattleboro and later he went to Hinsdale, New Hampshire, where he attended school for the term of five years. In 1873 young Elmer came west, locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he learned the baking business. In 1878 he came to Cleveland and formed a partnership with Mr. N. B. Perry in the manufacturing of Perry pies. Three years later Mr. Elmer bought out his partner's

interest, and has since continued the business alone, and has met with wonderful and merited success. He has not only watched over his business since its incipency but his eye has even penetrated every part of it. He has given attention not simply to the more important matters, but even the smallest details are likewise known to him, and he is thoroughly conversant with every branch of the trade. His brother, Charles A., is connected with him in business.

Mr. Elmer is not only an active and successful business man, but manifests much interest in public affairs. He is an ardent Republican in politics, and has done much quiet work in the interest of this party. He does not desire to hold office and has frequently declined to be nominee for municipal positions, such as member of the city council, school council, etc.; but, being an ardent friend of educational matters, he was elected in 1892 a member of the board of education—now called school council—from the eighteenth district, which had always previously gone strongly Democratic.

Fraternally, Mr. Elmer is a thirty-second-degree Mason, Scottish rite, a "Shriner," a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the National Union.

In 1879 Mr. Elmer was united in marriage to Miss Williamina E. Perry, daughter of Nathan B. Perry, a native of Newfane, Vermont. Mrs. Elmer was born in New York city, where her girlhood days were spent. Later her father moved with his family to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacturing business, but retired from active life in 1877. Mrs. Elmer is a lady of exceeding intelligence and possesses many excellent traits of character. They have a charming family of four children, as follows: Alice E., sixteen; Isabel L., thirteen; Ralph Perry, nine, and Raymond Chester, the baby.

RANDALL MONTGOMERY, one of the influential Republicans of Mahoning county, has been a prominent participant in the political arena, and one of the staunchest and most consistent advocates of Republican doctrines since he was first able to vote. Popular to a degree, he has often been chosen to represent his party in various official capacities. In 1888 he became the party nominee for mayor, was elected and re-elected in 1890, serving until 1892. His administration was eminently successful, and to his efforts is due largely the modification of the city's affairs. During his term in office the Democratic council had in view the redistricting of the city into wards in such a manner as would have caused trouble to both parties. This move was circumvented by the action of the city commission, which directly controls

the affairs of the public works, such as letting contracts, etc., and the police, fire and engineering departments. The commission is non-partisan and consists of an equal number of members from both parties, two of whom are appointed by the probate judge and two by the mayor. This commission has more than fulfilled the expectations of its friends, and has performed excellent service, making the city council purely a legislative body.

When Mr. Montgomery first took the mayor's chair the council refused to confirm his appointments, merely for partisan political reasons, but he simply appointed his men temporarily from week to week, until the council became more tractable and agreed to abide by his decisions. In 1893 Mr. Montgomery was elected representative to the Ohio legislature, giving valuable service on the committee on corporations, of which he acted as chairman, and on the insurance, railroad and telegraph committees. While a member of the house he introduced and succeeded in having passed the bill authorizing the building, at a cost of thirty-three million dollars, of a ship canal from the lakes at a point near Ashtabula harbor to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, governing that part of the enterprise which falls within the limits of Ohio. Mr. Montgomery is also responsible for the insurance bill compelling casualty insurance companies to deposit with the state the sum of fifty thousand dollars before being allowed to do business in the state. The bill was strongly opposed, but was finally passed, and, upon going to the supreme court to determine its constitutionality, was declared sound.

In 1895 Mr. Montgomery was re-elected to the legislature, but in November, 1896, resigned his place in order to accept a position on the city commission of Youngstown, to which he was appointed for two years ending in April, 1898. His close adherence to party principles and his staunch loyalty to his friends has won him party recognition, and his conduct in all the affairs of public interest entitles him to the respect and high regard in which he is held.

Mr. Montgomery was born in Youngstown, Ohio, March 6, 1851, and is the son of Joseph and Nancy (Smith) Montgomery, the former of whom followed the vocation of harness-maker, and in 1852-53 served in the lower house of the Ohio legislature. Our subject received a common-school education until thirteen years of age, when, his father having died, he was obliged to contribute his share to the support of the family, and secured a position as clerk in a grocery store in his home city. This employment was soon exchanged for a clerkship in the hardware establishment of Forrler, Stambaugh & Company, which is now known as the Stambaugh-Thompson Hardware

Company, with which he remained for nine years. In 1877 Mr. Montgomery took charge of the plumbing department of the house that had been added to the hardware business, and in which he became financially interested. He terminated his active connection with the firm in 1888, when he was elected mayor of Youngstown. Our subject has also an interest in other enterprises of this city, among them being the Youngstown Bridge Company, the Fredonia Carriage Company, and the Crystal Ice & Storage Company. He was one of the founders of the latter in 1892 and is its present secretary and treasurer.

The subject of this review is highly thought of in social circles. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has closely followed the precepts of the blue lodge, chapter and council all his life, and has conscientiously fulfilled his vows of knighthood. He has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Lake Erie Consistory, S. P. R. S., of Cleveland. The social side of Masonry has also received his attention, as he is a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and Odd Fellows, and is past chancellor, past exalted ruler and past noble grand in these orders. Mr. Montgomery's success in life is the result of close attention to his business, faithfulness to his engagements, and a strict integrity of character that inspires confidence in all with whom he comes in contact.

JOSEPH E. LOWES, M. D., surgeon-general of Ohio, on the staff of Governor Bushnell, was born in Onondaga, Canada, July 25, 1848. He attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, after which he received instruction at a private institution. On completing his literary course he began the study of medicine and was graduated at the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College with the class of 1867. He located in Dayton, where he has resided ever since, and his time has largely been given to his profession. He served as surgeon of the old Fourth Regiment of Ohio in 1877, was appointed pension examining surgeon by President Harrison, and also served as workhouse physician and examining surgeon for the city fire department of Dayton.

General Lowes takes a deep interest in public affairs, is an active worker in the Republican party and has for a number of years served as chairman of the county executive committee, and is also a member of the state executive committee. He was elected a delegate to the national Republican convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency in 1888, and was alternate at large from Ohio to the

national convention in St. Louis, in 1896, when Major McKinley was chosen as the standard-bearer of his party. Since 1884 he has been an untiring worker in the interests of his party. The previous year Montgomery county had given a Democratic majority of over twenty-three hundred, and he set about the task of gaining it from the opposition. His active management has helped to make the county safely Republican, and every elective office in both the city of Dayton and Montgomery county, with the exception of that of the mayoralty of Dayton, is now filled by a Republican.

General Lowes is prominently identified with a number of business enterprises, being president of several large corporations in Dayton and other cities.

HON. DANIEL W. ALLAMAN, of Dayton, has a political record which is creditable alike to himself and his party. He is to-day numbered among the leading exponents of Republicanism in southwestern Ohio, and although a young man he has been active in securing legislation which has been of material benefit to the state. From the time that age gave to him the right of franchise, he allied his interests with those of the Republican party. He has a true and just conception of American citizenship and the obligations it imposes, and with unfaltering loyalty he meets the duties that rest upon the people of this republic. His love for his native land is deep and sincere, his fidelity is above question and he is of that type of high-minded men who place public good before personal aggrandizement. Mr. Allaman voted in 1884 for the gifted statesman of Maine,—James G. Blaine,—and from that time has been unwavering in his allegiance to the party which has ever upheld the stars and stripes and endeavored to add dignity and honor to the nation while protecting her industries, securing to her the benefits of foreign trade by reciprocity and advocating a coinage system that will keep American money at par throughout the world.

In 1891 Mr. Allaman was placed in nomination by the Republicans of Montgomery county as their candidate for the office of representative. The county, however, at the time was considered hopelessly Democratic; for years it had returned large Democratic victories and it seemed that the Republicans could gain no vantage ground. But Mr. Allaman accepted the nomination and entered upon the canvass. His methods were above question; he appealed to the intellect of the American citizen, asking only for a careful consideration of the questions at issue. He is a logical, eloquent speaker and under the adornments of oratory and rhetoric were sound reasoning and logi-



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cal deductions that were indisputable. The election returns showed that he had received a plurality of eight votes, having overcome a very large Democratic majority and being the first representative elected from his district, with one exception, since 1878. When the legislature convened he took his seat in the house and was made a member of the finance committee, serving for one year as its secretary and showing great familiarity with the intricate problems of finance which have called forth the earnest study of some of the greatest minds of the nation. He was also a member of the committee on public works. He was the author of and introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within a mile and a half of the National Military Home. This became a law and has been strictly enforced, to the great advantage of the inmates of the home, while the board of managers of this institution have given it their heartiest endorsement. Mr. Allaman also introduced and secured the passage of an amendment making the board of work-house directors of Dayton non-partisan or bi-partisan, thus removing this penal institution as far as possible from politics. He introduced and secured the passage of a number of bills authorizing the various municipal and county authorities to make many needed improvements and repairs, including street paving, the construction of sewerage systems, public-school buildings, bridges, garbage crematories, water works, and improvements in county infirmary buildings. He secured the passage of the bill for the re-organization of the municipal government of the city of Dayton and under this law the city is still operating and has made great improvement. Many of the public improvements which are the pride of the city and give to Dayton its metropolitan appearance owe their construction to the legislation secured during the time of Mr. Allaman's service in the general assembly. Mr. Allaman is not only prominent in political circles, but has won a reputation at the bar which ranks him among the leading lawyers of this section of the state.

He is one of the native sons of Ohio, his birth having occurred at the home of his father about eight miles north of Dayton on the 5th of August, 1861. His parents are David and Catherine (Zimmerman) Allaman. The former, who made farming his life work, was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, and in 1845 removed from Franklin county, of the Keystone state, to Montgomery county, Ohio, where he spent his remaining days, his death occurring in 1890. His wife, who was also a native of Pennsylvania, died in this county in 1862, at the age of forty-five years.

Daniel W. Allaman spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads, his time being divided between work and play. The district schools

of the neighborhood afforded him his early educational privileges, and in 1880 and 1881 he was a student in the National Normal University, in Lebanon, Ohio. On leaving that institution he turned his attention to school-teaching and became principal of the schools in Johnsville, where he remained from 1881 until 1884. He was then an instructor in the commercial department of Oberlin College for a year, and spent the school year of 1885-6 as principal of the Trotwood schools, in Montgomery county. In this way he acquired the capital which enabled him to prepare for the bar, and in 1886 he took up the study of law in Dayton in the office of Sinks & Carr. In March, 1888, he was admitted to the bar and since that time has been actively engaged in practice. He became a member of the law firm of Carr, Allaman & Kennedy in 1892, and this partnership is still existent. Mr. Allaman engages in general practice and has a large clientage. He has ever been a close student of the profession and now has a comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, which enables him to handle with masterful skill the interests entrusted to his care. Careful preparation of his cases, and keen analytical power are shown in his presentation of a cause, and his eloquence seldom fails to convince.

In April, 1885, Mr. Allaman was united in marriage to Miss Iva C. Cupp, of West Alexandria, Ohio, and they have two children—Catherine, aged ten years, and Louise, a little maiden of three summers. Mr. Allaman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is one of the incorporators of the Garfield Club, of Dayton, and for two years was one of its directors. In private life, in political circles and in his professional career, he has won the respect and confidence of the many with whom he has been brought in contact, and is to-day one of the leading and popular citizens of Dayton.

HENRY A. GRIFFIN, secretary of the Ohio State Board of Commerce, has been for years prominently identified with public affairs. He was born in the village of Waterdown, near the city of Hamilton, Ontario, in 1845, and is of Welsh and English descent. The death of his parents threw him upon his own resources at a very early age. Force of circumstances led him into mercantile occupations; but a natural inclination for literary pursuits was only temporarily repressed by busy clerkship in a country store and the experience of a few years in buying and selling merchandise on his own account.

Mr. Griffin's educational advantages were those afforded by the village schools and a course in the

Hamilton high school, supplemented by independent study and reading as business activities permitted in later years. In 1865 he removed to Wyandotte, Michigan, where he became proprietor of a general store. The enterprise was successful, although foreign to his tastes, and in 1872 he abandoned merchandising for the more agreeable vocation of a newspaper proprietor and editor. He founded the Wyandotte Enterprise in that year. The paper was a success in every way, and in 1876 its office was removed to Detroit and the name changed to the Wayne County Courier. In 1880 he availed himself of an opportunity to dispose of the Courier and engage in editorial work in the larger field of daily journalism. He was for three years attached to the staff of the Detroit Evening News.

In 1883 Mr. Griffin came to Cleveland in pursuance of an engagement as editorial writer for the Press, and three years later became associate editor of the Cleveland Leader, which position he held until 1891. The federal plan of government was adopted for Cleveland in that year, and on the invitation of Mayor W. G. Rose, Mr. Griffin became secretary to the mayor and secretary of the board of control in the city government, and was instrumental in effectuating some marked reforms in municipal methods. He was also director of police, to fill vacancy, during the latter part of Mayor Rose's administration.

Mr. Griffin is an enthusiastic Republican, and his editorial articles in favor of the principles of protection, published in the Leader during his connection with that paper, attracted wide attention and some of them were incorporated bodily, with due credit therefor, in the speeches of Republican leaders in congress on that subject.

Mr. Griffin was married in 1867 to Miss Mary Imogene DeKalb, of Au Sable Forks, New York, and has one daughter now living.

JOSIAH B. ALLEN, clerk of the supreme court of Ohio, is a resident of Athens, while his office is at Columbus. To the official position he now occupies he was first elected in 1892, and re-elected in 1895. In the first election he defeated William Woolf, of Lancaster, and in the second he was elected over Colonel Crookshank, of Troy. In his last election he ran ahead of the state ticket some eight thousand votes, Bushnell, the candidate for governor, polling a majority of ninety-two thousand votes and he ninety-nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four, which was one of the best Republican runs ever made in the state. Mr. Allen is well adapted to an office of the kind he fills, and he therefore gives entire satisfaction to all parties concerned in the execution of its duties.

In 1867 he was elected county recorder of Athens county, and by re-election he was continued in that office for a period of twelve years. At the end of that time, in 1879, he was appointed steward for the state hospital for the insane at Athens, and the next year was retired from that office by a change of administration. For the ensuing year he was clerk in the secretary of state's office at Columbus, under Major Charles Townsend, of Athens; for the next three years he was engaged in the drug business, and in 1885 he was elected sergeant-at-arms of the Ohio legislature. While he was an incumbent of that position the investigation of the Dan Dalton tally-sheet forgeries of Cincinnati was made. Before his term as sergeant-at-arms expired he was appointed to a clerkship in the adjutant-general's office, under General Axline, and filled the position three years, and then, until he was elected to his present position, was employed in looking after his various business interests.

Mr. Allen is well known in the state of Ohio, especially in political circles. As a Republican he has been a prominent worker in state and other conventions, being a man of shrewd judgment and far-seeing in his political discernment. He has done much work in organizing and keeping in efficient working order the Republican forces of his county, and has been influential in the making up of "slates" or in the suggesting of the best candidates for office; but he is opposed to factional politics, which are often engendered by local jealousies, fancifully founded on geographical position. It is a truism that all localities cannot be equal in talent. Mr. Allen has therefore had much to do to unite factions, which is indeed the most important work that can be done for the sake of the success of the party, and success of the party is absolutely essential to the success of principles. Mr. Allen's situation, therefore, has been such as to throw him on the inside of Republican movements in his section of the state.

He has been a McKinley man from the time that he fought by his side in the last war to the present time, and has been with him in the office at Columbus. He has filled the position of sergeant-at-arms in three national conventions of the Republican party,—1884, 1888 and 1896,—Chicago and St. Louis. He was also appointed a committee to locate the positions of the Ohio troops on the Antietam battle-ground; has been aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic of Ohio, and member of the council of administration of the department of Ohio. He is a member of the Union Veterans' Legion of Ohio; and is an Odd Fellow, being a member of both the subordinate lodge and encampment.

Mr. Allen was born in Harrison county, Ohio, near

Cadiz, July 13, 1844. His father, David Allen, who is now living south of Athens, has always been a Democrat. July 14, 1861, Mr. Allen enlisted in Company C, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, was soon promoted to the rank of sergeant and participated in many battles, such as ———— Ferry, second Bull Run, Sherman's raid up the Yazoo river, Grant's battles in Mississippi and around Vicksburg, etc. In the charge at Fort Hill, Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, after all the other officers of his company, seven in number, were killed or wounded, he led the charge to the fort and received four severe wounds and lost his left arm, which was amputated near the shoulder by a hand grenade after he had led his men into the fort and to victory. In his company were twenty-eight men in action, but only seven were able to accompany him into the fort, the others having been killed or wounded! From May to November he was then in the hospital, and then visited home on a furlough; but, maimed as he was, he still continued to be ambitious for the battle-field and to be with his company. At length he learned, however, that he had been discharged. At that time he was only nineteen years of age, and he was about to be promoted to the rank of captain for brave conduct.

After the war he spent three years in attendance at the Ohio State University; then, to improve his health, he spent some time in Missouri teaching school and engaging in the insurance business. Returning to Ohio, he has ever since made his home at Athens. With all the adversities he has suffered, Mr. Allen has been successful in his financial affairs and is now enjoying the comforts of the finest home in the county, and he has eighty acres of land within the corporate limits of Athens.

JOHN W. MOONEY has been for a quarter of a century a prominent citizen of Columbus, and is to-day ranked among the eminent members of the bar of this section of the state. He holds marked precedence in his profession, retaining a *clientele* of so representative a character as to alone stand in evidence of his professional ability and personal popularity. The story of his success is short and simple, containing no dramatic episodes, but recording the steps by which he has passed onward from a point where neither influence nor financial aid was enlisted, up to the maximum of success attained by steadfastness of purpose, unimpeachable honor and unflagging industry. That this progress has been thus self-secured and along a normal and consecutive line of gradation is all the more encouraging since it bears the greater incentive for others to utilize the same mediums

in shaping their careers according to a measure of honor and usefulness.

Mr. Mooney is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, born on the 6th of October, 1854. His grandfather, who was born near Albany, Dutchess county, New York, was one of the pioneer settlers of Belmont county, where he took up his residence in his early manhood. He was there married and reared his family, which included David C. Mooney, father of Columbus, well-known attorney. He was born in Belmont county in the year 1824, and now resides in Delaware county, whither he removed with his family about 1863. For many years he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and also commercial, but is now practically living retired. His political support was given the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks and has since followed its leaders. He married Miss Clara C. Gladden, who also is living, at the age of sixty-nine years. Eight children were born to her, four of whom are now living, as follows: Adaline, wife of W. A. Hall, an attorney of Delaware, Ohio; John W., of this review; Delbert, who is now managing the home farm and is a prosperous agriculturist; and David Emmett, the youngest of the family, now engaged in a mercantile establishment in Columbus, as stockholder and vice-president of the Smith Brothers' Wholesale Hardware Company.

When about nine years of age John W. Mooney accompanied his parents on their removal to Delaware, Ohio, and there enjoyed the advantages afforded by the public schools. In 1869 he matriculated in the Ohio Wesleyan University and completed the work of the junior year, but was then compelled to lay aside his text-books in order to assume the duties of mercantile life. He went to Delaware to assume the management of the business interests which were left, at death, by his brother Leon. For two years Mr. Mooney carried on operations in that line, but professional life accorded much more harmoniously with his tastes and desires and he then entered the Cincinnati Law School, where he was graduated with the class of 1879. Choosing as the scene of his professional labors the capital city, he entered into partnership with Messrs. Powell and Ricketts, under the firm name of Powell, Ricketts & Mooney. This connection was continued until 1883, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Mooney entered into partnership with George L. Artz, as the junior member of the firm of Artz & Mooney. This relationship was maintained until 1889, and their business was extensive and lucrative, embracing some of the most important litigation heard in the courts of Columbus. Their attention, however, was principally directed to patent

and corporation cases and they were frequently retained as counsel in cases before the United States courts. In 1889 the business relation between them was terminated, and Mr. Mooney has since been alone in practice, enjoying a good general business, including the settlement of estates and corporation law. His profound legal learning, his thorough understanding of the intricate problems that enter into jurisprudence, his clear reasoning and his logical deductions, have gained him the prestige which results from merit.

Mr. Mooney has not altogether confined his attention to the law, but has also given to other interests the benefit of his sound judgment, and in business circles wields a wide influence. He is a stockholder in the Ohio Coffee & Spice Company and owns stock in other enterprises. He also has some valuable real estate in the business districts of Columbus and has reaped the generous benefits which are the just recompense of idomitable industry, spotless integrity and marvellous enterprise.

Mr. Mooney married Miss Frances E. Houser, daughter of W. L. Houser, of Harrison county, Ohio. She is a highly accomplished lady who is a recognized leader in society circles and is regarded as the best pianist in Columbus, completing her musical education by four years' study under some of the most renowned professors in Leipsic, Germany. Mr. Mooney is a valued member of the Columbus Club and has always been a staunch supporter of the principles of Republicanism as set forth in the party platforms. He has an accurate and comprehensive understanding of the issues and questions upon which the parties are divided and upon which rest the weal or woe of the nation, and his intelligent advocacy of his party has in consequence enhanced its welfare. He has steadily declined all political honors, regarding the pursuits of private life as abundantly worthy of his best efforts, and believes that professional success can best be gained by an undivided interest in and attention to the law. Admitted to the bar, he at once entered upon the practice, and from the beginning has been unusually prosperous. The success which he has attained is due to his own efforts and merits. The possession of advantages is no guaranty whatever of professional success, which comes not of itself, nor can it be secured without integrity, ability and industry. These qualities he possesses to an eminent degree and he is ever faithful to the trusts committed to his care.

L EONHARD HIRSCH.—He to whose career we now direct attention is one who has left his impress upon that plane where are defined the thought and sentiment which touch the destiny of the

public; he has been a molder of opinion and has wielded an unmistakable influence in the political field, being an aggressive and uncompromising adherent of the Republican party, whose cause he has done much to further, both through his editorial utterances and in the more purely personal way implied in his identification with the councils of the leaders of his party. A native of the German empire, one who grew to man's estate under a monarchical form of government, he came to the United States and has here not only proved a useful and valued citizen but has also ever manifested the most lively appreciation of and loyalty to the noble institutions of his adopted land. For nearly half a century Mr. Hirsch has been concerned with the "art preservative of all arts," and thus has he been a power, for this has opened an avenue where his high intellectuality could effectually exercise its functions.

Leonhard Hirsch was born in the quaint old German town of Berncastel, which nestles itself on the banks of the Moselle river, in Rhenish Prussia. The date of his nativity was October 13, 1834. His education was that afforded by the excellent common schools of his fatherland, and in his early youth he became identified with that practical line of industry which has ever since represented his field of endeavor. He learned the printing trade, and soon after attaining his majority he established himself in the printing and lithographing business at Frankfort-on-the-Main, but he was obliged to abandon all and flee to England when this famous old city was occupied by the Prussians, in 1866. He continued his residence in England for a period of five years, being employed at his trade and finally assuming the management of the German weekly paper known as the *Hermann*, published at London.

He had determined to try his fortunes in America, and accordingly he emigrated hither in the year 1870, landing in New York, where he soon found profitable employment in the line of his trade, having been for a time the manager of the *Oestliche Post*, a daily paper published in the German language. In 1872 he removed to St. Louis, where he accepted a position of similar order, retaining his residence in the Missouri metropolis until the Centennial year, 1876, when he came to Columbus, where he was employed for a number of months in the office of the *Westbote*. Finally, under somewhat unpropitious circumstances, he established a Republican Sunday paper, published in German. By the exercise of the most unflagging perseverance and energy he managed to make of his paper, the *Ohio Sontagsblatt*, a measurably successful enterprise, though he had given inception to the same without financial reinforcement of more than nominal



L. Firsche

order and had made its political policy one in opposition to the views of the major portion of the German population of the state. His well-directed efforts, his strong and fearless advocacy of the doctrines which he believed best intended to conserve the welfare of the nation, and the cleanness and brightness given to the news columns of his paper eventually gained it the prestige which it merited. In 1891 Mr. Hirsch broadened the scope of his enterprise by establishing the Express, a daily paper, and the only German Republican journal in central Ohio. The Express is vigorous and alert in its editorial columns, while it handles the general news of the hour so effectively that it is constantly growing in favor, while as a Republican organ it has been a force in the right direction. Mr. Hirsch has made a most honorable record in the world of honest labor, and his sterling honor and integrity have gained him uniform respect and confidence in the capital city of the great Buckeye commonwealth.

In 1886 Governor Foraker conferred upon Mr. Hirsch the appointment of supervisor of public printing, an office for which he is peculiarly eligible and one in which he has rendered most efficient service. He is now serving his fifth term in this office, having been re-appointed by Governor Foraker and later holding the preferment under Governor KcKinley.

His family life is a very happy one. He has five boys and one girl, all good Republicans.

F W. LEEK.—The state of Ohio holds no more loyal Republican and useful worker in the party than F. W. Leek, who was elected sheriff of Cuyahoga county in November, 1894.

His father, Talmadge W. Leek, who was a native of Schoharie county, New York state, came with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1858, where he established a wholesale notion business, the firm name being Leek, Doering & Company. Mr. Leek, Sr., was known as one of the solid Republicans of his day, and a most ardent advocate of the abolition of slavery. During the late war he was of inestimable value to the Union cause, aiding the soldiers in many ways and contributing generously to the relief of unfortunate families. His death occurred in 1887, in Cleveland.

Mr. F. W. Leek, the subject of this sketch, was born in Marlboro, Stark county, Ohio, in 1850, and at the age of eight years came with his parents to Cleveland, where his education was obtained and where he has since resided. When eighteen years old he made his entrance into active business life by accepting a position in the wholesale establishment of Leek, Doering & Company, of which his father was the senior

member. Upon the death of the latter in 1887, young Leek took his place and the business was continued uninterruptedly for two years. At the end of that time a dissolution of partnership occurred, and Mr. Leek originated the firm of F. W. Leek & Company, dealers in steam fixtures, machinery, etc., located on South Water street. This business arrangement proved very successful and was continued until 1894, when Mr. Leek's good record as a citizen and worker in Republican circles won for him the office of sheriff of Cuyahoga county.

That he has admirably and satisfactorily discharged the duties of said office during his incumbency is the universal opinion, and although he has had big odds to contend with, such as an old jail building, lack of conveniences, etc., there has been no complaints, and his administration at the county jail has been one of the best ever known at that institution.

J OHN E. GRIFFITH.—There is a certain satisfaction accruing from the successful attainment of one's aims and ambitions in the political arena that is not to be met with in any other phase of life. But success in this, the most fickle of all callings, is acquired only by a persistent struggle, a strength of purpose and a perseverance that will not be daunted by repeated failures. The Republican party is a party of great intellectual power, and preferment in its ranks cannot be easily won. It is therefore all the more gratifying when success at last rewards the efforts made to achieve it. The record of John E. Griffith is a most honorable one and reflects great credit on the career of that gentleman. In 1895 he was chosen by his party to represent Union county in the seventy-second general assembly of the state legislature of Ohio, receiving a majority of one thousand four hundred and seventy-seven votes. While a member of that body he took an active part in its most important affairs, among which was the passing of a bill to repeal section nine hundred and seventy-five of the revised statutes, which secured the changing of the management of all outdoor relief in the state from the infirmity directors to the township trustees. This bill was considered a most important one and its passage caused considerable satisfaction, being a benefit to the needy, and saving to the taxpayers of the state probably one hundred thousand dollars annually. Mr. Griffith was instrumental in several other important bills, besides which he was a member of some of the more responsible committees, among them being the election committee, of which he was chairman, which had the settling of the Franklin county contest cases. He also was a factor in the

drafting and perfecting of several election laws. He was a member of the county affairs committee and performed a large part of the work; was also a member of the committee on universities and colleges. He has been renominated for a second term.

Mr. Griffith has participated in all the campaigns since 1886 and has been very active in making speeches in Union, Delaware and Marion counties. In 1896 he gave his time to a general "stumping" of this field, especially Union county. He has been most energetic in the county conventions, and has frequently served his party as a delegate to the state, judicial and congressional conventions. For two years he was one of the deputy state supervisors of elections. He is a firm believer in the doctrines of a protective tariff and sound money.

The birth of Mr. Griffith took place in Radnor township, Delaware county, Ohio, October 24, 1864. In his youth he attended the common or public schools and the Prospect and Fostoria Schools, Denison University, and the Spencerian Business College at Cleveland. He attended the Cincinnati Law School two years, graduating at that institution in 1890, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio the same year. He began the practice of his profession in Marysville August 4, 1890, where he has met with more than ordinary success. He is possessed of bright mental attainments, has a thorough knowledge of the law in all its technicalities, and is a clear, concise speaker.

In 1889 Mr. Griffith was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie McMillen, and they have one child, Lena. Socially Mr. Griffith is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of which he was master for two years; also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, he being past chancellor, and of the Order of the Eastern Star, being past patron. William H. Griffith, the father of John E., was one of the leading farmers of Delaware county, in which he was born in 1837. He was originally an old-line Whig and afterward a Republican. He departed this life in 1885, survived by his wife and by John E., William H., Jr., and Jennie E. William H., Jr., has since died. The widow and daughter now reside in Marysville.

Mr. Griffith is interested in agricultural matters and was for three years secretary of the Union county Agricultural Society, and was for two years president of the state organization of fair presidents and secretaries.

JAMES E. BROWN, president and general manager of the Aultman & Taylor Machine Company, of Mansfield, Ohio, is a pronounced Republican, who cast his first presidential vote for General Grant,

since which time he has been a staunch supporter of the principles of his party.

Mr. Brown is a native of Ohio, born near the county seat of Warren, Trumbull county, March 21, 1846, his parents being James M. and Mary (Hicks) Brown, the former of whom was born in Bellows Falls, Vermont, and the latter in New Hartford, New York. His grandfather, Ephraim Brown, was a native of Connecticut, his ancestors coming from England and being among the first settlers of that state. His great-great-grandfather, Hezekiah Huntington, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, who held a major's commission and who took charge of the first troops that went from Connecticut to Boston. Shortly thereafter he was appointed by congress to repair the guns in use for the government, which he did, and later built a factory and manufactured arms and ammunition for a number of years. The maternal grandfather was Samuel Hicks, who was born at Sackett's Harbor, Long Island, of Welsh ancestry. James M. Brown, the father of James E., followed the vocation of wood dealer in Philadelphia for many years, making his home, however, at north Bloomfield, Trumbull county, Ohio. He was an energetic business man, and in politics was one of the early abolitionists of Ohio, being on friendly terms with Joshua R. Giddings and Ben Wade, and was an intimate friend of Salmon P. Chase. As he was well known as an ardent Republican he was often called into the councils of his party.

James E. Brown was first sent to the public schools at Massillon, Stark county, finishing his education in going through the high-school course of that place, after leaving which he began his career in life by engaging in the wool business, his father at that time having retired. He next entered the employ of Walter Brown as salesman, remaining in that capacity for three years, and then going to Boston, Massachusetts, where he engaged as a salesman for the firm of Harding, Gray & Dewey, with whom he stayed for four years, at the end of that time returning to Massillon, where his mother resided, his father having in the meantime died. Mr. Brown soon after brought out a small retail hardware store in his home city, which he conducted successfully for eight years. Disposing of his stock he came to Mansfield, in 1878, and accepted a position as assistant secretary of the Aultman-Taylor Company, of which M. D. Hartler was at that time acting treasurer and manager. In 1881 Mr. Brown was advanced to the post of secretary, and in 1891, when the Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company was incorporated, he was made president and general manager, the firm name being changed to the Aultman-Taylor Machinery Company, of which industry the city of Mansfield has good reason to be proud.

In 1871 Mr. Brown was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Hurxthal, of Massillon, a daughter of Lewis Hurxthal. She departed this life in 1891, leaving a husband and one son, James M., to mourn their loss.

Mr. Brown is a director and vice-president of the Mansfield Savings Bank, and socially is a prominent member of the Masonic brotherhood, being affiliated with Mansfield Chapter and Mansfield Commandery, and has received the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite. He is a favorite with all who know him.

COLONEL JAMES L. RODGERS.—The lineage of the subject of this review, who holds the preferment as private secretary to the governor of the great state of Ohio, is one of distinguished and most interesting order, and there need be nothing apologetic in reverting to this in connection with the individual accomplishments of the subject himself, who is recognized as one of the staunchest of the adherents of the grand old party in his native state and whose efforts in its behalf have been so timely and effective as to clearly entitle him to specific recognition in this compilation.

Colonel Rodgers stands as a representative of old and honored pioneer families of the Buckeye state, and in the initial stages of the development of that county, in which rests the beautiful capital city of the commonwealth his maternal great-grandfather was one of the most conspicuous and influential workers. This pioneer ancestor was Lucas Sullivant, who came from Kentucky and located in Franklinton, Ohio, at a time when Franklin county had but begun to show signs of emerging from the condition of a primitive wilderness. A man of strong intellectual and physical energies, he became a dominating power in the pioneer community, and the full measure of his influence in promoting the march of civilization in this locality may be conjectured, though not specifically defined, in this brilliant end-of-the-century period. His eldest son, William S. Sullivant, the grandfather of the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in that portion of Franklin county which is now the site of Columbus, the date of his nativity having been January 15, 1803. His youthful days were passed under the conditions which obtained in the pioneer days in this section, and it is not necessary at this juncture to recall the fact that he passed through the vicissitudes and deprivations, the dangers and the exciting episodes, which were the enforced concomitants of life in that period,—representing, however, the most invigorating of discipline and the most potent of influences for genuine character building. William S. Sullivant lived to attain the venerable age of seventy years, his

death occurring on the last day of April, 1873, at his home in Columbus. The community mourned the loss of one of its honored patriarchs,—a man whose sentiments and labors had ever been on the side of right, and one who had been earnest in his devotion to the material prosperity and substantial progress of the state where practically his entire life had been passed.

The father of our subject, Major A. D. Rodgers, is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Columbus, whose legitimate advancement he has done much to promote in divers directions. He is an able financier and is prominent and influential in the banking circles of the city and state. He was one of the organizers and builders of the Columbus consolidated street railway, having served as president of the corporation thus designated.

James Linn Rodgers, the immediate subject of this review, was born on the 10th of September, 1861, at the country-seat of his grandfather, William S. Sullivant, in Franklin county, near Columbus. His rudimentary educational discipline was secured under the direction of private tutors, at the old homestead, on Sullivant hill, now the site of the Columbus Hospital. Later he pursued his studies in the public schools of the capital city, where he prepared himself for admission to the Ohio State University, where he completed a partial course. In 1885 Colonel Rodgers became identified with newspaper work, securing a position on the local staff of the Columbus Times, which incumbency he retained until the following year, when he became assistant editor of the Columbus Evening Dispatch. His marked executive ability and his exceptional eligibility for journalistic work insured his further advancement in the connection, as is evinced in the fact that in 1894 he became manager of the Dispatch and within the succeeding year assistant general manager. The political policy of the Dispatch has long been independent, and it has gained a pronounced prestige through its fearless editorial utterances, the freshness and cleanliness of its news columns and the correct methods brought to bear in the management of every department of its business. As a writer Colonel Rodgers has shown himself to be clear, direct and logical. When he writes it is because he has something to say, and he says it in the most concise manner and with the most vigorous diction. He has been an ardent Republican since the time of attaining his majority, and his services and influence have ever been at the disposal of his party.

In the early part of 1894 our subject was appointed a member of the military staff of Governor McKinley, holding the rank of colonel and retaining the commission until the retirement of Mr. McKinley

from the gubernatorial chair. Colonel Rodgers rendered effective service as manager of the Dispatch until January 13, 1896, when he resigned the position to accept the proffered appointment as private secretary to Governor Bushnell. The duties of this office involve a great amount of tact, diplomatic ability, broad capacity for detail work and a thorough knowledge concerning the legitimacy of all constituent demands and requests, as well as of those various executive matters which touch the general welfare of the commonwealth. The Colonel has proved his eligibility for the office, and Governor Bushnell finds in him an able assistant in the transaction of the business of his high executive position.

On the 25th of October, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Colonel Rodgers to Miss Frances C. Fay, of Columbus.

JOHAN C. PRESTON, one of the oldest and best known Republicans in Ohio, and prosecuting attorney of Washington county, was elected to that office first in 1891, and succeeded himself in 1894, receiving a majority of two thousand one hundred and sixty-six votes at the last election. Ever since 1855 Mr. Preston has been an enthusiastic member of the Republican party, and has never begrudged either his time or labor in its behalf. He has been a delegate to the state conventions many times, and a member of the county central committee for many years. In 1861 he offered his services in the cause of the Union but failed to pass muster. In that same year he was appointed postmaster at Beverly, in which capacity he remained until 1875, using the office during the rebellion as recruiting headquarters. Mr. Preston has the unusual distinction of occupying the mayor's chair in Beverly for the extensive period of twenty years, thus demonstrating the high regard and perfect confidence in which he was held by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Preston was born in Washington county, Ohio, November 3, 1832, and is a son of Frederick Preston, a farmer by occupation, who came to Ohio, from Pennsylvania in 1819. Our subject acquired his early education in his native county, which was supplemented by a course in the academy at Columbus, at which he was graduated in 1846. He then learned the blacksmith trade and worked at that and in a machine shop until 1860, when he began the study of law with S. B. Robinson. From that time until 1875 he sought to perfect himself in a knowledge of the legal profession and in the latter year was admitted to the bar, immediately after which he opened an office in Beverly and has been successfully engaged in legal practice there ever since.

In 1855 Mr. Preston was married to Miss Hannah Anderson, who died in 1873, survived by three children, viz.: Burton, James A. and Kate. In 1876 our subject married for his second wife, Miss Kate Shoop, and their children are Bessie L., Fred W., Mabel C. and John C., Jr.

Mr. Preston is president of the McKinley Club, and in 1861 became affiliated with the fraternity of Freemasons, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree, and is at the present time lecturer of the seventeenth district.

NORMAN P. NICHOLS, one of the leading merchants of Medina, Ohio, has always adhered strictly to the principles of the Republican party, which he has faithfully supported for a quarter of a century. In 1888 he was elected to the office of sheriff of Medina county, taking up his duties in January, 1889, and in 1891 he succeeded himself, serving two terms, which covered a period of four years. For six years he was a member, and for one term treasurer, of the Medina school board, has served several terms as chairman of the Medina county Republican central committee, and has on numerous occasions attended the state, congressional and judicial conventions. He is a possible candidate for United States marshal for the north half of the state of Ohio, which comprises forty-eight counties.

Mr. Nichols is the son of W. O. and Elvira P. (Potter) Nichols, and was born in Marengo, McHenry county, Illinois, February 25, 1851. His parents were natives of New York, in which state they were married, moving to McHenry county, and were among the early settlers of Marengo, where the father followed the occupation of a farmer and blacksmith for a number of years. The paternal grandfather, George Nichols, was a native of Pennsylvania. Norman P. Nichols spent his boyhood in Marengo and attended the public schools of that place until moving with his parents to California. They traveled by the overland route, seven months being consumed in making the journey. The father took quite a number of what was then called "American" horses, as there was quite a demand for them out west at that time. Disposing of the horses, the family returned by water by way of the isthmus of Panama and located in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, which at that period were causing considerable excitement. Having an uncle who was amassing a fortune by speculating in oil near the city of Titusville, Pennsylvania, the subject of this review went to him and remained at his house while attending the high school at Titusville. He remained in that vicinity for five years and then came to Ohio and

settled on a farm in Litchfield township, Medina county, where he and his father engaged in the manufacture of cheese for a time and then became connected with the firm of Horr, Warner & Company, producers of the same article of food, and continued most successfully with them for eighteen years. After retiring from the sheriff's office, Mr. Nichols embarked in the clothing business at Medina, and has established a large and prosperous trade.

In 1872 Mr. Nichols was married to Miss Henrietta E. Starr, of St. Louis, Michigan, and a daughter of P. S. Starr. Five children have been born to them,—four daughters and a son. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and holds the degree of Master Mason in Medina Lodge, No. 58, and the Royal Arch degree in Medina Chapter, No. 3. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is an intelligent, progressive gentleman, whose honest business methods inspire confidence in all those with whom he comes in contact.

ENOS J. FORNEY.—Not all men order their lives to their liking; nor yet are all men true to themselves in living as nearly to their ideals as possible and attaining to such heights as their opportunities and talents render accessible. We now turn to one who has done much and done it well,—wherein all honor lies. Not a pretentious or exalted life has been his, but one that has been true to itself and its possibilities, and one to which the biographer may revert with respect and satisfaction. Of broad intellectuality and pronounced business acumen, Mr. Forney has attained a position of importance in connection with industrial activities, and yet the character of the man finds its deeper values in the well-springs of absolute integrity and most exalted motives. Such are the men who have given stability to the Republican party, whose principles and policies can not fail to appeal to their judgment and admiration. Mr. Forney has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party from the time of its organization, in 1854, casting his first presidential vote for John C. Fremont and having given his support to each successive presidential candidate of the party since that time. It needs not be said that he is peculiarly worthy of representation in this work touching the history of the "Grand Old Party" in the Buckeye state.

Enos J. Forney was born on a farm, near Shippensburg, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, the parental homestead being located on the historic turnpike extending between Pittsburg and Philadelphia. The date of his nativity was January 24, 1834, his lineage on either side being of that sturdy German stock

which has given Pennsylvania so marked prestige for sobriety, sincerity, industry and frugality. His parents were Christian and Elizabeth (Jacoby) Forney, and he was a posthumous child, his father having died a few months prior to his birth. His paternal grandfather, who also bore the name of Christian, was a native of Germany, while the maternal grandfather, John Jacoby, was of German lineage. Both were early settlers in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, whence they subsequently removed to Franklin county, in the same state. Thus deprived from birth of the solicitous care of a father, our subject was left to the sole charge of his devoted mother, a woman of strong Christian character, imbued with unswerving faith in God and directing her life according to the exalted teachings in which she placed so implicit trust. She early took her boy to the house of worship, and to him the services of the church became a source of delight and satisfaction while he was yet a mere lad, as is manifest in the fact that, at the age of ten years, he gave his heart into the keeping of the One whom his noble mother had taught him to serve. His faith has never faltered, but has waxed stronger with the passing years, filled with "ceaseless toil and endeavor." This faith has been his guide throughout his long, active and useful career. Such is the faith that makes faithful, and now in his sixty-fourth year, he finds his greatest pleasure in working faithfully in the vineyard of the Master and in the uplifting of his fellow-men. As his mother was left in modest circumstances, he became identified with the sterner conflicts of life while yet a mere boy, and for him it has ever been true that "life is real; life is earnest," as the gentle New England poet has so aptly said.

When he was about five years of age his mother took up her abode in the neighboring town of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, where Mr. Forney began his business career at the early age of thirteen years. His educational advantages had been of a very limited scope, having been confined to the privilege of attending the primitive district schools during the winter months. Whatever of culture and learning are his has been acquired in later years, in the hard, practical school of a busy, working life, and through the constant study of the Holy Scriptures, which is his daily delight, while his general reading has been so well directed that he is a man of broad and exact information and mature wisdom. At the age of thirteen Mr. Forney secured employment in a general mercantile establishment at Shippensburg, later securing a clerkship in a local hardware store, where his capabilities and faithfulness were such as to insure his retention in the employ of the concern until he had attained his legal majority. Having become thor-

oughly familiar with all details of the business and being ambitious and self-reliant, he determined to engage in a similar line of enterprise upon his own responsibility, associating himself with John W. McPherson in the establishing of a hardware business at Shippensburg, in 1856. Correct methods and discrimination were brought to bear in conducting the business, which was successful, though the firm endured reverses incidental to the war of the Rebellion. Border life during that crucial period was of very exciting nature, and all business was sadly disrupted in that section of Pennsylvania,—particularly at the time of Lee's invasion, when Messrs. Forney and McPherson were compelled to stand powerless and see load after load of goods taken from their store and transported southward for the use of the Confederates. This confiscation only served to increase the loyalty of Mr. Forney and to incite him to new efforts to save the government to the people and insure the integrity of the nation. The principles of the Republican party became all the dearer to him, and this attachment has never wavered, though he is too broad to be a partisan and has had neither time nor desire to figure as a politician. He wishes to see equal rights granted to all and protection accorded to American labor.

In 1867 Mr. Forney disposed of his interests in the hardware business and was prevailed upon to accept the position as assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Shippensburg, of which institution he was a director, having assisted in its organization. He retained his position on the executive corps of the bank until 1873, when he removed with his family to Mansfield, Ohio, where he established himself in the wholesale and retail hardware business, his associate in the enterprise being John W. Wagner, of Canton, Ohio. The firm built up a successful and important business and Mr. Forney continued to be identified with the same until February, 1884, when he retired from the firm of Wagner & Forney and engaged in the manufacture and sale of linseed oil upon a quite extensive scale and under the firm name of Cassell, Forney & Company. Within the succeeding year he purchased the interest of Louis Cassell, and the business was continued in the name of E. J. Forney & Company until 1889, when it was incorporated as the Mansfield Linseed Oil Company and merged into the National Linseed Oil Company, of Chicago. Mr. Forney remained manager of the business until October, 1893. In 1883 the Citizens' National Bank of Mansfield was organized and he became a member of its directorate, while in 1891 he was elected vice-president of the institution. In December, 1884, the Humphrey Manufacturing Company was incorporated and he was made its president, and in February, 1893, upon the

death of the secretary and treasurer, John Humphrey, Jr., Mr. Forney became treasurer of the company, in which capacity he still remains. The company is capitalized for three hundred thousand dollars, and the scope of its work is the manufacture of pumps, soil pipe and fittings and plumbers' supplies. Mr. Forney has been president of the Richland Buggy Company from the time of its organization and incorporation in 1892. In 1889 he was elected a director of the Mansfield Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which position he still retains.

Though peculiarly averse to accepting public office, Mr. Forney yielded to what he felt to be a duty and accepted the nomination of the Republicans of the second ward as their representative in the city council in the election of 1892. The respect and confidence reposed in him insured his victory at the polls, and he has been a valuable member of the municipal body, his public spirit and keen business ability being in potential evidence here, as in his private affairs. The foregoing shows that Mr. Forney stands conspicuously identified with the leading industrial enterprises of the city,—enterprises whose scope is such that they have important bearing upon the material prosperity of the community, and he is known and honored as a successful business man and as one whose life lines have been laid upon an exalted plane.

Mr. Forney has maintained a lively interest in all that conserves the well being of the community, and has been very zealous and active in church work, as well as that of the Young Men's Christian Association, which he assisted materially with counsel and means in establishing in its present attractive quarters, and in opening for it a wider sphere of usefulness. He also contributed in a similar way to the erection of the fine new edifice of the Mansfield Presbyterian church, the building having been completed in May, 1893. He has been an elder in the church for twelve years and has been active in Sunday-school work and the collateral charities and benevolences of the church. In his fraternal relations Mr. Forney has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows since 1855.

In 1855 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Forney to Miss Cecilia Wagner, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, and her death occurred in 1883. On the 3d of December, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Matthews, of Shippensburg. Mrs. Forney is thoroughly in accord with her husband in his zealous work for humanity, being devoted to the church and to the noble efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of which she is a member. She was one of the organizers of the Mansfield Hospital and is at the present time a member of its board of directors.

In the attractive home a gentle and refined hospitality is ever in evidence, while charity in judgment and ever ready kindness make it the "home beautiful," while the life there represented is ideal in character.

FRANK B. WILLIS.—It is upon the shoulders of the rising generation that the responsibility of the country's future must fall, and fortunate indeed is that city or community that has in its midst young men who can be depended upon to take up the burden with an intelligent realization of its importance. The subject of this review, a teacher of political economy, civil government, United States history and geometry, although young in years, has already made a name for himself, not only as one of the intellectual lights of the Ohio Normal University, where he has taught for the past three years, but also in the political history of his county.

Professor Willis was born in Lewis Center, Delaware county, Ohio, December 28, 1871. He entered the university where he is now teaching in 1890, after passing through the district and high schools of Galena, and was graduated in 1893, when he accepted the professorship of the chair he now occupies. In 1890 Mr. Willis began to take an active interest in politics and offered his services in the city and state elections. In 1896 he cast his first vote for president; in 1894 he was in the field during the state election, making addresses in the city of Ada and in the various school-houses throughout the county. During the campaign of 1896 he was placed on the force of the state committee and sent out to "stump" the state. He spoke at Galena, Sunbury, Nevada, Rocky Ridge, Graytown, Lima, West Mansfield, Berlin and Genoa, covering a number of counties and delivering in all about twenty speeches.

Before the Republican convention met at St. Louis to nominate a candidate for president, Professor Willis had taught his class in political economy the principles incorporated in the Republican platform as adopted by the convention. He has always been in favor of a tariff for the purpose of maintaining the government and for protecting its interests, and indorses the platform of the Republican party from the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill down to the present day. It has seemed to him that the principles of government laid down by Alexander Hamilton, and so largely amplified and modified by the Republican party to suit existing conditions, are the correct ones. He is a believer in "strong" government,—at any rate a government strong enough to maintain the integrity of its courts, enforce obedience to its laws made by the people's representatives, build

up a merchant marine and protect its citizens both at home and abroad. The teachings of politics were early instilled in the mind of Professor Willis, when, as a boy, he made joint debates on the tariff question with men many years older than himself in the country school-houses. At present he is content to let those with more experience in the political arena organize the plan of action, which he carries out to the best of his ability. In July, 1897, he was appointed by Governor Bushnell as a member of the International Gold-mining Commission, which met at Denver in July, the same year.

J. B. Willis, of Galena, the father of the subject of this sketch, is one of the strong Republicans of Delaware county, of which he has been a resident the most of his life. He is a native of Vermont, where his father, Buckley H. Willis, settled at an early day. The father of the latter was a soldier in the war of 1812. J. B. Willis has always been an active worker in the cause of his party and has held a number of offices in his township. He has frequently attended state conventions as a delegate, and was a private in the late war of the Rebellion. He was married in 1857 to Miss Lavinia Buell, and they had three sons: Lloyd M., who is a real-estate dealer in Chicago, with offices at No. 164 La Salle street, and who is a staunch Republican; Buell B., a farmer living near Hyattsville, Ohio; and Frank B., who is the youngest son.

Professor Willis was married in 1894 to Miss Allie Dustin, a daughter of John H. Dustin, of Galena, and they have one child, named Helen.

T D. BROWN.—The gentleman whose name adorns this page is a native of Cleveland, Ohio born in the year 1853; has passed his whole life here and is in many ways intimately connected with the interests of this city, politically and otherwise.

Mr. Brown is of Scotch descent. His father, James Brown, was born at Berwick on the Tweed in Scotland, in 1826; was foreman on a large estate there for many years; was married in the spring of 1847 to Miss Ann F. Black, and came to America with his wife in the fall of 1849. The couple settled in Geneva, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he worked in a machine shop and learned the trade. On moving to Cleveland in 1851, he became machinist in the C. C. & I. R. R. shops. After that he accepted a better position in the same line with the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, now the Erie Railroad, where he was employed for twenty-five years. Next he was engineer of the Main street and Central way bridges, Cleveland, for seven years, and died of pneumonia, in 1894, while still holding this position. His widow sur-

vives and is now seventy-one years of age. Of their children we record that T. D., the subject of this record, is the second son. The first born was Gavine, who died at the age of thirty-nine years. The third, James A., is a broker of Cleveland; and the youngest, John, died when three years old.

At the age of thirteen, T. D. Brown entered upon an apprenticeship to the trade of machinist, served four years, and afterward worked for several years as a journeyman machinist in different shops in Cleveland. During these years he attended night schools and employed much of his leisure time in studying, thus acquiring a good education, to which he added a thorough knowledge of mechanical drawing and an understanding of civil engineering. At different times he has had charge of large plants of machinery, and in every instance won the confidence of his employers by the intelligent discharge of his duties. Later he passed the required examination and secured, from the government papers as a marine engineer, in which capacity he served for about six years on the Great Lakes. During Mayor Herrick's administration he was engineer in charge of the city hall, after which he became the agent of the Case building, which position he has held for the past twelve years. Besides this, Mr. Brown has been connected with other business enterprises, giving him a wide practical experience calculated to make him an efficient and capable member of the board of county commissioners, to which he was elected in the fall of 1895.

Mr. Brown has always been an ardent Republican, active in the organization of clubs and zealous in his work for the success of the party. He was the first president of the Thirty-sixth Ward Republican Club of Cleveland, and was one of the prime movers in its formation; represented the thirty-sixth ward in the city council in 1885 and 1886; was active in the organization of the Tippecanoe Club in 1888, and was its first president; and during the convention of the national Republican League Clubs in Cleveland in the summer of 1885 Mr. Brown was chairman of the welcoming committee.

Mr. Brown is a member of Pearl Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Preux Chevalier Division, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias; Cleveland Lodge of Elks; the St. Andrews Society; St. Mark's Senate, K. A. E. O.; Cleveland Council of the Royal League, and past chief of the Caledonian Club.

E H. RORICK, M. D., superintendent of the Ohio State Hospital, at Athens, has held that office since June, 1896, by appointment of the board of trustees, his residence at the time of appointment be-

ing at Fayette, in Fulton county. His management of the insane has been satisfactory. He has always been a Republican, strong, zealous and able, his first vote being cast for General Grant in 1868, while he was a resident of Michigan, his native state. In 1869 he graduated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, having previously graduated in the literary or collegiate course. In the same year he moved to Ohio, ever since which time he has been active in politics. In 1888 he was elected to the house of representatives of the sixty-eighth general assembly of Ohio, and in 1890 was re-elected to the sixty-ninth general assembly. During his first term as a member of the assembly he was placed on the committee on the insane asylums, ditches, drains and water-courses, and medical colleges and societies; and during the second term he served as a member of the finance committee. In his county he has been at various times a member of the county committee, and in all the organic work of the Republican forces in Fulton county he has had a hand, being indeed one of the most active and efficient workers in the party throughout his township, county and district. During every campaign he has been a delegate to the nominating conventions of his party, in the state convention leading the delegation from his county. At one time he was a member of the Toledo central district committee. Since coming to Athens he has become well known throughout the county, and in the affairs of the party here he has been prominent, although he retains his residence in Fulton county. He has always been in favor of protective tariff, reciprocity and the St. Louis platform of 1896 on the money question. He also thinks that immigration should be limited, to protect society and labor.

The Doctor was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, September 1, 1842, and in that state his father, William Rorick, is still living. He is a Democrat, but in 1896 he voted for McKinley. The Doctor has three brothers and one sister, namely: John C. Rorick, of Wauseon, Fulton county, Ohio, who is a thorough Republican and has served two terms in the state senate, 1870-1; he is now mayor of Wauseon; Elias B., a hardware merchant of Morenci, Michigan; Jacob M., living near Seneca, same state; and Miss Zettie, living with her father at Morenci. Dr. Rorick, in 1869, the year of his graduation, began the practice of his profession in Fulton county, to which place he changed his residence that year. For sixteen years he was engaged in the drug business at Fayette. He has always been interested in agriculture, now owning three farms in Fulton and Williams counties, which he is managing; and he is also interested in a bank at Morenci, Michigan, in company with his brother and Colonel



E. H. Rosnick

E. L. Barber. Dr. Rorick is an honored member of the Masonic fraternity.

The Doctor was united in matrimony with Miss Mary Acker, of Fayette, and they have two daughters. The family are all together at their Athens home.

HENRY HAYES COE.—One glance into the history of the Republican party through the vista of years that have come and gone since its inception will at once show the causes that have made it the greatest political organization ever conceived by the human mind, its supporters, men of powerful intellect, strong personality and executive ability, combined with an extensive business acumen, who have produced an institution that has become almost infallible; and in presenting biographies of those who form the nucleus of the party in Ohio, it is appropriate that we should include in this volume the name of Henry Hayes Coe, a prominent manufacturer of Painesville, who has steadfastly been identified with the Republican party and the principles it espouses ever since its establishment. His first presidential ballot was cast for Franklin Pierce in 1852, but when the grand old party was ushered into existence Mr. Coe joined its ranks and has been faithfully allied to its interests from that time down to the present. For fifteen years he has served on the board of education, was elected county treasurer in 1879, serving with fidelity and efficiency in that capacity for two years, has been on the board of trustees of Evergreen cemetery for twenty years, and in September, 1892, was elected to the honorable office of mayor of Painesville, discharging the duties connected with that position in a highly commendable manner that won for him the hearty approbation of his fellow citizens.

Henry Hayes Coe was born in Charleston, Ohio, June 6, 1830, and is a descendant of fine old New England stock. His father, Rev. David Lyman Coe, was a native of New Haven, Connecticut, where his birth occurred in 1801. He was graduated at Williams College in 1818, and at once embarked in the vocation of instructor, opening the first academy on the Western Reserve, which was located at Burton, Geauga county, Ohio, and he frequently taught in the academy at Tallmadge, Summit county, where his demise took place in 1836. He was a learned gentleman, a proficient Greek and Hebrew scholar, and, having fitted himself for the pulpit, he delivered his sermons on Sundays in the Presbyterian church, where his earnest words were listened to by a large number of people. He married Miss Polly Hayes, a native of Connecticut, her birth having taken place in that state in 1800. Her father, Judge Hayes, moved

to the Western Reserve in 1804 and participated in the war of 1812, during which he received a colonel's commission for meritorious service on the field of battle. He was for many years associate judge of Ohio, his death occurring in 1838. To Mr. and Mrs. Coe were born three children, two of whom survive, our subject and Albert Lyman Coe, president of the Royal Trust Company, and a member of the firm of Mead & Coe, of Chicago. Mrs. Coe again entered the matrimonial state, her second union being with Dr. O. K. Hawley, a prominent physician of Ashtabula county, with whom she lived until 1847, in which year she departed this life sincerely mourned by her family and a large circle of friends. She was an estimable woman, a loving wife and mother, and a devoted member of the Presbyterian church.

The first twelve years of Mr. Coe's life were passed upon the farm, receiving his primary education in a private school and at the hands of his mother. At the age of twelve he entered the Grand River Institute at Austinburg, where he spent five years in preparing himself for more advanced studies, subsequently attending the Western Reserve College, and remaining in that institution of learning two years, when he was obliged to leave on account of failing health.

In 1852 he became a member of the firm of Anderson & Coe, at Painesville, manufacturers of lumber-producing machinery. Our subject, being new to the business at that time, placed himself under the instructions of his partner, who was an expert machinist, and in this manner became thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the work. For forty-five years Mr. Coe has been located in the same shops he at present occupies, at the corner of Jackson and St. Clair streets, and in that time by industry and perseverance he has succeeded in acquiring a remunerative business and a comfortable competency. In 1866 Mr. Anderson disposed of his interests to Frederick Wilkes, and the firm thereafter was known as Coe & Wilkes. It makes a specialty of veneer machines, of from two to twenty-four tons in weight, which they ship to all parts of the United States, employing, during the busy season, a force of forty men. In connection with the plant there is a pattern shop and foundry, where all the necessary castings are made, thus reducing the cost to a minimum. The factory is the most extensive and best equipped in the country, with facilities for turning out work possessed by no other concern of its kind anywhere in the world.

In June, 1861, Mr. Coe enlisted in the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry as leader of the regiment band, which a year later was, by general orders, discharged. Being a personal friend of General J. S. Casement, of Painesville, at his instance, he organized a

band for his brigade. He participated in a number of battles, among which were those of Franklin and Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Coe was married in 1852 to Miss Eliza L. Whiting, a native of the Buckeye state, but death claimed her after four short years of connubial happiness. The second marriage of Mr. Coe was celebrated on August 24, 1858, when he was united to Miss Lucy Proctor, who was born in Hiram, Ohio, and who was an alumnus of Grand River Institute, where she was a successful teacher for several years. Her father was one of the enterprising, prosperous farmers of Portage county. Two children have blessed the home of Mr. and Mrs. Coe: Harry Proctor, who is superintendent of his father's works; and Charlotte F., a graduate of Lake Erie Female Seminary, and at present an assistant librarian in the University of Chicago.

Glancing at the social side of Mr. Coe's life, we learn that in 1858 he took the initiative degrees in the Masonic fraternity, has since passed all the chairs in the blue lodge and chapter, and has held the office of recorder in the commandery for nearly twenty years. He has been faithful to his vows of the order, and as a man and a Mason he is held in the highest esteem by his fellow citizens.

FREDERICK LESLIE HAY.—In every community there are men whose destiny it is to become leaders in the political field, men whose superior qualities and abilities place them in the front rank among their fellow men. Among the prominent Republicans of northwestern Ohio none occupy a position of more importance and respect than does Frederick L. Hay, probate judge of Defiance county. He was born in Girard, Erie county, Pennsylvania, December 22, 1856, and is the son of James L. and Emma B. (Bennett) Hay, the former of whom was a farmer in fairly good circumstances. The Hay family is of Scotch origin and the founder of the American branch came to the United States over a hundred years ago.

Judge Hay obtained his education in the common schools of his native town, which was supplemented by a course in the Girard Academy, which he attended until twenty years old, when, in 1876, he entered upon a clerkship in a mercantile establishment, remaining there for two years. He left Girard in 1878 to seek his fortunes in Cleveland, where he secured a position as bookkeeper and continued in that capacity until 1883, when he moved to Cincinnati and filled a similar position in a business house there for the next two years. In the meantime, during his leisure hours, the Judge had begun the study of law, and in 1885 he came to Defiance and was admitted to the bar on De-

cember 1 of that year. He at once began the practice of his profession and was very soon recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability. He also became exceedingly popular among all classes of people through his many manly qualities and intrinsic worth, so much so, in fact, that when the Republican party of the city of Defiance in 1887 desired a candidate for mayor to overcome the Democratic majority of the previous election, Judge Hay was nominated, and when the votes were counted it was found that where the Democrats had formerly won by four hundred votes the Judge had a majority of one hundred and forty. His services to the city were of such a valuable kind that when his term expired he was asked to run again and did so, being elected by a greatly increased majority. After the expiration of his second term, in 1891, he turned his attention once more to the following of his profession, but in 1893 he was for the third time requested to run for political office, to fill the position of arbitrator between orphans and widows and the world, the office of probate judge. The contest was a bitter one and the strength of the entire presidential vote was drawn out, but notwithstanding this, and the fact that the county was an overwhelmingly Democratic one, Judge Hay was elected, and has continued to fulfill the duties of the office in a thoroughly capable, efficient and conscientious manner. The political life of Judge Hay began quite early, and he has taken an active part in every campaign from the time that he was first able to cast a vote. In 1886 he was elected secretary of the county central committee and has served also on the executive committee every year, three years as chairman, with the exception of 1893, when he was nominated for probate judge.

During the time that he has been before the public in an official capacity, Judge Hay has won for himself popular confidence and admiration to an unusual degree. Sincerity, earnestness, and a willingness to back his convictions with personal work are qualities that endear him to his many friends, and make him a valued and honored member of the Republican party. His excellent qualities of heart and mind, his thorough knowledge of the law in all its details, and his enthusiastic support of the organization to the advancement of which he has given the best years of his life, have won for him a place in the history of Ohio, and his record will shine upon its pages with a luster that the encroachments of time will never be able to dim.

In his social relations Mr. Hay is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and has passed the different degrees in the blue lodge, the chapter, council and commandery. He is a member of the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and a number of other societies. He was united in marriage, October 18, 1886, to Miss

Margaret C. Daoust, of Defiance, and this union has been blessed by three children: F. L., Roger Daoust and Mary D.

LUTHER ALLEN was born in Gowanda, formerly Lodi, Cattaraugus county, New York, July 20, 1846. His father, Luther Allen, was born in Fabius, Onondaga county, October 10, 1798. This was about the day of the organization of this town, which, having been formed from Pompey in that year, was settled by strong, sturdy, intelligent New Englanders, the first comers having been natives of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. In 1818 Mr. Allen, Sr., with an older brother, moved to Perrysburg in the same county (Cattaraugus), and both became identified with its settlement, growth and history, and were among the pioneers of that locality. When twenty-four years of age, in 1822, he returned to the place of his birth and married Huldah Benedict in December of that year, whom as his wife he brought on an ox-sled to Dayton, where he had provided a home. Here he built the first frame house erected in the village. He was an influential and useful citizen and was regarded with much respect throughout the county. He also held many offices of trust and responsibility and did much for the prosperity of that section of the state.

In 1840, his wife having died, he married Mrs. Lois M. Tuthill, who before her first marriage was Miss Lois Marshall Leland. She was born in Chester, Vermont, in 1803, and died in Gowanda in 1852. Her husband, Luther Allen, died in the same place February 20, 1847.

The subject of this sketch was born of the second marriage of his father. His education was obtained in the public schools of Gowanda, beginning there when a mere boy of five years of age, and continuing in Milwaukee, Cleveland, Toledo, and ending in Western New York at the age of fifteen years. It should be remarked here that although Mr. Allen's school days closed as above mentioned he nevertheless continued to educate himself in that broad and general sense which comes from reading, observing, study, comparison and mingling in social and business relations with educated and intelligent persons. It may be well questioned whether after all this is not on the average the most useful, valuable and important education. Certain it is, too, as is apparent from conversation and association with him, that Mr. Allen is a gentleman of no small amount of mental and intellectual culture and refinement. At this period, fifteen years of age, he entered a grain and produce house as boy of all work at Milwaukee, where he remained a year. He then attended a district school

for two or three months near that place, taught by his sister. Soon after his seventeenth year he became connected with railroads as junior clerk in the freight office of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railway, later a division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and much of his later and maturer life has been spent in various capacities in the department of railroading, where he has attained wide celebrity and high rank.

From an active, useful boy in the office of the above road, he soon became telegraph operator, and in the spring of 1866 was appointed station agent at Racine, Wisconsin, which place was at that time the largest way station on that road. A year later he was offered and accepted the position of coupon ticket clerk on the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, where he remained until the consolidation, in June, 1869, of that road with the other lines making up that great system now known as the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. This having been effected, the general passenger agent of the line called Mr. Allen to him to assist in organizing his department. In November of this year he was appointed traveling auditor of the consolidated Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad. This position he retained until July, 1872, when, at the age of twenty-six years, he was appointed auditor of the Northern Pacific Railroad, becoming its first auditor. This position he held less than a year, for in April, 1873, the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway sought his services and made him the first auditor of that road. In the following July (1874) he left this road to become accountant for the Society for Savings at Cleveland, one of the largest and most prosperous concerns of that kind in the state. He filled this office with great efficiency, intelligence and satisfaction until 1882, a period of eight years, when he voluntarily resigned to become trustee in the assignment of a large manufacturing establishment in Cleveland. In November, 1883, he was made superintending general freight and passenger agent of the Michigan & Ohio Railroad, opening that road for business.

While in discharge of these duties he was, without his knowledge, in January, 1884, elected secretary and treasurer of the Society for Savings. This mark of confidence and appreciation of his abilities was but a just recognition of the merits and worth of the man, and would be sufficient commendation if no more was said of him in business relations. Here were ten years and more of honest, faithful work in the management of the finances of this leading banking institution. In September, 1886, he became secretary and treasurer of the Globe Iron Works Company, builders of steel steamships, in Cleveland, which position he now holds. He is likewise vice-president of the

Cleveland Dry Dock Company, and president of the Savings, Building & Loan Company, of Cleveland. He is also one of the trustees of the Cleveland Trust Company and a member of the trust committee.

He is a Republican in politics and has been twice presidential elector, representing the twenty-first congressional district of Ohio in 1892 and again in 1896. He is a member of the Western Reserve Historical Society and is interested in its aims and objects,

October 25, 1877, he married Miss Julia Sanford Bingham, daughter of the late Edward Bingham, of Cleveland. Their children are Edward B. Allen, Lois Augustus Allen and Kenneth Leland Allen.

ONESIMUS P. SHAFFER, Youngstown.—The legal profession, more than any other, has for many years dominated political life and influence, and this not always to the absolute advantage of either the people or the stability of political parties. Of late years, however, journalism has greatly invaded the field, and by its more direct and efficient methods of gaining public attention rapidly secured for itself a position of importance which can no longer be denied it. The political victory of 1896 was won largely through the agency of the press, and in many instances and localities practical newspaper men became the leaders in direct charge of the campaign and the subsequent result showed the wisdom of the change and more than justified the confidence placed in the ability and experience in dealing with questions of public importance possessed by the craft. The efforts of the men who were in charge of local affairs are largely responsible for the result attained; the services of those who during former campaigns have been considered professional politicians counting for but little. The former class of political workers in Ohio numbers among its members many clever newspaper men, but none aided the party in a greater measure nor accomplished more than the chairman of the Mahoning county executive committee, who, for twenty years, has been recognized as one of Ohio's most effective editors whose thorough training in the field of journalism vastly aided the campaign of 1896 in the Western Reserve as no other one man could have done.

A native of the Keystone state, Onesimus Parker Shaffer was born in Edinburg, Lawrence county, on February 8, 1844, the son of Andrew and Nancy Shaffer, *nee* Caldwell. The family moved in 1858 to Poland, Ohio, there to give their children the advantages of the excellent educational facilities. The son secured his first educational instruction in Pennsylvania, which was supplemented by a course in the

Union Seminary, of Poland, Ohio, which he left in September of 1861, at the age of little more than seventeen years, to become a private in the ranks of the Nineteenth Regiment of Ohio Infantry, a part of the Army of the Cumberland, serving faithfully through many important battles, chief among which were the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Stone river, Perryville, Chattanooga, the entire Atlanta campaign, Jonesville, Franklin and Nashville. At the last named place Mr. Shaffer became afflicted with typhoid fever and was in the hospital of Nashville for forty days. On his partial recovery his general health was so precarious that he was offered his discharge, which he, however, declined. Rejoining his regiment he was made second lieutenant and served until May 20, 1865, at which time he was mustered out.

Upon his return to Youngstown he entered the real-estate and insurance business, which he conducted with financial success until 1872, when he was chosen city editor of the Youngstown Vindicator, a position he filled with great credit until 1877, when he took the management of the Daily News, of Youngstown. Shortly afterward he became the editor-in-chief of the publication and built up an excellent paper, wielding a great influence. When that journal consolidated with the Register, under the name of The News-Register, Mr. Shaffer became the editor of the joint publication, remaining in that position until 1885, when he founded the Youngstown Daily News, an opposition publication to the News-Register.

The business affairs of the two journals were compromised the following year, at which time Mr. Shaffer became the partner of Mr. Chauncey H. Andrews, of Youngstown, in some business ventures in the oil fields of Pennsylvania, where they drilled the famous Morrow gas well in Beaver county, in which they later sold an interest to the Standard Oil Company and piped the product a distance of forty miles to Youngstown, Ohio.

In 1887 Mr. Shaffer was chosen treasurer of the Standard Gas Light Company and vice-president of the New York Steam Company, both of New York, which necessitated Mr. Shaffer's temporary removal to New York city. Here he remained for a period of seven years, returning to Ohio—the state he loves the best—in 1894, preparing to remain the balance of his days, retaining, however, his business interests in the east.

Immediately on his return to his home—Youngstown—his political services were demanded by the party and his great number of friends. When the tremendous importance of the political issues of the campaign of 1896 became obvious, party leaders became alive to the necessity of securing the services of



O. P. Shaffer

a man whose executive ability was sufficient to successfully handle a most difficult campaign. The desire was to secure a man who possessed the confidence of all classes, and the choice naturally fell upon Mr. Shaffer, who became the chairman of the Mahoning county executive committee. Early and late Mr. Shaffer indulged in the hardest kind of political labor, his talent as a newspaper man standing in good stead, and his judicious discrimination enabled him to successfully determine what matter should be placed before the voters of his county and the effect it would have on the people. Thus the campaign easily became the most notable in the history of Mahoning county, and the result the most remarkable ever attained. During the campaign he also became the chairman of the congressional committee for the eighteenth district, comprising the counties of Mahoning, Columbiana and Stark, a district made famous in the history of the United States as the home of that intrepid leader of the principles of protection to American industries, President William McKinley.

Mr. Shaffer has, since he was first able to vote, allied himself with the Republican party and has been one of the most consistent advocates of the principles of that party. Far from being a politician, in the usual application of the term, he has nevertheless shown himself a leader of great possibility. Never a seeker for office, he has ever been ready and willing to aid the party in most material ways commensurate with his means. In social life he is highly thought of and very popular, being a member of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Rayen Club, of Youngstown, Ohio.

He was married in 1866 to Miss Sabra L. Logan, of Poland, a daughter of the late William Logan, one of the oldest inhabitants of the Western Reserve. They are the parents of one child, a son, Paul C. Shaffer, who is now a superintendent of the Standard Gas Light Company, of New York city.

FRANK H. JONES, a probate judge of Huron county and a well-known legal practitioner of Norwalk, was born in the village of Deansville, Wisconsin, on the 15th of September, 1856. He is a son of James and Sabra (Alvord) Jones, both of whom were natives of Massachusetts. The ancestors of the Jones family came from Wales, and the grandfather was Frank Jones. The maternal grandfather, Cephas Alvord, was of English descent. After his marriage James Jones removed to Deansville, Wisconsin, where the family continued to reside until 1863, when they became residents of Huron county, Ohio, locating in

the vicinity of Norwalk, where the father carried on agricultural pursuits. There his remaining days were spent, and the community regarded him as one of its best citizens. His wife still survives him and is yet living on the old homestead. The family numbered four sons and one daughter.

Frank H. Jones, the second in order of birth, spent his early boyhood on his parents' farm near Deansville, Wisconsin, and in the winter school conned the elementary text-books from which he derived his early education. After his removal to Huron county, he attended the high school in Bellevue, and subsequently engaged in teaching for a year. He then attended the Hudson Academy, where he prosecuted his studies for one year, after which he entered the Western Reserve College, where he spent four years. The school was then removed to Cleveland and took the name of Adelbert College, in which institution he was graduated with the class of 1882. After the completion of his literary course he was employed as superintendent of the school in Mentor, Ohio, the old home of James A. Garfield, where he remained for a year. The year following he began the preparation for his chosen profession as a student in the Cincinnati Law School, where he spent two years, graduating in 1885.

Returning then to Huron county, Mr. Jones spent the summer at home, and in the autumn opened an office at Norwalk, where he has since engaged in the practice of law with marked success. His labors have been in connection with all the courts and he is well versed in all departments of jurisprudence. In his presentation of a case there is no straining after effect, but a precision and clearness in his statement, an acuteness and strength in his argument which indicates a mind trained in the severest school of investigation and to which the closest reasoning is habitual. In the fall of 1896 he was elected to the office of probate judge of Huron county, and took his seat upon the bench in February, 1897. He is well fitted to cope with the often intricate and always responsible duties that are to be performed in connection with that office and will undoubtedly maintain the dignity and justice which are the attributes of the bench.

Realizing the importance to the individual and to the nation of good education, he has labored effectively in the interests of schools and for seven years has been a member of the school board of Norwalk. He has never wavered in his allegiance to the Republican party since the right of franchise was conferred upon him, and is one of the active workers in its ranks. He attends all the county, congressional and state conventions, and manifests an intelligent interest in all matters relating to the political interests of the country.

On the 28th of June, 1893, Mr. Jones was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Wickham, a daughter of F. C. Wickham.

CLIFTON L. M. STARK, a prominent and substantial citizen of Mansfield, has been actively identified with the Republican party ever since attaining his majority, before which time he evinced more than ordinary interest in its welfare, and up to date there has been no visible lessening in his efforts to advance the cause with which he has been connected for over a quarter of a century and to which he has given the best endeavors of his energetic nature, contributing of his influence, time and means, and there can be no doubt that the party has benefited by his labors in its behalf.

Mr. Stark was born in Kingston township, Delaware county, Ohio, on the 5th of September, 1852, and is a son of James N. and Charlotte (Harrison) Stark. The paternal ancestors emigrated from England to New London, Connecticut, in 1639, while the maternal progenitors came from England and Scotland in the eighteenth century, the grandfather on the latter side of the family being a slaveholder in Virginia, who, however, freed his slaves before the Rebellion and during that conflict he was an intense Unionist. After passing through the grades of the public schools Mr. Stark completed his literary education by attending the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, the Wooster University at Wooster, Ohio, and the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio.

In 1874 Mr. Stark moved to Columbus and there engaged in the manufacturing business, continuing in the same for a period of ten years, during which time he served in the governor's guard, Ohio National Guards. In 1884 he removed to Seville, Medina county, and engaged in prosecuting claims before the departments at Washington. He was president of the board of education from 1885 to 1888, was corporation clerk from 1890 to 1892, secretary of the board of health 1890 to 1893, delegate to the Republican state conventions 1885, 1889, 1890, took an active part in the noted McKinley-Warwick campaign of 1890, was presidential elector on the Harrison ticket in 1892, chairman of the Republican executive committee in Medina county, in 1891 and 1892, and was connected with the Republican state headquarters in the campaign of 1894. In the latter year Mr. Stark moved to Mansfield and since that time he has been associated with the New American Oil Company, having under his charge the Springfield and Youngstown branches of the enterprise.

The marriage of Mr. Stark was celebrated on the

30th of December, 1873, when he was united to Miss Emilie Neville, daughter of Morgan L. Neville, of Cincinnati, and a direct descendant of General Daniel Morgan, of the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Stark are the parents of one child, Marrian N., who is now being educated at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. Socially, Mr. Stark is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and in his religious faith he is an adherent of the Congregational church.

GEORGE W. WILSON, lawyer, of London, Ohio, was born February 22, 1840, at Brighton, Clark county, Ohio. His father, Washington Wilson, was a farmer and stock-dealer and a man of influence in his county. The family were originally from Virginia, settling at an early day in Kentucky, and thence came to Ohio.

George W. Wilson was educated in the common schools and for three years was a student of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. He entered on the study of law with Hon. R. A. Harrison, at London.

August 8, 1862, he enlisted in the Ninety-fourth Regiment Ohio Infantry; was commissioned second and afterward first lieutenant of the same regiment; July 2, 1864, he was commissioned by the president of the United States first lieutenant of the First Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and later acted as captain in the same regiment. He was mustered out October 1, 1865, and resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar August 7, 1866, and has since been in active practice at the bar at London, Ohio. In October, 1866, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Madison county for two years and re-elected for a second term; in October, 1871, he was elected a member of the house of representatives of the general assembly of Ohio; in October, 1877, was elected a member of the Ohio senate from the eleventh district; was elected to the fifty-third and re-elected to the fifty-fourth congress, as a Republican; was for several years chairman of the county Republican central and executive committee, and has taken an active part in the canvass in all political contests, giving freely of his time and means to advance the cause of his party; was active in the campaign of 1896, speaking in behalf of sound money and protection of home industry. He was a delegate to the national convention at St. Louis, a warm friend of Hon. William McKinley and strongly favoring his nomination.

His career in congress was an open book, where his open espousal of all just measures and his antagonism to everything that savored of corporation greed or jobbery, has endeared him to the people of his district.

Mr. Wilson has maintained a high position at the bar, where he enjoys an enviable reputation as an erudite lawyer and eloquent advocate.

JOHN T. VENT.—The Republican party of Ohio is fortunate in having among its members so many men whose broad minds and exalted principles insure the best service in public offices—men of ability who are honest, sincere and progressive, and who are always ready to do all in their power to advance the interests of their community. Able men are they, whose business methods are a guaranty of a clean, incorruptible administration.

There is perhaps no better-known citizen of Madison county than Mr. Vent, the prominent grain merchant of Sedalia. He first became interested in politics about 1868, in which year he voted for General Grant and has continued in his support of the Republican party from that time down to the present day, taking an active part in all the campaigns and doing all in his power to secure the election of the men of his choice. In 1885 Mr. Vent was elected sheriff of Madison county by a majority of three hundred and fifty-six, and was again elected to the same office in 1887 by a majority of four hundred votes. In 1889 he was elected to the office of county treasurer, receiving three hundred more votes than his opponents, and in 1891 he succeeded himself, having received a majority of six hundred and fifty-nine votes, and being two hundred and eleven more than the state ticket on which Hon. William McKinley was elected governor of Ohio. Mr. Vent was trustee of Pent township, and for seventeen years was president of the educational board. He is now a member of the board of jury commissioners of Madison county, has been chairman of the county central committee for several years, a member of the Republican executive committee of Madison county, of which he was chairman at the time the county gave the largest Republican majority in its history. He was president of the Ohio organization of county treasurers, and has frequently attended the state, congressional, district and county conventions, and is well known throughout the state as an energetic worker and a good organizer in the ranks of his party. As an evidence of his great popularity it may be stated that he ran ahead of the state ticket in 1891 by two hundred and eleven votes. He is a firm believer in the principles of Republicanism and a warm supporter of the doctrines of high tariff and sound money.

John T. Vent was born in Ross county, Ohio, January 7, 1846. John W. Vent, his father, late of New-

port, where his death took place in 1885, was postmaster of that place for ten years, and was an active participant in all public matters and became one of the leading men of his community in local politics, his sympathies being with the Republican party. He was married to Miss Gray, and the following record is given of their children: William died at the age of thirty-five years; Jonas is the sheriff of Piatt county, Illinois, and is an active Republican; Erasmus lives in London and was a soldier in the late war; David resides at Yellow Springs, Greene county, Ohio; Milton, is a resident of Madison county; Samuel held several local offices in Pent township and is now deceased; Joseph died in infancy and two daughters completed the family; Miranda, wife of J. W. Willis, resides in Fayette county; and Caroline died at the age of twenty, unmarried. The family was conspicuous among the best people of the county and took a leading part in all public matters.

In 1863 Mr. Vent enlisted in the Union army, at the age of seventeen, and served until the close of the war, being with Sherman at the time the last battle was fought. He then returned to Pent township Madison county, and followed the occupation of a farmer, also dealing extensively in stock. In 1886 he moved to London and after giving up the duties of county treasurer he entered the grain business, in which he has met with financial success. He is a stockholder in the Madison National Bank, of London, and of the Citizens' Building & Loan Association, and is a director of the Cylinder Basting & Baking-pan Company, of London.

He was married in 1874, to Miss Flora Hamm, a daughter of John Hamm, and two daughters have been born to them, Imo and Fannie.

JOHN M. KILLITS, an attorney-at-law, residing at Bryan, Ohio, was born in Fairfield county, this state, the son of Andrew W. Killits, who is a native of Pennsylvania. The latter came to Ohio in 1855 and located in Fairfield county, where he engaged in a commercial occupation for a number of years. Subsequently he engaged in a mercantile business in Putnam county, this state, during the war, and moved to Bryan in 1867, where for many years he was a leading dry-goods merchant; at present he is a resident of Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Killits, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Bryan and later entered Williams College, in Massachusetts, at which he was graduated in 1880. He then moved to Iowa and located at Red Oak, where he published the Red Oak Express

for three years. Next he went to Washington, District of Columbia, where he was employed in the war department for four years, during which time he studied law, and later entered the Columbian Law School, where he was graduated in 1886, and in the same year he was admitted to the bar in Washington. In 1887 he returned to Bryan, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession the next year. In the political field from 1889 to 1891 he served as chairman of the Republican county committees. In 1892 he became a successful candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney for Williams county, and in 1895 was re-elected to that office, by a very large majority. Mr. Killits is well qualified for the position he has filled so much to his own credit and to the satisfaction of his constituents. His part in the politics of Williams county has been a prominent one, and he is recognized as one of the leaders of his party in that section of Ohio. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1887 he was happily united in marriage with Miss Alice N. Stuart, of Washington, District of Columbia, and they have two daughters.

ALVIN W. KUMLER, of Dayton, judge of the court of common pleas of Montgomery county, is one of the popular and leading citizens of this section of Ohio. Among the prominent men of the state none occupy a position of relatively greater importance in the community in which they reside than Judge Kumler, who has won high standing in professional and political circles. It is such men as the one whose name heads this personal review that refutes the popular opinion that American politics were probably never so corrupt as at the present day, and restores public confidence and renews the faith that the welfare of the country will be safe and materially advanced while such men are retained in office—men with pure personal and political records and devoted to their country's interests.

Judge Kumler is one of Ohios' native sons, born near Trenton, Butler county, January, 20, 1851. His parents were John and Sarah Kumler, who had born to them eleven children—eight sons and three daughters, of whom six of the sons became lawyers and distinguished in the legal profession at the Ohio and Indiana bars. To the common schools near his home he is indebted for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed. In 1870 he entered Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he pursued his studies for two years, after which he spent one year as a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware.

This completed his literary education, and he entered upon preparation for the legal profession in the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with the class of 1875.

Immediately afterward Judge Kumler located in Dayton, opened an office and has since been an active and valued member of the Montgomery county bar. In March, 1877, he formed a partnership with Colonel R. M. Nevin, a connection which was continued uninterruptedly until Judge Kumler's election to the bench, at which time they constituted the oldest law firm in the state. The judge is well known as an able lawyer, whose merit has won him high reputation. In his earlier career he studied the elementary books of the law with industry and diligence and thereby acquired a knowledge of legal philosophy which fits him to deal with the law as a science and not as a mere aggregation of arbitrary rules. He is well versed in jurisprudence, keenly intelligent, actively painstaking, and was vigorous in the conduct of his cases and more than ordinarily successful. He is a good judge of law, and, what is of most importance, a good judge of men; and it was this quality, together with his great earnestness and ability as a speaker, that gave him marked success in jury cases. In all branches of the law he is well versed, and in the preparation of a case he was careful and painstaking, while in the court room he showed a ready familiarity with authority and precedent which argued well for the success of his clients' interests.

Judge Kumler has always been an ardent Republican, and is thoroughly informed on the great national issues which affect the weal or woe of the country. He has studied closely the questions which concern the national prosperity, and his support of Republican principles arises from a firm conviction that the best interests of American industries can be conserved by their adoption. He was elected city solicitor of Dayton in 1879, and in 1881 was re-elected. The city at that time was Democratic, but his great personal popularity and his known ability won him many votes from the opposition and he was called to the office for two terms. In the spring of 1896 he was nominated for the position of judge of the common-pleas court of the third subdivision of the second judicial district of Ohio. In November he was elected by a vote of thirty-two thousand, and although he has been on the bench but a short time, the members of the Dayton bar and his fellow citizens place the utmost reliability in him, for his past record is a sufficient guaranty for the future. He has served on many important political committees, and as an organizer and campaign speaker has done effective work for his party. He is a member of the Garfield Republican Club and the Dayton



Alvin W. Kunkler

Club. He is a gentleman of pleasing personality, who has a host of friends wherever he is known, and is best liked where best known.

MJAMIESON, president of the First National Bank of Batavia, Ohio, was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Clermont county, and has since been one of its strongest supporters in Ohio. He cast his first presidential ballot for Zachary Taylor in 1848, and entered the Henry Clay campaign as a platform speaker in 1844, continuing to be active in the field until Grant's second campaign for president. For many years he was continuously in the state, congressional and district conventions, often at the head of the delegation, and he was chairman of the county executive committee from the time it was formed until the close of the war, and has on several occasions been a member of the committee since that time. In his political beliefs he is in favor of a protective tariff, reciprocity, sound money, the payment of honest debts, the restriction of foreign immigration, a firm administration and arbitration, and is opposed to civil-service reform as carried on under the present laws, and is also opposed to the annexation of territories distant from our present boundaries.

In 1836, when the Clermont Courier was organized, Mr. Jamieson set the type for the first issue of that paper, of which he became part owner and editor in 1848, and retained possession until 1850, when he sold his interest and then re-purchased the paper in 1856, and continued to conduct the same until 1861. At the age of twenty years Mr. Jamieson was a lieutenant in the Mexican war, serving all through that conflict, and he was the youngest officer in the army at the capture of the city of Mexico. During the war of the Rebellion he was actively connected with the war committee, was an officer of the Home Guards, and was instrumental in raising Company C, Second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the Mexican war, and several of the companies in the late Civil war.

Mr. Jamieson was born in Clermont county, Ohio, on the 2d of October, 1825, a son of John Jamieson, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and a native of Kentucky. He and his family were early residents of Lexington and came to Ohio in order to escape the odium of slavery, to which Mr. Jamieson was greatly opposed. He was a Henry Clay Whig and a personal friend of that distinguished statesman, as well as of Daniel Boone and John J. Crittenden. Our subject was educated in the public schools of his native county, and later took up the study of law, was admitted to the bar at Georgetown, Ohio, in 1846, and followed the legal profession exclusively for the ensuing eight-

teen years, and is now the oldest member of the Batavia (Ohio) bar. In 1865 he assisted in establishing the First National Bank of Batavia, of which, two years later, he was made president, and has continued in that position until the present time. Aside from his banking interests Mr. Jamieson is identified with other lines of enterprise. He is extensively engaged in real estate, was one of the promoters of the Cincinnati, Batavia & Williamsburg Railroad, afterward changed to Cincinnati & Eastern Railway Company, until it was sold to the Central Pennsylvania Railway Company, having been treasurer of both companies. He organized and has always been connected with the Cincinnati & Eastern Telegraph Company, of which company he has always been president. For over half a century Mr. Jamieson has been prominent in political and business circles and church affairs in Clermont county, and is one of the most widely known and greatly respected citizens of southern Ohio.

BURTON P. FOSTER.—One of the stanch Republicans of Norwalk, Ohio, who has been a warm supporter of his party and a firm believer in its principles as set forth in the platform, is Burton P. Foster, secretary and treasurer of the North Electric Company. He has always been an earnest advocate for a high tariff in protecting our home industries, the reciprocity treaty, and a monetary system on a gold basis. He has taken a conspicuous part in local political affairs and has been chosen as a delegate to attend the convention to be held by the National League, in Denver, Colorado, in August, 1897.

Mr. Foster was born in Lorain county, Ohio, in 1857, and is a son of Hon. Parks and Mary L. (Robertson) Foster, the former of whom was a state senator and a prominent banker of Elyria, Ohio. The first ten years of Mr. Foster's life was spent in his native county, where he received a good, liberal education in the public schools. In 1877 he went to Chattanooga, Tennessee, with his father, the latter being engaged as a contractor in the public works of that city, and there he remained for seven years. In 1877 Mr. Foster returned to Ohio and entered the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, and there pursued his studies for three years, at the end of which time he embarked in the mercantile business at Columbia Station, Lorain county, and was interested in a stone quarry at West Valley, with which he was connected until 1883, and then went to Cleveland and for one year held the position of foreman of the Ohio Grindstone Company. Going to Toledo in 1884, he operated an electric light plant for four years and then went to Findlay, where he built and operated another

electric light plant, which he disposed of in 1894. In 1895 he built the Toledo & Mañville Railroad, and in the same year purchased the North Electric Company's plant at Norwalk, which he has continued to operate up to the present time. The company was incorporated in 1896, and Mr. Foster was elected secretary and treasurer. He is an energetic, progressive business man, possessing sterling qualities of character and a high standard of principles. He is interested to some extent in real estate and owns a handsome home on one of the main residence streets of Norwalk.

JAMES D. GARDNER is an energetic Republican who has been an important factor in the political arena of Ripley, and during the years 1895-96-97 he served as chairman of the Republican county executive committee, which is composed of five members, the duties of whom include all the campaign work in Brown county. Since 1895 Mr. Gardner has held in his hands the reins of the county Republican party, which he has manipulated with success, and, although the local Democratic majority is large, the committee has been instrumental in securing Republicans for national offices. Since 1888 our subject has taken an active part in all political contests, he has been on the central committee, and has attended many of the state and district conventions for the past six or eight years, and in county politics he is always ready and willing to contribute his share of time and energy in support of the party and in assisting the campaigns. In 1893 he was elected treasurer of Union township, Brown county, and re-elected to the same office in 1895. He is in favor of a tariff to protect American industries and a gold-standard monetary system, believes in the Blaine idea of reciprocity, and thinks that this government should practice a strong foreign policy and not leave too much to arbitration. He is a good, all-round Republican, and that party may always count upon him for a close adherence to its principles.

James D. Gardner was born on the 27th of December, 1854, in Brown county, and is a son of G. W. Gardner, a pioneer resident of the county, who died in 1868. By occupation he was a farmer and local tobacco dealer at Higginsport, and in his political faith he voted the Whig ticket. The subject of this review was reared in Higginsport, where his literary educational discipline was acquired in the public schools, and in 1877 he moved to Ripley and here engaged in the tobacco business, which he has continued to follow, his measure of success being commensurate with the energy, enterprise and ability evidenced by him

in the pursuit of that vocation, those qualities gaining for him an enviable reputation throughout this portion of the state.

Considered socially, Mr. Gardner is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a Master Mason in Union Lodge, No. 71, and was exalted to the august degree of a Royal Arch Mason in Ripley Chapter, No. 82.

The marriage of our subject was celebrated in 1873, when he was united to Miss Jennie L. Hite, and there has been born to them one daughter, who is now the wife of B. G. Blair, of the Ripley National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are honored members of Ripley society and are held in the highest esteem by their many friends.

GEORGE HAYDEN, attorney at law and one of the more prominent members of the Medina county bar, was born upon a farm in Sharon township, that county, April 5, 1840. His father, Hiram Hayden, was also a native of Ohio, born in Summit county, August 9, 1815, and married Emeline Briggs, who was born at Hinsdale, Massachusetts, March 17, 1808. Mr. Hayden's paternal grandfather, Samuel M. Hayden, was a native of Connecticut, of English ancestry. It is stated that two brothers came from the old country in 1630 and founded the various branches of the Hayden family in America. The maternal grandfather of our subject, Daniel Briggs, was a native of Massachusetts, of Scotch descent.

Mr. Hayden, whose name heads this sketch, was reared principally upon a farm at his parental home, attending school during the winter seasons. He attended school in Medina, where he was one of the pupils of S. G. Barnard, who subsequently became a probate judge. Afterward Mr. Hayden taught country school two years in Sharon township, in his native county, then entered Hiram College, in Portage county, where he made rapid advancement under the tutorage of Professor James A. Garfield, subsequently president of the United States.

September 20, 1861, Mr. Hayden enlisted in Company A, Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Garfield. This regiment was ordered to eastern Kentucky and was stationed for a time in Big Sandy valley, in the western campaign, and took part in the engagements at Cumberland Gap, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, etc. After serving two years Mr. Hayden was mustered out, in 1863, with an honorable discharge. He is now a member of H. G. Blake Post, G. A. R., No. 169.

Returning to Medina county, he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1876, when he was elected clerk of the court of Medina county, and, being re-

elected, he served two terms of three years each. While in this office he studied law, and in 1881 he was admitted to the bar. In 1883 he began the practice of his chosen profession in Medina, and since then he has been continuously engaged in that responsible vocation, practicing in all the courts.

In his political principles he is an aggressive Republican, doing much effective service in the ranks for the advancement of his party.

In 1864 he married Miss Helen Brown, of Sharon township, and a daughter of Joseph Brown, and they have one daughter, named Edna, who is now the wife of A. V. Andrews, a successful attorney at Norwalk, Ohio.

F W. BUSH, the editor of the Messenger and Herald, of Athens, Ohio, was born in Noble county, this state, on the 3d of September, 1867, and is a son of Rev. W. S. Bush, a Methodist Protestant minister, now located in Gilmore, Tuscarawas county. The rules of that church, which prevent any congregation from retaining its pastor for more than a limited period, caused the Bush family to reside in various places, and therefore the boyhood of our subject was passed in no one town, and in various schools he acquired his education, which, however, was completed in the Ohio University, at Athens, in 1892. Later he turned his attention to educational work and was very successful as an instructor. For three years he ably filled the position of superintendent of the high school of McConnellsville, his incumbency covering the period from 1892 to 1895. While in college he had also acted as teacher of history for two years.

For about five years he has also been connected with the Messenger and Herald, the paper which was the outgrowth of the oldest paper in the county, the Athens Messenger, the plant having been established in 1825. The paper then published was a Whig organ known as the Mirror, and under that name was continued until 1836, when it was changed to the Messenger. It continued to uphold the doctrine of the Whig party until Republicanism gained a foothold in the Buckeye state, when it became an advocate of the principles of the new party. In 1894 it was consolidated with the Herald, a Republican paper which was established in 1880, during the campaign when Grosvenor and Townsend were rival candidates for congressional honors. The Herald supported the former and the Messenger the latter, for the party was at that time divided into factions and the two men were before the public on that ticket. D. L. Sleeper, now of Columbus, became interested in the Herald, and in January, 1894, effected the consolidation of the

two journals. On the first of July, 1895, the Messenger and Herald was incorporated under the laws of Ohio and it is now one of the strongest Republican organs in this section of the state. Its stockholders are all well-known business men of Athens. For some years C. E. M. Jennings was its editor, and Mr. Bush was the local editor and business manager; but on Mr. Jennings' death, in 1895, Mr. Bush became editor and general manager and has since conducted the paper in a very successful manner. The Messenger and Herald has a larger circulation than any other paper in the county and is well worthy of the liberal patronage accorded it. It is a bright, newsy sheet, devoted to the local interests, and is firm in its advocacy of all measures tending toward the advancement of moral, educational, social or material interests of the county. It is Republican in politics and champions the cause of protection and the present money standard. Its editorials from the pen of Mr. Bush show a thorough understanding of the subjects which he treats. He is a fluent, forcible writer and has made the paper one of the best in this section of Ohio.

Mr. Bush always attends the state and other conventions of his party, and is active in all branches of political work; is an entertaining, logical and forcible speaker, and from the platform has championed the principles upon which Republicanism rests. He is also active in organizing the forces of the party, and his generalship in this particular is very effective. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is very popular in social and journalistic circles, his courtesy marking the true gentleman.

JULIUS C. DORN, the popular and efficient clerk of the board of county commissioners of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, is a native of Cleveland, born March 27, 1868, and has resided here all his life. He is a son of German parents. His father, Nicholas Dorn, was born in Hesse-Cassel, Prussia, April 14, 1827, and in his native land remained until 1847, when he took passage for America, landing at New York city July 29. Two years later, July 18, 1849, he arrived in Cleveland, which has since been his home. He was married April 24, 1851, to Miss Christina Maria Krause, who was born May 22, 1822, in Koenigreich Preussen, province of Saxony, and whose arrival in Cleveland, Ohio, was in 1845. She died in this city February 24, 1893. In their family of six children, five sons and one daughter, Julius C. is the youngest.

Julius C. Dorn enjoyed the advantage of a public-school education in Cleveland, is naturally of a studious disposition, and has had several years of practical experience in office work. December 23, 1893, he was

appointed in his present position, that of clerk for the board of county commissioners, and for three years prior to that date was an assistant in the office of the county auditor. He is an ardent Republican, takes a deep interest in the success and welfare of the party, and will, without doubt, at some future day figure prominently in political circles.

Fraternally Mr. Dorn is connected with a number of organizations. He is a member of Woodward Lodge, No. 508, F. & A. M.; a member of and past chancellor in Erie Lodge, No. 124, K. of P.; of Argonaut Division, No. 43, uniform rank, K. of P.; St. Mark's Senate, No. 10, K. A. E. O.; Jan Ben Temple, No. 27, D. O. K. K.; Tippecanoe Club and South Side Republican Club.

He was married March 26, 1894, to Miss Jeannette Marie De Gries, of Cleveland.

GEORGE MOORHOUSE, junior member of the law firm of Bradford & Moorhouse, is one of the most ardent Republicans residing in Mansfield. Ohio has always been distinguished for the high rank of her bench and bar. Perhaps no other state can justly boast of abler jurists or attorneys. Many of them have been men of national fame, and among those whose lives have been passed on a quieter plane there is scarcely a town or city in the state but can boast of one or more lawyers capable of crossing swords in forensic combat with any of the distinguished legal lights of the United States. Among the prominent and successful attorneys of Richland county is numbered the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch.

Mr. Moorhouse comes from across the sea, his birth having occurred in Yorkshire, England, in 1847, but when only seven years old he left his native country and emigrated to America with his parents, Thomas and Eliza (Downend) Moorhouse, who located upon a farm near the city of Mansfield, in Springfield township, Richland county, Ohio, where the mother's death occurred in 1876. Subsequently the father removed to the city, and died in September, 1893.

George Moorhouse, the eldest of the four children, two sons and two daughters, was reared in the usual manner of farmer boys and obtained his primary education in the district school near his home. Later he attended the Lexington Seminary in Richland county, where he pursued his studies for two years, and subsequently engaged in teaching a country school for two winters. He then began reading law under the preceptorship of Messrs. Matson, Dirlam & Leyman, of Mansfield, and was admitted to the Richland county bar in 1874, when he at once began the

practice of his chosen profession in Mansfield. In 1878 he formed a copartnership with Walter S. Bradford, since which time they have carried on business under the firm style of Bradford & Moorhouse, and have succeeded in building up a large practice in all the higher courts, supreme and federal.

In 1880 Mr. Moorhouse was united in marriage to Miss Catherine E. Day, of Mansfield, a daughter of Amos Day, and they occupy a pleasant home at No. 332 West Park avenue, where hospitality and good cheer reign supreme. In Mr. Moorhouse we find united many of the rare qualities which go to make up the successful lawyer. He possesses perhaps few of those brilliant, dazzling, meteoric qualities which have sometimes flashed along the legal horizon, riveting the gaze and blinding the vision for a moment, then disappearing, leaving little or no trace behind, but rather those solid and more substantial qualities which shine with constant luster, shedding light in the dark places with steadiness and continuity.

BENJAMIN EMERY.—To attain a place of prominence in the political field requires an unlimited amount of natural ability, a large stock of perseverance, and an honesty of purpose that will carry one over numerous obstacles that always beset the path of a politician. A man must not only be true to himself but must be loyal in every respect to the party he desires to serve.

Such a man is Benjamin Emery, the present treasurer of Madison county, and one of the leading Republicans of this section of the state. In 1890 Mr. Emery was elected to the office of sheriff by a majority of three hundred and sixty-five, and in 1892 was re-elected by a majority of seven hundred. In 1893 he was nominated for treasurer of Madison county and received seven hundred more votes than his opponents, which was, in 1895, when he again ran for the same office, increased by one hundred votes. Although his father had always been a Democrat, Mr. Emery early decided that the principles inculcated in the Republican platform conserved more to the best interests of his country and therefore concluded to cast his lot with that party. In 1860 his first vote was cast for Lincoln, and while in the army, he again voted for the emancipator in 1864. He served as committeeman from Range township for many years, and was a delegate to a number of county conventions as well as congressional and district.

Mr. Emery has lived in Madison county for thirty-five years and has been a resident of London for the past ten years. He was born in West Virginia, near Wheeling, October 8, 1839; served three and a

half years in the late war, first for three months in the Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and then for three years in the Fortieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he held a non-commissioned office; served all through the West Virginia and Cumberland campaigns and was in the battles of Lookout mountain, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville and others. At the close of the war Mr. Emery located on a farm in Range township, Madison county, which he still owns and where he retires at intervals to recuperate from the onerous duties of his office.

Mr. Emery was married in 1866, to Miss Caroline L. Chrisman, and they have four daughters and three sons, the latter of whom are: Paton R., an attorney in London, who graduated in the law department of the Ohio State Normal School at Columbus, and was admitted to the bar in 1891; he is an active Republican and has been a member of the county executive committee; and Benjamin A. and Richard C. are students at school.

FREDERICK H. ALMS, of Cincinnati, deserves mention in a record of the representative supporters of the Republican party, not because of his having held office or of raising his voice in public as a speaker on behalf of its principles, but for a more potent reason,—his unwavering and stanch adherency to its principles for the sake of principle alone, and not for the purpose of self-aggrandizement. Mr. Alms has never been a candidate for public office, but has pursued the even tenor of a business life, beginning at the lower round of the ladder, and by adherence to a principle of correct methods and honest dealings he has reached the topmost round, and in looking backward has no cause for regret.

Born in Cincinnati in 1839, of German parentage, he received a good common-school education, and in 1861 enlisted in the Sixth Ohio Regiment for the war. His associates in the army, Mr. William F. Doepke and his brother, William H. Alms, became later his partners in the establishment of the firm of Alms & Doepke, now the Alms & Doepke Company, in 1865.

The two young soldiers, returning from the war, sought in the walks of business to reap the benefit of a re-established union of states, and by their toil and industry have built up the largest enterprise of their class in the state of Ohio, thoroughly representative of the effect of good management and sound business principles. The love of liberty and of right which compelled the youthful Alms to shoulder a musket and risk his life in behalf of his country has been the guiding star of his business and political creed, and

he found in the Republican party an exemplification of his ideas of protection to American industries and of good faith in the payment of obligations so essential to national or individual success. His example has been a strong incentive to many a voter, as his position in the community has always been one of prominence; and while he has not participated in political campaigns as a speaker he is a recognized leader in thought and a cheerful and liberal contributor to the campaign funds.

As a member of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital he has given of his time to the bettering of the condition of this great charity. He is known and valued as a public-spirited and liberal citizen, ready to assist any and all enterprises looking to the improvement of Cincinnati and the extension of her commerce and influence for good, and as an advocate of those great principles underlying the fabric of government, set forth in the platform of the "party of progress."

His firm stands forth as a representative of the protecting powers of the nation, giving employment under their own roof to over six hundred persons, and through the medium of the manufactured product which they handle direct from the manufactory to many hundreds of other worthy citizens of the republic. The business of the Alms-Doepke Company extends throughout the central part of the Union, reaching from the lakes to Florida and from the Mississippi river to the Alleghanies; and in its success is one of the best examples of what Republican principles will do for the people when honestly applied to the business of the country.

HOH. GEORGE M. LEOPOLD, the senior member of the law firm of Leopold & Powell, and one of the present representatives from his district in the general assembly of Ohio, is a native of Montgomery county, Ohio, born on the 22d of August, 1864. His parents, Charles W. and Lucretia Leopold, were natives of Virginia, and in 1863 took up their residence in the Buckeye state. Their son, George M., obtained his early education in the public schools of his native county and for some time was a student in the National Normal University, of Lebanon, Ohio. At the early age of seventeen years he began teaching and successfully followed that profession for seven years, but desiring a broader field of usefulness, and activity, he began reading law in the office of S. H. Carr, of Dayton, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1892. Through the two succeeding years he gained a valuable practical experience in the office of Judge Dustin, and in 1894 formed a co-partnership for the

practice of law with W. G. Powell, a relationship which is still continued. He is a careful lawyer and guards well the cause of his clients.

Mr. Leopold has always been a Republican in his political affiliations and is an active worker in his party's interests. In 1895 he was nominated on that ticket for the position of representative from his district and was elected by a majority of about twenty-five hundred. He led his ticket at both the primary and regular elections and in the house became an active and valued working member. In his legislative career he has shown himself to be a man of broad mental grasp who has a comprehensive understanding of the issues which claim the consideration of legislative assemblies. His service on several important committees has promoted the best interests of the state, and his advocacy of a number of important measures has shown him to be a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He served on the committees on elections and railroads and telegraph. He took a very active part in the campaign of 1896, working earnestly for the success of his party. He has many friends throughout the state and is popular with his fellows.

In 1888 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Leopold and Miss Hattie Baker, of Lewisburg, Preble county, Ohio. They now have three children.

GEORGE W. BUCK.—The basic principles of the Republican party must ever appeal to the intelligent, public-spirited citizen who has the best interests of his country at heart, and who desires to promote the advance of prosperity and to secure the protection of our home industries. Among the young men of Lake county there is none more loyal in his support of the party than Mr. Buck, who, since attaining his majority, has faithfully cast his ballot on the side of protection and reciprocity.

The birth of Mr. Buck took place in Painesville, Ohio, July 7, 1868, his parents being Jerome M. and Polly (Elmer) Buck. They were both born and reared in the state of New York, and later moved to Lake county, where they were among the pioneer settlers. The father learned the carpenter's trade in his youth, and is now one of the prominent contractors and builders of Painesville. The early days of our subject were spent in the city of his nativity, where he attended the public and grammar schools, after leaving which he accepted a clerkship with the firm of Harrison & Morse, dealers in coal. On June 27, 1887, he became assistant bookkeeper for an ore and coal firm at Fairport, and upon the consolidation of the two firms, which adopted the name of the Pennsylvania Lake Erie Dock Company, the services of Mr. Buck were

retained and he continued to act in the capacity of assistant bookkeeper until 1896 when he was promoted to the responsible position of chief clerk and bookkeeper, and as such he has given the utmost satisfaction to those with whom he is associated, his sterling qualities of character and his genial disposition making him a general favorite in both business and social circles.

In 1891 Mr. Buck was united in marriage to Miss Ellen L. Parker, a daughter of Samuel L. Parker, a prominent Democrat and well-known citizen of Painesville. His maternal grandfather was William Elmer, who was of English and German extraction. Mr. Buck is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and he and his wife are pleasantly situated in Painesville, which city has been their abode since birth.

HON. WALTER D. GUILBERT.—The history of a state as well as that of a nation is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens, and yields its tribute of admiration and respect for the genius, learning or virtues of those whose works and actions constitute the record of a state's prosperity and pride; and it is in their character, as exemplified in probity and benevolence, kindly virtues and integrity in the affairs of life, that are ever afforded worthy examples for emulation and valuable lessons of incentive. He whose name initiates this paragraph holds the high preferment as auditor of state in Ohio, has been an active and efficient worker in the interests of the Republican party, has proved himself worthy of the honors conferred upon him and is known as an able official and business man, being clearly entitled to representation in this compilation.

Walter D. Guilbert is a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born on the parental farmstead, in Guernsey county, on the 11th of February, 1844. His father, Hellar E. Guilbert, was a native of France, whence he emigrated to the United States while he was yet but a lad. He became one of the pioneers of Guernsey county, having taken up his abode there in the early '30s. There he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, becoming one of the honored and representative farmers of that section and continuing his residence there until the hour of his death, which occurred in 1856. He was a stalwart supporter of the old-line Whig party, and was an ardent abolitionist. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Margaret Downey, and she came from stanch Irish stock, though the original American

representative of the family came from the Emerald Isle to the United States in the colonial period. Her maternal grandfather, Benjamin Clarke, emigrated from Ireland to America about the year 1770, settling in the state of Maryland. He was a valiant supporter of the colonies in their struggle for independence, having been an active participant in the war of the Revolution, in which conflict he was wounded. At the battle of Bunker Hill he received very serious injuries and barely escaped being captured by the enemy. His noble comrades bore him from the field and secreted him in a swamp, where he remained concealed until the British had left the vicinity. Hellar B. and Margaret Guilbert became the parents of four children, three of whom are now living, one having died in infancy.

The immediate subject of this review passed his early life on the homestead farm, to whose cultivation and improvement he contributed to the full extent of his powers, much responsibility resting upon him even as a boy, since his father died when he was but twelve years of age, and he was compelled to do his share in aiding in the maintenance of his widowed mother and the other members of the family. The discipline incidentally gained was of the sort which developed in him that sturdy independence which has been characteristic of his entire life, while he also gained the elements of that robust constitution and physical vitality which have stood him so well in hand throughout the succeeding years. At such time as his services were not demanded on the farm young Walter devoted his attention to study in the district school, applying himself with diligence and with a notable appreciation of the value of knowledge thus to be secured. His ambition for the acquiring of a better education than that thus afforded is shown in the fact that he finally contrived to pursue a course of study in the excellent academy at Wenona, Illinois. After leaving school he remained in the intermediate west until 1869, devoting his attention to various pursuits and laboring earnestly to secure tangible results from his endeavors. His experience gave him a broadened comprehension of business affairs, and upon his return to Ohio he engaged in merchandising and manufacture of salt, in Noble county. He continued in this line of enterprise until 1881, his efforts having been well directed and attended with consonant success. In the year mentioned he was elected county auditor of Noble county, on the Republican ticket, and in this connection he so ably and faithfully administered the affairs of the office that he was elected as his own successor at the expiration of his first term. In 1888 Mr. Guilbert was appointed chief clerk in the office of the auditor of state, and in 1895 the voters of the Buckeye

commonwealth gave distinctive recognition of their appreciation of his character and his executive ability by according him a handsome majority and placing him as an incumbent in the office of auditor of state. His thorough knowledge of the routine work of this important office and the facility he has shown in handling the manifold details of the same while chief clerk, made him a particularly eligible candidate for the office, and his political party showed their wisdom by according him the nomination. His popularity is pronounced, even outside of the ranks of the political party of which he is a member, and he received a flattering endorsement at the polls.

Mr. Guilbert has always been a very active and zealous worker in the interests of the "grand old party." He served for a number of years as chairman of the Republican county central committee of Noble county, and was also a member of the state executive committee. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1888, and is known as an aggressive and uncompromising supporter of the Republican principles and policies. In his career as a public officer Mr. Guilbert has gained a wide reputation as a genial, patient and painstaking official, combining with these virtues an earnest intention to perform his official duties in such a way as to subserve the best interests of the people of the state. His unvarying courtesy and his pleasing manner of transacting the business of his department have made him one of the most popular of all the long list of officials who have occupied position in the state capitol.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Guilbert is identified with the Masonic order, in the latter of which he has passed the Knights Templar degrees; he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men.

The marriage of our subject was consummated February 2, 1868, when he was united to Miss Mary L. Jordan, of Noble county. They are the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter.

O C. ANDRE, M. D., the leading physician and a prominent and hard-working Republican of Pike county, was born near Wheelersburg, Scioto county, Ohio, on April 29, 1856, and is a son of Peter D. Andre, who is likewise a native of Scioto county, his birth having taken place September 24, 1825. He was originally a Whig, later joining the Republican party, and he has voted for every Republican candidate for president and supported every platform of the party since its first inception, often attending the county conventions and taking an active part in

local politics. He is now living, at the advanced age of seventy-two years, on a farm in Green township, Scioto county. His children were seven in number, four daughters and three sons. Of the latter, Wayne W. died in Missouri in 1890, Dan Y. is living in Illinois, and the Doctor is our subject. The latter received his early mental discipline in the public and high schools of Portsmouth, subsequently taking a course of medicine at the Ohio Medical College, in Cincinnati, at which he was graduated in 1877, prior to which he studied with Dr. A. B. Jones and Dr. P. J. Kline, of Portsmouth. He then located at Buchanan, Pike county, and the following year moved to Piketon, where he remained for sixteen years, successfully practicing his profession until 1894, when he took up his residence in Waverly, and has continued to prosper here ever since.

From the time Dr. Andre first exercised the privilege of voting, he has taken an active part in local politics, has been a member of the county central committee, in which he has filled the office of secretary, and he has been an energetic factor in county and congressional conventions as a delegate. He is a valuable worker and has a knack for securing votes, which he does in a way that is peculiarly his own, and he is an ardent advocate of a tariff high enough to protect our industries, reciprocity, and a monetary system on a gold basis, but is not in favor of civil-service reform, nor in permitting so much indiscriminate foreign immigration. Under President Harrison's administration the Doctor was appointed a pension examining surgeon of the county and was made secretary of the board, and in 1897 was re-appointed to the same office by H. Clay Evans, under President McKinley's administration, and is once more, at this writing, acting as secretary.

Socially Dr. Andre is affiliated with Piketon Lodge, No. 521, Knights of Pythias, in which he has ably filled all the chairs, and he is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the Hempstead Academy of Medicine, of Portsmouth, and the Pike County Medical Society.

In 1890 Dr. Andre celebrated his marriage to Miss Martha J. Weisenstein, and two sons have blessed this union. The Doctor and his estimable wife have a host of friends, and are regarded as valuable accessions to Waverly society.

LOUIS N. WEBER.—The noble record which has been made by the Republican party in Ohio has not been gained through the efforts of distinctive politicians, but rather through the unanimity of purpose, the zeal and the unwavering loyalty of those who

may be said to constitute the rank and file of the organization. He whose name affords caption to this paragraph is recognized as one of the stalwart Republicans of the Forest City, and while his inclinations have never led him to seek the honors and emoluments of political office of any sort, still his influence in the councils of his party, his stanch advocacy of its cause and his unequivocal attitude have had potency in advancing the party interests, and he is thus clearly entitled to representation in this work, standing unmistakably as one of the representative business men of Cleveland and as one who has been the artificer of his own fortunes.

Louis Napoleon Weber is a native of the state of Iowa, having been born at Keokuk, Lee county, on the 26th of October, 1854, the son of Frank A. and Jennie Weber, the former of whom was a native of the province of Elsass, or Alsace, Germany, whence he emigrated to America about the year 1838. He located in Cleveland, but subsequently removed to Iowa, where he remained until 1860, when he returned to the Forest City, where he continued to reside until 1863. He died in Eddyville, Iowa, in 1870. In the maternal line our subject has reason to take pride in his lineage, which runs in direct order from the noble Sac and Fox tribes of Indians, whose amalgamation occurred at the time of the Black Hawk war and whose territory embraced Wisconsin at a time when that state included within its boundaries the present state of Iowa.

The preliminary educational discipline of our subject was secured in the public schools of Cleveland, but he was practically but a child when called upon to face the responsibilities of life for himself, leaving school when nine years of age and entering the employ of William E. Tascott as an apprentice to learn the trade of painting and decorating, with which line of enterprise he has ever since been identified. It is unnecessary to state that the boy had many obstacles to surmount and that his early struggles were a most effective school of discipline. He was ambitious and self-reliant, had a distinct taste and capacity for the work which he had taken up, appreciated the value of consecutive industry and of its fruits, so that at the age of fourteen years we find that he had mastered his trade and was a skilled workman, being able to command more wages than those much older than himself. He was economical and determined to wrest success from the hands of fortune, and at the age of nineteen, when the average boy is still in school or serving an apprenticeship, young Weber had saved enough money and had fortified himself with sufficient practical experience to justify him in starting in business upon his own responsibility. He entered into partnership with



Louis N. Weber,

Martin Lind, under the firm name of Lind & Weber, and this association continued until 1880, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, the reason for the severing of the connection being that Mrs. Weber's health had become so seriously impaired that her physician had pronounced it necessary that she seek a change of climate. Mr. Weber accordingly removed with his family to Denver, Colorado, and, as it was imperative that his wife remain in that locality for an indeterminate time, he decided to engage in business in Denver, where he formed a partnership with E. Willmore, under the firm title of Willmore & Weber, conducting a very successful business in the line of wall-papering and painting. By the fall of 1883 Mrs. Weber had so far recuperated her health as to justify her removal from the Rocky mountain district, and the family accordingly returned to Cleveland, where Mr. Weber associated himself with Andrew Lind, a brother of his former partner, adopting the firm name of Weber & Lind and conducting an enterprise of the order with which our subject had been familiar from his childhood. In 1888 the firm was augmented by the admission of Charles G. Hall and the title was changed to Weber, Lind & Hall, which has since continued. Mr. Weber's western experience had broadened his ideas in regard to business methods, and he brought to bear those wide-awake, progressive and effective ideas in the conduct of his Cleveland enterprise, the result being that the business has yearly increased in importance and scope of operations until it to-day holds rank as one of the most extensive of the sort in northern Ohio. About one hundred and fifty men are employed, and work of the highest grade is executed, many of the finest public and private buildings in the city showing the effects of the artistic taste and discrimination of this well known and popular establishment. The precedence of the concern and the gratifying success attending its operations are in signal evidence of the ability of Mr. Weber and give due reward for his constant industry, honorable methods and early struggles to win for himself a place of usefulness in connection with the world's economies. In 1896 the firm erected the Pythian Temple, a fine modern building of pressed brick, six stories in height, the same being one of the attractive business structures of the city and being used as the headquarters of the office and salesrooms of the firm.

Mr. Weber is recognized as a progressive and public-spirited citizen and he takes a lively interest in all movements for the furtherance of good government and to promote the welfare of the city. He has contributed in a tangible way to the forwarding of the cause of the Republican party, but has invariably declined to accept nomination for public office. He has served four years as a member of the Republican

county executive committee and also two years on the city committee, his enthusiasm being as strong as his fealty. In his fraternal relations he is prominently identified with the Masonic order, having attained the distinction of the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite and being a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has been the incumbent as president of the Masonic Club, holds membership in the Tippecanoe and Yacht Clubs, and is also identified with the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

On the 22d of February, 1875, Mr. Weber was united in marriage to Miss Addie M. Thomas, daughter of Rufus Thomas, of Cleveland. She was born in Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, and comes of staunch old Revolutionary stock, her parents having come to the Buckeye state from Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Weber are the parents of two daughters and one son, Gertrude, Adelaide and Chesney. Their attractive home is a center of refined hospitality, welcome being there extended to a large circle of friends.

J B. MORGAN, the general master mechanic of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad, with office at Bucyrus, has been a resident of that city ever since 1880, at which time he began his service for that company. Previous to that time he was employed by the Cincinnati, LaFayette & Chicago Railroad Company, and was twenty years with the Wabash Railroad, when he was located at Fort Wayne, Indiana, for many years.

A native of Pennsylvania, he emigrated to Ohio in an early day, settling in Lorain county, where he voted for Salmon P. Chase for governor, at a time when it required some heroism to identify one's self with the new party,—1854. In 1856 he was a resident of Fort Wayne, and he was active in the campaign of that year, working and voting for General Fremont for president of the United States; he was a member of the local campaign committee. Also for a time he was a member of the Fort Wayne city council, and of the city council of LaFayette, Indiana, where he lived for five years. In all the campaigns up to 1880 he participated in an efficient manner in Allen and Tippecanoe counties, Indiana, as a member of the county central committee, etc. Since he located in Bucyrus he has been chairman of the county executive committee for eight years, ending with the Harrison campaign of 1888. When he came to this county he found the Republican committees poorly organized, and by careful management he secured an effective organization and succeeded in electing some of the city officers, and as a net result of his labors there is a large Republican gain in the city, while throughout the

county the party has held its average. However, he himself has not held any public office in the city, as he really is not an office-seeker. He has pleaded in the club room and committee room, but in his political labors he gives his time particularly to organization and pushing the local work. He has attended the state and national conventions, to which he has often been a delegate. He is an intelligent advocate of tariff for protection, a believer in bimetallism, and is in entire sympathy with the St. Louis platform of 1896.

His father, David P. Morgan, was an early settler in Ohio, an iron-worker, and in politics a good old-line Whig.

Mr. Morgan, our subject, is one of the oldest railroad men in the county. Starting in the railroad business in 1855, he has been gradually promoted until he has reached the position he now holds. His business in this relation is such that it takes him over the line to its full extent,—to Toledo, Canton, Columbus and Charleston, West Virginia. Giving it his close personal attention, he keeps in the employ of the company only the best class of men, both at the shops and on the line.

He has two sons who are voters and active Republicans,—John L. and William H,—and both are railroad engineers.

Mr. Morgan has been a member of the Masonic order for thirty years, a member of the Odd Fellows order for many years, and he is also a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias.

JOHN H. LOCHARY.—Success in the political field presupposes a certain element of merit and ability, plus enterprise, perseverance and qualifications of mind and body which will sustain the possessor through long periods of struggles and soul-wearying episodes, and whose nature must contain a strength of purpose that will be undeterred by obstacles with which his pathway is continually strewn. That Judge Lochary has the requisite amount of these qualifications is amply testified to by the brilliant career of the present probate judge of Meigs county and representative citizen of Pomeroy, of whom it is most appropriate that we should give a *resume* of his life in this volume, devoted to the prominent adherents of the Republican party in Ohio.

Judge Lochary was born in Belmont county, Ohio, March 20, 1847, and is a son of Patrick Lochary, a well-known merchant and Republican of Guernsey county, of which he was commissioner, besides holding minor offices. He came to Ohio at an early day and entered actively into politics, attending state and other conventions, and later moved to Belmont county, of which

he was sheriff for two terms. He died in Guernsey county in August, 1884. He had two sons, our subject and William C., the latter of whom was captain of Company E, Ninety-eighth Ohio Regiment, and was killed at Chickamauga on September 20, 1863, at the age of eighteen years. Judge Lochary received his mental discipline in the public schools of his native county and Ohio University, and then followed the vocation of teaching, studying law during his leisure moments. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and coming to Pomeroy in 1883 started in to practice his profession, and in the same year was appointed secretary of the county committee. In 1884 he was elected city solicitor, holding that office some five years, and was also in that year elected prosecuting attorney of Meigs county, by a majority of ten hundred and fifty votes over F. C. Russell, who was at that time a Democrat. In 1887 he was re-elected without opposition and served until 1890. In 1896 our subject became his party's choice for probate judge of Meigs county, and was elected over William H. Stephens by a majority of twenty-three or twenty-four hundred, assuming the duties of his office in February, 1897. His fitness for the bench is undoubted, as his long career as a lawyer has given him a keen, analytical mind, accustomed to close reasoning, a clear, forcible method of speaking, and possessing, as he does, a character of faultless honor, fearless in his conduct and stainless in his reputation. As prosecuting attorney he conducted the Terrill murder case and those of the Radcliff manslaughter, Benedict, which was tried twice, the judge securing a conviction both times, the John Lindsey, and many other cases of local fame. Judge Lochary has acquired an extensive reputation as one of the best campaign speakers in Meigs county, and has conducted the canvass not only in his own but also in the adjacent counties and in West Virginia. He was an active worker in the campaign of 1896, but at the request of General Grosvenor he confined his labors to his resident county. He is a firm advocate of a high protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money, and in every way is thoroughly American in all his views and principles.

In 1864, while he was still attending college, his patriotic nature impelled him to offer his services in the defense of the Union, and he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company B, of which he was appointed sergeant, his regiment being assigned to guard duty at West Virginia, where it remained about four months, when our subject, with the other one-hundred-day men, returned home, and he resumed his studies at college.

Judge Lochary was married in 1886 to Miss Mary

Downie, a daughter of Captain W. L. Downie, of this city, and they have had three children,—two daughters and one son. The judge and his family reside in a charming residence on Lincoln Hill, in Pomeroy, which is one of the picturesque places on the Ohio river.

The Judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Grand Army of the Republic, and is deputy district grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

JOHN A. NORTH, ex-mayor of the city of Xenia, has for a number of years been an important factor in the politics of Greene county and has always been unswerving in his fidelity to the principles of the Republican party, to which he has given an energetic support for the past twenty years. He has been a delegate to the various state, county and district conventions, was a member of the city council and served as president of the same, was on the board of education, and in November, 1895, he was appointed mayor of Xenia to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Charles F. Howard. Mr. North is a man of considerable executive ability, possesses a strict integrity of character, and in every way merits the confidence and high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens. A firm advocate of the principles of his party, he believes in a protective tariff, reciprocity, and a monetary system on a gold basis.

Mr. North was born about three miles from Xenia on September 15, 1857, and is a son of William M. and Sarah (Snyder) North, both of whom were natives of Greene county. He attended the common schools of his district and remained on the parental homestead until attaining his majority, and then traveled three years for King's Powder Company. In 1880 he engaged in the plumbing business at Xenia, in which he has successfully continued, and is now regarded as one of the city's representative business men.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, Orin North, was born in Connecticut, coming to Greene county in 1813, where he followed the vocations of blacksmithing and farming until his death, in 1875. His wife was Martha Kenton, a niece of Simon Kenton, the noted Kentucky hunter and Indian fighter. She departed this life in 1874. Both Mr. and Mrs. North were uncompromising abolitionists, and in thorough sympathy with the emancipation movement.

In 1882 the subject of this review led to the altar Miss Nellie Harrington, a native of Xenia, Ohio, and two children have come to brighten the home of Mr. and Mrs. North. In his social relations he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. Both he and his wife are popular with the residents of their home city, and number their friends by the score.

EDWARD M. FULLINGTON, the auditor of Union county, was elected to his present office in 1895, by a majority of fourteen hundred and eighty-three, which was ahead of the state and county ticket. During the campaign of that year he made a strong canvass of the county. He also took an active part in the Harrison campaign of 1888.

His father, James Fullington, who died in 1886, at about the age of fifty-nine years, was a Whig, and a zealous Republican from the organization of that party until his death; was very active in local politics and often a member of the executive committee. He was a strong, radical advocate of protective tariff. He was a prominent builder of county roads, against great opposition and persistent annoyances. He also assisted in the building of the court-house and jail. As a farmer and stock-raiser he was an extensive importer of high-grade live stock, being engaged in that business from 1850 to 1883, importing short-horn cattle and Percheron and draft horses. He made the first importation of cattle in the state of Ohio and was a leader in this line of business afterward. He organized the Central Ohio Fair Association, was its president, and was prominent in many ways as a public-spirited citizen. For twelve years after the war he served as a county commissioner, for many years also as a member of the State Board of Agriculture, part of the time as president. In 1882 he was a member and president of the State Board of Public Works, and the same year also he was a campaign speaker, was often a member of the state convention, where he was active on committees, and was also elected a member of the State Board of Equalization. He was also engaged in the banking business, as a member of the firm of Fullington, Phelos & Wood, starting a bank in 1858, at Marysville, which is still in existence, and his estate still has the leading stock therein. He did much effectual work in building up his city and county. Fraternally, he was a member of the Masonic order.

Moses Fullington, father of the last mentioned, was one of the first settlers of Union county, was a stockman, and in politics was a Whig, and his death took place about 1850. James Fullington reared four sons. His wife is still living. She was a daughter of Edward McMullen, who was a pioneer of this state, settling at Washington, Franklin county. The sons were W. C., cashier of the Bank of Marysville; C. P., of Wichita, Kansas, who has been active in politics both here and in Kansas, working on commit-

tees, etc.; Edward M., subject proper of this sketch, and F. G., who is an active Republican in the city of Columbus, this state, stumping Ohio during the campaign of 1896.

Mr. Edward M. Fullington, whose name heads this sketch, was born in Union township, Union county, Ohio, August 24, 1864, attended Kenyon College, graduating in 1886, and entered the banking business, following it five years, and since then he has been operating a system of elevators on the Big Four and Pennsylvania Railroads, and has been engaged in the grain business, as a member of the firms of Henderson & Fullington, on the Big Four, and of the E. M. Fullington Company on the Pennsylvania lines. He and his brother are also the possessors of farms, which they are conducting in addition to their other business.

In political matters he has been active in the Republican party, attending conventions as a delegate and working upon committees. He is an able advocate of sound money. In fraternal relations he is a Knight Templar Mason and a Knight of Pythias.

He is married and has one son, named James Fitz James.

WILLIAM H. HALLIDAY.—It is now the privilege of the biographer to offer a *resume* of the life of one who stands forth as an honored native resident of Franklin county, Ohio, and a representative citizen of Columbus; one whose ancestral history has not only been identified with that of the Buckeye state from the pioneer days, but traces still farther down the vista of years to bear record of intimate association with the affairs of the colonial epoch and of valiant service rendered in the struggle which determined the independence of the nation. He has himself shown that a patriotic heritage has been his, for when the integrity of the Union was threatened by armed rebellion he went forth to do battle for his country, gaining to his credit a military career of signal honor and effectiveness. Mr. Halliday has been a most consistent advocate of Republican principles and, contributing his quota toward the advancement of the cause, he has in turn been honored through the suffrage of the party, being at the present time the incumbent in the office of auditor of Franklin county.

William H. Halliday was born in Reynoldsburg, Truro township, this county, on the 17th of August, 1843, the youngest of the ten children of William H. and Phoebe (Freeman) Halliday, both of whom were of pure Scotch extraction, their original American ancestors having emigrated hither about the year 1700, the paternal grandfather of our subject having been a sol-

dier in the Continental army during the war of the Revolution, in which he met his death in the battle of Fort Montgomery. The father, whose full patronymic the youngest son bears, was born in Orange county, New Jersey, in the year 1798, his wife having been likewise a native of that state. He was by occupation a mason and builder, and to this vocation he devoted his attention until the time of his death. In the year 1838 he emigrated westward in company with his wife, and they took up their abode in Washington county, Indiana, where they remained until 1841, when they came to Ohio, and located at Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, where the death of the honored father occurred, in the year 1862. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance thereto, continuing an earnest advocate of the same until the time of his demise. Of his ten children all lived to attain years of maturity, save one, who died in infancy.

William H. Halliday, the immediate subject of this review, attended the public school of his native village until he had attained the age of fifteen years, after which he entered the commercial college at Chillicothe, Ohio, where he completed a one year's course. Thus reinforced for practical business, he entered the employ of Schofield & Dickey, who conducted a dry-goods enterprise at Reynoldsburg, retaining this position for a brief interval. The dark cloud of Civil war about this time obscured the national horizon, and Mr. Halliday, though but a youth of nineteen years, was roused to patriotic action, tendering his services to his imperiled country. In August, 1862, he enlisted as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in all the engagements of his regiment, and as the same was in much of the active service at the front he had ample opportunity to try the decisive fortunes of war, though his was the good fortune to have escaped any serious wound. Enlisting as a private, and that without any influence or prestige to subserve his advancement, his soldierly bearing, his fidelity to duty and his zealous loyalty soon gained him promotion, as those in command recognized his merits. He was advanced to the position of corporal and later to that of sergeant, and on the 23d of December, 1863, he was promoted to the office of quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment, which was under the command of the late General John G. Mitchell. This preferment came entirely without his solicitation or expectation and was a merited endorsement of his efficient services. He held this rank until the close of the war, having received his discharge at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 6th of July, 1865.

His military career thus ended Mr. Halliday returned to Ohio, securing a clerical position in the dry-

goods establishment of Cyrus Eberly & Company, of Columbus, where he was employed until 1868, when he became traveling salesman for the wholesale notion house of Harris, Sigler & Nixon, with whom he remained about three years, after which he purchased an interest in the business of his former employers, Eberly & Company, continuing to be connected with the enterprise for a few months, after which, in July, 1873, he disposed of his interests and accepted a position with R. Kinsell & Company, in the retail shoe business. Here he remained three years, when he again resumed business upon his own responsibility, associating himself with Charles Higgins in the opening of a retail boot and shoe establishment in the old

votes, and so discriminating and faithful was his administration of the affairs of his office that he was elected as his own successor in 1896. Apropos of his official service it has been well said that his "long business training has served him and the county to good purpose, and he has made a record of which he and the people may well feel proud. He is efficient, devoted to his duties, and accommodating. He has shown no politics in the management of the office, and has done all that he could to lighten the burden of taxation."

In his fraternal relations Mr. Halliday is identified with the Masonic and Odd Fellows' orders, being a Knight Templar in the former and having passed all the chairs in the latter, which he has also represented in the grand lodge.

On the 29th of December, 1880, Mr. Halliday was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Brotherton, of Muncie, Indiana, and they are the parents of two sons, ---Herbert B. and Earnest R.



Comstock opera-house block, where, under the firm name of Halliday & Higgins, they continued in business until 1890, when our subject acquired the entire control of the enterprise, which he conducted individually until January, 1891, when the building was destroyed by fire, entailing to him a large financial loss. He shortly after resumed business, on Town street, where he continued operations until 1893, when he was elected auditor of Franklin county, on the Republican ticket, his victory being one of the most complimentary order, since he was the first Republican candidate to have been elected to this important county office in a term of twenty-one years. His plurality aggregated eighteen hundred and ninety-six

THOMAS F. TURNER, one of the leading attorneys at the bar of Stark county, Ohio, retaining his residence in the city of Canton, deserves well of the Republican party, in whose interests he has long been an indefatigable worker and in whose councils he has been an important factor in his section of the state. Though a native of England, where he was born on the 3d of December, 1863, Mr. Turner has passed practically his entire life in Ohio, whither he came with his parents when a child of only three years, the family taking up their abode in Chatham, Medina county, where our subject was reared and educated. His parents, Henry C. and Isabella (Fleming) Turner, were born in England, the father having been by profession a contractor and builder. Soon after his arrival in the United States he declared his intentions of becoming a citizen, and, being duly enfranchised, identified himself with the Republican party, to which he has ever since rendered an unswerving allegiance, being thoroughly in touch with the institutions and policies of the country which has now been his home for so long a term of years. Henry C. and Isabella Turner became the parents of four children, our subject being the eldest. The others are William H., Charles E., who died in 1885, and Edith.

Thomas F. Turner secured his rudimentary educational discipline in the public schools of Medina county, pursuing a high-school course and later continuing his studies in the academy at Lodi, that county. Having determined to adopt the profession of law as his vocation in life, he began his work of technical preparation by entering the office of G. W. Lewis, of

Medina county, with whom he continued his studies for some time, after which he was for two years under the preceptorage of Joseph Andrews, of the same county. He then made application and was admitted to the bar, upon examination before the supreme court. He thus became eligible for practice in May, 1885, and within the following month he came to Canton, where he entered the office of W. J. Perio, and thus associated continued in the active practice of the law until May, 1893, when he formed a professional alliance with H. B. Webber, under the firm name of Webber & Turner. In November, 1895, A. A. Thayer was associated with the partnership, whereupon the title of the association became Thayer, Webber & Turner,—this firm now holding a distinct prestige among the leading attorneys of this section of the state and controlling a large and representative business.

In 1891 Mr. Turner was the Republican candidate for corporation counsel, and his evident eligibility and personal popularity insured him a decisive victory at the polls, a notable circumstance being that he was the first Republican elected to this office within a period of eighteen years. In 1893 he was a candidate for re-election, running seven hundred votes ahead of his ticket, but being unable to overcome the large normal Democratic majority, his defeat being compassed by only one hundred and sixty votes. In 1889 Mr. Turner was chosen chairman of the Republican central committee of the county, in which capacity he served until 1890, his discriminating and careful generalship having done much to forward the interests of the party in the county.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Turner is prominently identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being chairman of the court of appeals of the grand lodge of the latter order and a trustee of the former.

In 1893 was celebrated the marriage of our subject to Miss Ione McMurray, of Wapakoneta, Auglaize county, Ohio, and their home is a center of refined hospitality.

W W. STARK, one of Mansfield's most prosperous business men, is a Republican in principle and early identified himself with that party, taking more than an ordinary interest in its success. Since the time when he attained his majority and was able to cast his first vote, he has done all in his power to advance the cause of Republicanism and has accomplished a great amount of good by working in the local field in an unostentatious manner. He is a public-spirited gentleman and is president of the Mansfield board of water works.

The birth of Mr. Stark occurred near the city of Delaware, Delaware county, June 20, 1862. He is the son of J. N. and Charlotte (Harrison) Stark, the former of whom was a prominent business man of Delaware. The paternal grandfather, James Stark, came of English ancestors. W. W. Stark, the immediate subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood days in Delaware county, where he attended the public schools, finishing his education in the high school of Delaware, after which he went to Columbus, Ohio, where he began his start in life by engaging in the manufacture of woven-wire bed bottoms, or mattresses, following that vocation most successfully for several years. In 1882 he disposed of this business and came to Mansfield, where he embarked in the manufacture of coal oil and laid the foundation for his present extensive trade in that product, which is run in competition with the Standard Oil Company. He shortly after established the New American Oil Company, of which he became the sole owner and proprietor in 1894, his sales being largely conducted throughout the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. By energy, perseverance and a strict adherence to honest principles, Mr. Stark has established a prosperous trade, and is ranked as one of the successful business men of Richland county.

The marriage of Mr. Stark and Miss Virginia Wilson was celebrated in 1882. His wife is the daughter of General Henry Wilson, of Columbus, Ohio. They have a pleasant home in Mansfield, where they frequently entertain their many friends.

HERBERT WALTER WOLCOTT.—There is no profession which, in this nation of popular government, seems more generally honored or more closely identified with political success than that of law. Indeed, the United States has been called a government by lawyers, and with good reasons,—both because of the large number that represent the people in directing the body politic and in the halls of legislation, and especially because of a practical necessity for this condition, since the ever increasing complexity of our local, state and national laws shows no sign of a return to simplicity. Even if there were a decreasing amount of litigation, the importance of the attorney's calling would still grow as a guide through the labyrinth of a prolific legislation, in which capacity he becomes more necessary than ever before. The increasing demand upon the skill of the profession also attracts to it more and more not only men of ability but men of reliability. It is in the combination of these two characteristics that our best legal talent is found, and the subject of this sketch has proved, within a practically brief professional career, an illustra-

tion in point. The prestige which he has gained at the Cleveland bar, one graced by many gifted minds and noble personalities, is such as to prove him worthy of consideration as a representative lawyer of the city, while as arrayed in support of the Republican party and its principles he has had an influence in furthering the cause to a degree that renders most consonant a brief recapitulation of the salient points in his career in this publication.

Herbert W. Wolcott was born in the city of Chicago, where his father then held a pastoral charge, on the 25th of November, 1861, being the son of Rev. Samuel Wolcott, D. D., and Harriet (Pope) Wolcott. The father was a native of East Windsor, Connecticut, descended from stanch old Puritan stock and being in direct lineage from Roger Wolcott, one of the early governors of Connecticut. He was a man of high intellectual attainments and ripe scholarship, and the years of a strong and noble manhood were devoted to earnest labors as a clergyman of the Congregational church. He died in 1886, at the age of seventy-two, full in years and good works. He located in Cleveland in 1862, assuming the pastorate of Plymouth Congregational church, over which he remained in charge for a full decade, at the expiration of which time he was honored with the preferment as secretary of the Home Missionary Society of his church. In politics he was an uncompromising Republican from the inception of the party and he took a very active interest in the abolition movement leading up to the late war of the Rebellion, never fearing to express his convictions nor to throw the force of his resourceful nature in aiming to insure the triumph of the right. Rev. Samuel and Harriet (Pope) Wolcott, the latter of whom also was a native of Connecticut and of Puritan ancestry, became the parents of eleven children, one of whom died in infancy, the others still surviving. Of them we offer brief record, as follows: Samuel A. is a stock-raiser at Laredo, Texas; Henry R. is a capitalist of Denver, Colorado; Hon. Edward O. is a representative of Colorado in the United States senate; Harriet A. is the wife of F. O. Vaille, of Denver; Rev. William E. is a clergyman of the Congregational church and is at present stationed at Lawrence, Massachusetts; Katherine E. is the wife of Charles H. Toll, of Denver; Anna L. is principal of Wolfe Hall, a ladies' seminary at Denver; Clara G.; Herbert W., the immediate subject of this review; and Charlotte A.

Herbert W. Wolcott was the tenth in order of birth of the family of children, and was but an infant at the time of his parents' removal to Cleveland, Ohio. Here he eventually prosecuted his studies in the public schools, completing a course in the high school and thereafter became a student in Phillips Academy, at

Andover, Massachusetts. In 1880 he matriculated in Yale College, where he was one of the commencement speakers when he graduated in 1884, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He soon afterward went to Denver, Colorado, where he began a thorough reading of the law in the office and under the direction of his brother, Hon. Edward O., one of the leading legal practitioners of that city. After remaining in his brother's office one year Herbert entered Columbia Law School, in New York city, and there completed his work of technical preparation, graduating as a member of the class of 1886. He soon after went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he remained for one year in the law office of Pratt, Brumback & Ferry, after which he returned to Denver, where he was for a short time again associated with his brother, his next point of location being at Guthrie, in the territory of Oklahoma, where he remained eighteen months, becoming identified with the section just at the time when it was first opened for settlement, and securing a claim there. He next removed to Laredo, Texas, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession about a year and a half, after which he returned to Cleveland, where he has since maintained his home and where he is winning distinctive honors in his profession. He entered into a partnership association with L. H. Winch, under the firm name of Winch & Wolcott, and this professional alliance obtained until 1897, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Wolcott now conducts an individual practice, his efforts having been attended with gratifying results. He has gained an excellent reputation as advisory counsel for important interests, being at the present time attorney for the Ohio Fuel & Gas Company, while as an advocate he brings to bear an innate strength, and intimate knowledge of the law, an energy and decisiveness and an eloquence which make his utterances powerful and effective, while his unfailing courtesy has not been an unimportant element in conserving his success and popularity.

He has taken a very active part in connection with promoting a tangible sympathy for the Cuban patriots in their unequal struggle for liberty, and is at this time (May, 1897) president of the Cuban American League. He has strongly advocated the governmental intervention in the suppression of the Spanish outrages perpetrated on the Cubans, and his speeches in this line have been widely published and read, the deep humanitarian spirit pervading them and the strong appeals made striking many responsive chords in the minds of thinking men. Mr. Wolcott has been an ardent and enthusiastic worker in the Republican ranks, being one of the prominent members of the Tippecanoe Club, of which he served as president for the

year 1896. He was a delegate to the Republican state conventions in 1894 and 1895, and during the late presidential campaign his able services were called into requisition on the "stump," in behalf of the party cause. As a public speaker he uses a clear, precise diction, a facility in argument and a readiness in maintaining his points, while his eloquence and cogency of reasoning are such as to secure him a close and careful hearing on the part of any audience. He was a member of the Union Club of Cleveland, and is popular in both professional and social circles in the city where his boyhood and youth were passed.

J C. HILL.—In choosing a political party a man's preference should be guided by a clear perception of the principles inculcated in the platform of that party, and a firm belief that the best interests of the country are to be conserved by a strict adherence to those principles. Such a choice is not an inconsiderate matter to be lightly entered into, but should receive the careful attention and study of him who determines to give one or the other of the great political organizations of the country the benefit of his support. Upon the actions of the party in power depend the honor and prosperity of the nation, and whichever gives to the people an administration that reflects credit upon itself and commands the respect not only of our own people but also of the entire world,—that is the party which deserves the affiliation of every loyal citizen. One has but to turn to the leaves of history to see inscribed within its pages such a record made by the Republican party as shall redound to its glory forevermore. Great as has been its achievements, greater yet are those to come, for it is ever a party of progression and would never be content to rest on what is already accomplished, but must be continually striving for better things, its onward march only stopped by the end of time.

The successful termination of an election is not entirely due to the men who hold, or are trying to hold office, although their efforts necessarily tend to such a culmination. The worker on the field, who has no aspirations for official preferment, can become a most potent factor in advancing the good of his cause, as he has an untroubled brain and an unprejudiced mind, which enables him to make the best use of his intellectual powers. Such a man is Mr. Hill, who has always been an uncompromising Republican and ever giving to his party all the energies of his nature. Since 1879 he has been a member of the school board of Elyria and president of that body since 1888.

Mr. Hill was born in Erie county, Ohio, October 27, 1837, and is a son of the Hon. Elisha P. and

Sarah (Cobb) Hill, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. The father was a member of the Ohio state senate from Erie county in 1852-3, and he, as well as the paternal grandfather of our subject, Noah Hill, was a prominent pioneer of Berlin Heights. The latter was a native of Connecticut and came of English stock. The subject of this review received his early education in the public and high schools of Berlin Heights, Erie county, and later attended Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Greene county, at which institution he was under the preceptorship of Horace Mann. Upon leaving college Mr. Hill went to Cleveland, where he studied law in the Cleveland Law School, at which he was graduated in June, 1861, with the degree of Bachelor of Law, having received his Bachelor of Art degree from the literary college the previous year. He then returned to Elyria, which was at that time a mere village, and practiced his profession for one year with Judge J. C. Hale, the latter having come from Cleveland with Mr. Hill. At the expiration of a year Mr. Hill practiced for a similar period alone, and then again formed a partnership with W. A. Braman, which continued for three years and was financially a success. They dealt in live stock. For several years after this Mr. Hill turned his attention to the nursery business and built up an extensive trade, both wholesale and retail.

On November 1, 1872, in company with T. L. Nelson, he organized and set in active operation a private banking company, with unlimited liability of stockholders and at the end of the second year there were twelve members of the company who represented in the bank a capital of half a million of dollars. This secured for the institution the unbounded confidence of the public, and as a result the bank was soon enabled to double its capital from its own earnings, besides paying regular dividends. It was known as the Savings Deposit Bank of Elyria, and without doubt was one of the most flourishing institutions of the kind in the state. In 1890 it was reorganized and incorporated as a regular stock bank with a paid-up capital of two hundred thousand dollars, and a surplus amounting to twelve thousand dollars. In March, 1893, the bank carried loans to the extent of over one million dollars, and had deposit accounts aggregating nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Mr. Hill was the first cashier and manager, and at the death of T. L. Nelson, the president, in 1890, he succeeded him in that office, also retaining the managership. At the time of the reorganization, fifteen new directors were elected, who meet twice a year, and a finance committee, which has weekly meetings.

In addition to his duties as president and manager of the largest moneyed institution in the county, he



Wm. H. Hill & Co. N.Y.

J. C. Hill

has, as executor, several large estates, discharging his obligations with characteristic fidelity. He is a man of broad views, keen, quick perceptions, sterling integrity and spotless reputation,—qualities which have secured him the unlimited confidence of the people with whom he has come in contact. An honorable, upright life, guided by rare mental endowments and a delicately adjusted mental balance, rarely fails to achieve success. His equipment and business sagacity have not only been turned to good account by his associates in business, but the public also have been a generous beneficiary of his excellent common sense and sound, mature judgment.

On January 2, 1861, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Etta M. Wilson, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, who was a schoolmate of his at Antioch College. Five children were born of this union, of whom the following two are still living: Ralph W., assistant cashier in the bank already referred to; and Editha L., at present attending school near Washington, District of Columbia.

JUDGE J. S. KIMBROUGH.—An experience in business and executive matters encompassing a period of twenty years has fully equipped Judge Kimbrough for the office of probate judge of Clinton county, to which honorable position he was elected in 1896, over the fusion candidate, W. P. Telfair, receiving a majority of about sixteen hundred votes. He has brought to this office a high order of intelligence, which, combined with a character of the strictest integrity, tend to make him one of the most competent and acceptable probate judges the county has ever had.

Judge Kimbrough was born in Clinton county, Ohio, on the 3d of April, 1845, and is a son of Ira Kimbrough. He was reared in his native county, obtaining his literary educational discipline in the public schools, after leaving which he learned the wagon-making trade, and at an early day he opened a shop of his own in Clarksville, since which time he has followed that vocation, building up a large and ever-increasing business, to which he has added a stock of farming implements. During the war he made three efforts to enlist his services, once in 1861, again in 1863, and the last time in 1864, when he was finally accepted and appointed to the engineering corps, serving with that until the close of hostilities. He served under General Thomas, and was on duty principally in the south, showing great courage and efficiency.

After receiving his honorable discharge he located in Clarksville, and there took an active part in the political arena, attaining to the office of mayor, which he

occupied for four years, and as justice of the peace and notary public about twelve years.

July 10, 1896, Mr. Kimbrough was appointed to fill a vacancy in the probate judge's office caused by the death of Judge A. N. Williams, and in November, 1896, was regularly elected to that position, and took the office for the full term February 9, 1897. He has been a local worker in the Republican ranks ever since the war. For about five years he served as the county committeeman from his township, was president of the Hayes' Club at Clarksville, during the Hayes' campaign, and he has organized two or three glee clubs in the county. He has often been a delegate to the congressional and county conventions, and is in favor of a protective tariff, sound money and all the principles and policies of the Republican party.

Socially Judge Kimbrough is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the degree of Sir Knight.

Ira Kimbrough was an old-line Whig and a Republican, and held the office of justice of the peace in Adams township, Clinton county, and in Massey township, Warren county, taking a prominent part in the county conventions and in the local work of his party. He was born in 1815, voted for Henry Clay and William Henry Harrison, and was a Clay tariff man, remaining with the Whig party until 1860, when he cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was well known in Clinton and Warren counties, was coroner of the former at an early day under the Whig party, and by vocation he was a blacksmith. He did not serve in the war of the Rebellion but sent three of his sons and a son-in-law to fight for the preservation of the Union. The sons were: James M., who enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under General Sherman, served all through the war and died in 1879, from an illness contracted while in the field; Judge Kimbrough, our subject; and Charles M., who enlisted in the Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, General Grosvenor commanding, being but sixteen years old at the time. He served throughout the struggle and is now living in Muncie, Indiana, where he is president of the Indiana Iron Bridge Company; he held the office of clerk of the Delaware county courts four years and is a member of the Republican National League and the county committee. John W., the youngest son, became a school-teacher and was admitted to the bar to practice law in Muncie, Indiana, where his death occurred in 1881. The two daughters were: Mrs. Mary H. Huffman, the widow of a soldier, and Mrs. Louisa Koener. The mother of our subject, who was in her maidenhood Miss Cleresa Howland, departed this life in 1854.

HON. L. D. VICKERS, one of the leading attorneys of the Hocking county bar and residing at Logan, has been interested in politics in Ohio ever since 1875, when he was elected secretary and treasurer of the Vinton county Republican committee and served for five years.

Mr. Vickers was born April 18, 1849, at Roseville, Muskingum county, this state, and when he was four years old the family removed to Vinton county. He was a resident of McArthur, that county, until he attained manhood, studied law there, in the office of H. C. Jones, and afterward at the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, and after returning to Vinton county was admitted to the bar in 1876. While a resident of McArthur he was often a delegate to state conventions of his party. For a time he was mayor of his town.

In 1880 he moved to Logan, Hocking county, and formed a partnership with Edwin N. Barnhill, and afterward with Levi J. Burgess, who became supreme court reporter. Most of the time he has been a resident of this county he has been a member of the executive committee of the Republican party of the county, and in 1891 was chairman of the same. Also he has been one of the leading "stump" speakers in this county and district for a number of years. In 1876 he was efficient on the rostrum in the campaign for the election of Rutherford B. Hayes to the presidency of the United States, and he has participated in every campaign since; has been a delegate to many of the state conventions of his party, including the one at Zanesville, which endorsed Mr. Foraker for United States senator. He was also a delegate to the convention which nominated Major McKinley for governor of Ohio the first time. In the state convention at Zanesville he was a member of the committee on credentials. He has been a congressional committeeman many times, also a member of the committee for the judicial districts,—circuit and common-pleas. In 1896 he was the McKinley elector for the eleventh Ohio congressional district, and he therefore has had the honor of voting for Major McKinley direct for president of the United States.

Mr. Vickers has long been one of the leading organizers of the Republican elements of his section of the state, and a leader in planning campaigns; has attended all the national conventions of the Republican party since 1876. In his political principles he has always stood for a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money. He has written a great deal on political subjects for the press, contributing many articles which were adopted as editorials. In all his efforts for the election of men to office and the adoption of public measures, he has

always acted conscientiously and for the greatest good of the party, never being himself a candidate for any important public office. He assisted greatly in turning Hocking county from a Democratic county of about nine hundred majority to a Republican county of between two and three hundred majority.

As an attorney Mr. Vickers has given much attention to corporation practice. He is an attorney for the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad Company and many leading coal companies in the Hocking valley. He commenced the practice of his profession at McArthur; but in 1880, finding that place too small, he decided to change his center of operations to another locality. Hesitating at first between Gallipolis and Logan, he noticed that the latter place was regarded as hopelessly Democratic, and that he would, therefore, have less temptation there to become a candidate for office and thereby have more time and energy for his profession, and on that account he finally decided to locate there,—with the results as we have seen. His reputation as a lawyer and his scope of work, however, extend far beyond the county limits.

He is a genial, hospitable gentleman, sacrificing in many ways his personal interests to the public good. He has entertained at his home nearly all the leading politicians of the state. In relation to the fraternal orders he is in high standing as a member of the Masonic order.

EC. HECOX, prosecuting attorney of Meigs county, Ohio, and one of the able jurists of that section of the state, has attained to distinction in the community where his entire life has been spent, thereby proving an exception to the spirit of the old proverb which says that a prophet is never without honor save in his own country. He was born in Meigs county on the 25th of July, 1867, and comes of an old and honored family, noted for its loyalty to the republic and for the faithful discharge of all duties of citizenship. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and when the United States became involved in the second military struggle with Great Britain, the grandfather, Jephtha Hecox, responded to the call for troops and went forth in defense of his native land, serving as an officer. Martin Hecox, an uncle of our subject, held the important position of sheriff of Meigs county during the Civil war. The family in early life supported the political doctrines advocated by Alexander Hamilton and were Whigs until the formation of the Republican party, when they joined the ranks of the organization formed to prevent the further extension of slavery.

Austin Hecox, father of our subject, was for many years a leading and influential citizen of Chester county, Ohio. He was an old line Whig, became one of the organizers of the Republican party in Meigs county, and from that time on was very active in its work and stalwart in its support. Previously he had affiliated with the Free-soil party, which advanced the principles afterward embodied in the Republican platform and thereby carried forward to victory. He many times attended the county and state conventions as a delegate and did all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of this party. When the rebellious south attempted to trail the flag of the Union in the dust, he "donned the blue" as a defender of his country's honor and displayed his loyalty on many battle-fields. He reared two sons to Republican principles, the younger, O. E. Hecox, being an active young supporter of the party in Chester.

No event of special importance occurred during the childhood and youth of E. C. Hecox, who was reared in his parents' home and acquired his education in the public schools. Determining to fit himself for the legal profession, he pursued a course of study in the Lebanon Normal, of Ohio, where he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Bachelor of Law. In 1890 he began practice in Huntington, West Virginia, and two years later came to Pomeroy, where he opened an office and has since engaged in practice. He has secured a liberal *clientele* and has been retained as counsel in some of the most important litigation that has been heard in the courts of Meigs county. He is local attorney for the Hocking Valley Railroad, and in 1893 was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Meigs county. So capably and acceptably did he discharge the important duties devolving upon him that he was re-elected in 1896 and is now filling that position. He is a member of the executive committee of the Ohio State Prosecuting Attorneys' Association and has attained an honorable distinction in professional ranks. His mind is keenly analytical and his analysis is comprehensive and accurate; in argument he is logical and convincing, and his powers of oratory are strongly marked in the effect produced on jurors and auditors.

From an early age Mr. Hecox has manifested a deep, abiding and intelligent interest in the political situation of the country and the questions which affect the national welfare. Since attaining his majority he has attended the district and state conventions and his opinion carry weight with them in the councils of his party. He has taken a very active part in a number of conventions, notably when Asa S. Bushnell and William McKinley were seeking the candidacy for the governorship. He has always been a worker in the

local conventions and has a deep interest in municipal affairs. During the summer and fall of 1896 he made a brilliant record as a campaign orator, and has been more or less up on the stump since 1883. His oratorical gifts, combined with the logical reasoning powers of the lawyer, makes him an able champion of the principles upon which Republicanism rests, including reciprocity, protective tariff and a money standard which will be received at par throughout the world. He does not, however, believe in civil-service reform as establishing a life-tenure of office, but advocates the doctrine that "to the victor belong the spoils." He is respected as an honest, conscientious political leader, and his worth to the party is widely acknowledged.

He is also a favorite in social circles.

He married Miss Custer, a relative of the late General Custer, and they have four children. Their home is noted for its hospitality and they have many friends throughout the community.

JAMES W. CONGER.—In the business life of Ohio pioneer simplicity has long since given way to metropolitan complexity and the leaders in thought and action in the commonwealth are they who control extensive commercial and industrial concerns. Accustomed to handling mammoth trade interests, they view all questions concerning the public policy with the same broad and comprehensive outlook required in their business life. They therefore become important factors in public life and exercise an influence on the community that is strongly and beneficially felt. Such a man is Mr. Conger, of Cleveland, whose identification with the business interests of this city has not only brought individual prosperity, but has also materially advanced the welfare of the city by promoting commercial activity,—the foundation of all success. He stands as a representative of the Republican party, and while he has never been an office-seeker, his wise counsel is greatly valued and his opinions are often followed by those who achieve desired results in so doing.

Mr. Conger was born on the 6th of August, 1845, in Amity, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of William Henry Harrison Conger, also a native of the same county, where for many years he followed the occupation of farming. He married Martha Auld, who was born in Washington county, and they became the parents of four children, two of whom are now living: James W. and Mrs. J. J. McClaren, of Mount Gilead, Ohio. In his political views Mr. Conger was an old-line Whig. He traced his ancestry back to

England, whence the original American representatives of the family came in the early part of the seventeenth century. He died when his son James was six years of age, and his wife died when our subject was a child of only fifteen months.

Thus left an orphan so early in life James W. Conger was reared by relatives. He attended the common schools of his native county for two years and at the age of eight came to Ohio to live with his maternal grandfather, Archibald Auld, in Morrow county. There he pursued his studies in the public schools through the winter season, while in the summer months he assisted in the labors of the home farm amid green pastures and fields of waving grain. Thus his time was passed until he had reached the age of sixteen. The quiet of the farm was then replaced by the turmoil of battle, for the country had become involved in civil war, and in the summer of 1861 he "donned the blue" as a defender of the Union, enlisting in the Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He became a private of Company B and served throughout the war, participating in many important engagements, including the memorable march to the sea with General Sherman. He rose to the rank of quartermaster-sergeant and was serving in that capacity when honorably discharged on the 13th of July, 1865.

Mr. Conger then returned to his home and pursued a course of study in the commercial college of Columbus, after which he entered upon his business career as a brick manufacturer, becoming one of the organizers of the Chamber Steam Brick Company, of which he was made assistant superintendent, serving in that capacity for a year. He then entered the employ of his uncle, David Auld, a contractor and builder of Columbus, and for three years was manager of the business, during which period they erected the Home for Feeble-minded Youth in that city. After leaving his uncle's employ, he took a contract to build the Odd Fellows' hall in Columbus, and in 1869 he formed a partnership with his cousin, David Auld, Jr., also a contractor and builder. This relation between them has since been maintained. They carried on business in Columbus for a time and afterward went to Steubenville, Ohio, where they erected many of the most important buildings. Gradually they merged their business into that of dealers in slate-roofing, and purchased two slate quarries, one in Vermont and another in Bangor, Pennsylvania. In 1873 they removed to Cleveland, in order to have better facilities for handling their immense business, they being now the largest roofing-slate producers and manufacturers in the United States. Their trade has assumed mammoth proportions and has come to them as the result of honorable dealing, of correct representation of their prod-

ucts and of capable management. In 1881 they added a new department to their business by the establishment of a mantel, tile and grate trade; they are also leaders of the trade in Ohio, their artistic decoration of mantels and tiles being unsurpassed. The firm own and occupy offices in one of the finest buildings in Cleveland, the structure being 75x125 feet, six stories in height, handsomely appointed and supplied with all modern equipments.

Nor are the efforts of Mr. Conger confined to the interests of the firm of Auld & Conger. He has extended his field of operations into other lines and his superior business capacity has ably and successfully directed many important concerns. He is now vice-president of the Miller Grate Company, which was organized in 1885; is a director in the Permanent Building & Loan Association; a director in the Dime Savings Bank, in the Oster Manufacturing Company, which is extensively engaged in manufacturing dies; a director and one of the executive committee of the Cleveland Realty Company; a trustee of the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College; and vice-president of the Electric Composite Company, which is incorporated for five million dollars. This is a new enterprise, and the company expect to develop it into one of the largest concerns in the United States.

In 1869 Mr. Conger was united in marriage, in Columbus, to Miss Anna Higgins, and they now have three children, two sons and a daughter, namely: May G., Frank H. and Charles Howard. Mr. Conger is a man of genial nature, and he and his wife have made their home one of the most hospitable in the city. He is also widely and favorably known in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar and having attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish rite Masonry; is also a member of the Army & Navy Post, G. A. R., and is one of the organizers and vice-president of the Colonial Club.

Mr. Conger has always been a supporter of the principles of the Republican party and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln when nineteen years of age, at that time being a member of the army, and the right of franchise being conferred upon all soldiers. He has been a delegate to county and state conventions and takes an active part in the political work of the city, his advice being sought on all matters pertaining to municipal politics. He is a close student of the political condition of the country, the policy of the parties and the needs of the nation, and his vote and influence are given to the measures which he believes best calculated to promote the welfare of the greater number. He has few peers in the business world, and yet his success has resulted not from fortuitous circumstances or the influence of wealthy friends, but

has come from earnest and honest purpose carefully executed, from perseverance and from straightforward business methods.

THEODORE DOTY has resided in Portsmouth only since 1886, but there is probably not one among the more recent arrivals here who has stamped his name more indelibly upon the business and political life of the city or borne a more important part in its substantial development than he.

A native of Ross county, Ohio, he was born on the 26th of October, 1844, and is a son of John M. Doty, who was a very prominent Democratic politician and held office there. Thus Mr. Doty, whose name introduces this article, was reared under Democratic influences and taught the doctrine from his youth up; but when he attained his majority he gave to the issues of the day his earnest consideration and reached the conclusion that Republican principles were most conducive to the welfare of the entire nation. Accordingly he voted as he believed and cast his first ballot in 1865 in support of the nominees of the party which that year had victoriously won a success for the northern arms that saved the Union from destruction. Since that time he has never wavered in his allegiance to the party. He became one of its active workers in Chillicothe, was several times elected a member of the city council there and for one year served as its president. His business interests there connected him with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, in whose employ he remained for twenty years.

Mr. Doty then came to Portsmouth in 1886 and accepted the position of freight and ticket agent on the Norfolk & Western Railroad, in which capacity he has since served with the exception of the year 1893, when he was president and one of the directors of the Scioto Fire Brick Company, located at Sciotoville, but the hard times of that year so seriously affected the business that he thought it would prosper under the direction of the superintendent until general business revived, and he resumed his position with the railroad company. With many of the leading enterprises of the city he is also connected. He was president of the County Agricultural Society for four years, is now president of the Portsmouth Board of Trade, is a director in the Portsmouth Trotting Association and is otherwise concerned in the interests which tend to the development and progress of the city.

From the time when he established his home here he has been regarded as a leading representative and valued worker for the Republican party, and has been

active in conducting its local campaigns. He was elected to the city council for the term of 1893-4 and is a member of the board of education. He was the first president of the Garfield Club, serving in that capacity for two years, and was a member and vice-chairman of the county central committee in 1896. He has always taken an active part in the county conventions, and during his residence here has seen the majority of his party increased from twelve hundred to twenty-three hundred.

Mr. Doty is a member of the blue lodge and commandery of Masons, is zealous in the work of the order and is also an active member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He was united in marriage to Miss Martha E. Weaver, July 9, 1868, and has six children: Frank, Harry and Lucian, who are all strong Republicans; Charles, who is not yet a voter; Lizzie, wife of Professor J. I. Hudson, principal of the high school of Portsmouth; and Edith, a young lady at home. They have a handsome residence in Portsmouth and the charming hospitality of their home is enjoyed by a large circle of friends.

GARY JONES, one of the promising young Republicans of Madison county, was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney in 1894, securing a majority of about eight hundred votes over George B. Cannon, the Democratic candidate. In 1893 Mr. Jones was elected city solicitor and filled that position until elected to his present office. While prosecuting attorney Mr. Jones conducted for the county the cases of the Bradfield murder, the Parnell murder, the Ellers murder, and the Ricks murder, and secured convictions in all except the Bradfield case. He is an energetic, steady-going young man, of good business habits.

The birth of Mr. Jones occurred near the village of Jeffersonville, Fayette county, September 10, 1862, and there his early mental training was conducted in the district schools of the county. His father, Dr. William H. Jones, who died in 1894, was a resident of Fayette county for over forty years, and at one time served as county commissioner. He was an old-time Whig, who joined the Republicans upon the formation of their party, and he took an active and prominent part in the county and local politics, frequently representing his party in the county, district and congressional conventions. He practiced medicine for about forty years and was a well-known and highly respected citizen of Fayette county. To him and his wife were born three sons. Besides the subject of this sketch there were William H., Jr., who conducts a loan and

trust business in Washington Court House, Ohio; and Humphrey, an attorney and active Republican, also residing at Washington Court House.

Upon passing through the grades of the common schools, Cary Jones attended Buchtel College at Akron, Ohio, and subsequently the Cincinnati Law School, at which he was graduated in the spring of 1889, and July 1, following, he came to London and took up the practice of his profession. From his youth Mr. Jones has taken an interest in politics and has always been in line with the principles of the Republican party. On several occasions he has represented his community in the county, state, congressional, judicial and district conventions, and is an earnest advocate of a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money.

Socially Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias.

WILLIAM EMPFIELD, a representative citizen and mayor-elect of Fairport, Ohio, has for the past eight years been prominently identified with the Republican party and all the interests pertaining to that organization; is chairman of the Republican central committee, and has been a most efficient member of the Fairport city council. In the latter capacity he was ever on the alert to advance the welfare of the city, his broad and comprehensive views and his mental capacity for grasping the vital point in a local issue, making him a valued counselor whose opinions were eagerly sought by his fellow politicians.

Born in the village of Mechanicsburg, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, in 1866, Mr. Empfield is the son of W. H. and Margaret (Irwin) Empfield. The greater part of his youth was spent in his native city, where he received a good common-school education. After attaining his twenty-first year he came to Ohio, locating in Fairport, where, in 1887, he became foreman of the ore dock, and as such had charge of all iron-ore-laden vessels arriving at this port. He was subsequently promoted to the foremanship and placed in charge of the men who loaded the out-going vessels with iron ore and coal. The responsible duties connected with this position he has faithfully discharged in an intelligent, capable manner, thus winning the approbation of his employers.

In his social relations Mr. Empfield is a popular member of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the degree of a Sir Knight in Eagle Commandery, York Rite, and to the ineffable degree of Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Lake Erie Consistory, Scottish rite. Having made a successful pilgrimage across the sands of the desert, he became a Noble in the Ancient

Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, his membership being in Al Koran Temple at Cleveland.

On February 28, 1889, Mr. Empfield was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Shaffer, of Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of John Shaffer. Mr. and Mrs. Empfield have one son, I. Dale. They are highly appreciated residents of Fairport and number their friends by the score.

GEORGE WILKINSON LEWIS.—The Republican party has always been a party of robust thought, of broad statesmanship, numbering in its ranks brilliant men whose powerful intellect have been most potent in preserving the high standard which it has always been the object of its supporters to maintain. The state of Ohio is particularly fortunate in having within her borders men who have given the best energies of their natures in sustaining the high ideals of Republicanism, and many are the eminent names that are enrolled under the banner of the Republican party that stand for all that is true and honorable, and which will glow upon the pages of history with a brilliancy the ravages of time can never dim. And in this connection it is most appropriate to bring before our readers the name of the man who has been for forty years prominently associated with the Republican interests of this state, and whose mental qualities have won for him an exalted position among his fellow citizens, Judge George W. Lewis, attorney at law and ex-common-pleas judge of Medina county.

In the fall of 1865 Judge Lewis began the study of law, which he read at Medina under the guidance of John B. Young, Esq., and was eventually admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Ohio, passing his examination in a fairly creditable manner. In the fall of 1866 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of probate judge, to which he was elected by a large majority, and was re-elected the following term, serving altogether six years in that capacity. At the expiration of his last term, in 1873, he commenced the practice of his profession, associating himself with the Hon. H. G. Blake, a former member of congress, and S. B. Woodward, Esq. This partnership continued for two and one-half years, and then Judge Lewis practiced alone until 1883, when he was appointed and elected judge of the court of common pleas, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. John C. Hale. He was afterward elected to the same office for a full term, in which he remained for eight and one-half years, retiring from the bench February 9, 1892. He then resumed the practice of his profession, and to-day is an acknowledged leader among the members of the bar. He is a man of unusual ability, possessing a

thorough knowledge of the law in all its details, a keen intellect, and is quick to grasp all the latent points in a case. The Judge is an energetic worker in the Republican ranks and during the McKinley campaign of 1896 he took the "stump" and made a number of speeches in favor of sound money and other national issues of the day. He is a great admirer of William McKinley, whom he holds in the highest degree of respect and who he thinks is destined to accomplish a great deal of good for the country during his term of office.

Judge Lewis has made for himself not only an honorable name in the forensic and political arenas, but has also won laurels as a brave and efficient officer on the field of battle. At the breaking out of the Civil war he was one of those patriotic men who enlisted at the first call for seventy thousand troops, entering as a private the Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was commanded by Colonel John H. M. Wallace, and was ordered to Bird's Point, Missouri, where the Judge served for four months and then, upon being discharged, returned home. He shortly after enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel O. H. Payne, with which he served faithfully until the close of the conflict, being mustered out July 9, 1865. On December 16, 1864, he was severely wounded in the left elbow, which necessitated the amputation of the arm at the shoulder. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of captain for meritorious service, and in 1865 he received his commission as major and lieutenant-colonel of his regiment. He returned to Medina county in 1865 and began the study of that profession in which he has acquired such an enviable reputation.

Judge Lewis was born in Batavia, Genesee county, New York, April 13, 1837, and is the son of Benjamin and Sally (Dodd) Lewis, the former of whom was a native of Connecticut, emigrating to New York; he followed the trade of tanner and courier. His father was Wait Lewis, who was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, and who, at the age of fourteen, enlisted in the Revolutionary army and served throughout the war. The maternal grandfather of Judge Lewis was Stephen Dodd, of English ancestry, who settled in the valley of the Susquehanna near Oswego, New York. His father, Namiah Dodd, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war. At the age of three years Judge Lewis came with his parents from New York and settled in Medina county, Ohio, on a farm in Spencer township, where the father carried on the vocation of farming and stock-raising. He departed this life in 1874, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. Politically he was an old-line Whig, subsequently joining the Re-

publican party after its formation. The Judge spent his early life on the farm, assisting his father in tilling the soil and attending the district schools in winter. Later he entered the normal school at Spencer, Ohio, which was at that time conducted by Prof. W. W. Ross, a noted educator, and then attended the normal school at Medina, under the tutorship of Prof. S. G. Barnan. Having acquired sufficient knowledge Judge Lewis next began teaching in the public schools of Ohio and Illinois, in which he continued for thirteen terms, retiring from his labors to take up the sterner duties of defending the Union.

In October, 1862, Judge Lewis was united in marriage to Miss Mary F. Ashley, the youngest daughter of Leonard and Sally Ashley, of Huron county, Ohio. Of this union four children have been born: Gertrude and Daniel A. now living.

Socially the Judge is a member of the H. G. Blake Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He lives in a pleasant home, and both he and his wife are respected members of Medina society.

MORRIS H. MIESSE, M. D.—In the person of Dr. Miesse the Republican party has secured an earnest, capable worker, and one whose best energies are put forth on behalf of the cause in which he has been interested for so many years. His services have not been of the limpid kind, but have been of an aggressive nature so necessary to the successful championship of popular measures.

Dr. Miesse is a native of Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, where he was born November 16, 1844. He has lived in Circleville for the past seventeen years, and has done much to advance the prosperity of the city, both from a business as well as political point of view. He has never been a candidate for an office and has thus avoided the entanglements of personal political strifes; but what he has accomplished for his party has been done purely from love of justice and principle. His record during his residence in Circleville is a most honorable one, and he has won the gratitude of the Republicans throughout the county for his labors in their behalf; but he looks for no reward except the internal satisfaction of having done his duty to the best of his ability.

During the Harrison administration Dr. Miesse was a member of the board of pension examiners for four and a half years, and was chairman of the county executive committee for 1892 and 1893, and held the same office on the central committee. Since 1882 he has held a membership in the county committee. In 1892 he was appointed an alternate to the Republican national convention held at Minneapolis, Minnesota,

and at different times has been in the state, congressional and district conventions, and has served on the district committee. He had the honor of being on Mark Hanna's special committee at the Republican national convention held at St. Louis in 1896. In the state conventions he has always taken an active part, and he has given a great deal of his time and attention to organizing the Republican party in his county and district.

Dr. Miesse is a reader and a deep thinker and has strong opinions on the leading issues of the day. He is, and always has been, strongly in favor of a high protective tariff, believing that it is the salvation of the country, and the only way in which we can protect our industries and give our native workingmen a chance to make an honest living. He believes that the reciprocity clause should be restored and that the president should be vested with the power to negotiate with foreign countries. He also believes in the gold standard and the use of silver on that basis and in the coinage of the latter metal under the international agreement with the leading nations of the commercial world, but not in the free and unlimited coinage at a ratio of sixteen to one. In 1868 the Doctor voted for General Grant for president and for every Republican candidate since that time.

In 1864, when the strife between the north and the south was at its hottest stage, the subject of this sketch, although but eighteen years old, demonstrated his courage and loyalty to the Union by enlisting in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio volunteer Infantry, which was attached to the Army of West Virginia, and in which he served for four months. At the time of his enlistment Mr. Miesse was attending the Ohio University at Athens, at which he was graduated after his return from the war. In the fall of that same year,—1864,—he took up the study of medicine and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the medical department of Columbia College, New York city, in 1868. He began the practice of his profession at Royalton, Fairfield county, Ohio, where he remained for twelve years and then moved to Circleville. While in Fairfield county he took an active part in politics, and was a member of the county central committee. The county in which Dr. Miesse lives is a Democratic stronghold, but the Doctor and a few others are unremitting in their labors for its redemption. He was chairman of the county committee both times when Major McKinley was a candidate for governor.

The Miesse family is one of the oldest in Ohio, having come to this state during the pioneer days. Benjamin Miesse, the father of the Doctor, was also a physician, and at the time of his death was living at

Middleton, Pennsylvania. He passed away in 1854. Mrs. Miesse died before the prime of life had been reached, leaving behind two other sons besides the subject of this review. One of them is deceased, and the other is Dr. B. F. Miesse, of Chillicothe. He is a Republican and has taken a prominent part in politics.

Dr. Miesse was married in Chillicothe to Miss Louisa E. Cummings, a daughter of the Rev. Samuel P. Cummings, and they have had three daughters. Socially, the Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights Templar, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a charter member of Grace Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Circleville.

ANSELM T. HOLCOMB.—Glancing down the list of names that have been indelibly imprinted upon the pages of Ohio history, we occasionally are cognizant of one that stands out with more clearness than the others and that calls to the mind's eye scenes of personal endeavor and public service performed by the possessor that have brought him conspicuously forward as one of the lights which illumine the records of the state. Some of them are forever extinguished, but the halo of influence shed by them during their existence can never be eradicated, but will continue to shine and shed its beneficial rays over all mankind. One of the most brilliant men of his time, who was prominently identified with public affairs, who was a loyal citizen, a valiant supporter of the Union in the war of the Rebellion and a staunch supporter of the Republican party, was General Anselm T. Holcomb, formerly of Vinton, Gallia county.

General Holcomb was born in Mason county, Virginia, on March 14, 1803, and was the son of General Samuel R. Holcomb, a well-known and highly-considered citizen of Virginia. Anselm T. spent his youth in active work upon his father's farm, his early mental discipline being received in the log-cabin schools of that day, supplemented by a course of study at a select school at Gallipolis kept by Hon. Thomas Ewing. He was diligent and ambitious, and soon mastered the contents of the books he was required to study, but, while his education was a liberal one, the best part of it was obtained by general reading, as he read with avidity all the books available, and in this way became well informed on all subjects. His reading was never of a superficial nature, but was a study so thorough as to enable him to talk entertainingly and intelligently on all matters of history, science, politics, religion and even literature, and he was quite familiar with the varied interests of the community, the state and the nation. A writer of more than ordinary ability, he

frequently had recourse to his pen, his wide research, general knowledge and his strong mentality giving him the ability of expressing his views with a clearness and force that were characteristic of his nature.

At the age of thirty-six the General took up the study of law, and in 1840 he was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, immediately after which he entered upon the active practice of his chosen profession; and his ripe experience in public affairs and extensive range of general information were such as to be the means of at once securing to him a profitable practice, which his tact, application, ability and integrity enabled him not only to hold but also to steadily increase each year. He was a solid, capable and suc-



cessful lawyer, possessing a large fund of accurate knowledge of the books and an ardent love of the profession, and it was during the time of his independent practice that he became an able instructor of students in the law, taking great delight in giving young men aid and encouragement. According to the custom of the times in which he practiced he rode the circuit, attending the courts held in all neighboring counties as well as his own, and in that manner obtaining an amount of experience which he would not otherwise have possessed. He served three terms in the legislature and in that body he was associated with many of the eminent men of the state.

Long prior to the organization of the Republican

party General Holcomb was an ardent anti-slavery man. He was recognized as the leading abolitionist of southeastern Ohio. His county (Gallia) was on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Kanawha river, and the pro-slavery feeling was dominant in the county. In 1855 the Republican party had no organ in the county, and General Holcomb at once established the Gallia Republican, and continued its editor till 1859. His paper was supported at great sacrifice by the few and tried Republicans of that day. The Bradburys, Cherringtons, the Glenns, Matthews and Kents were among his chosen friends. Pecuniary loss was the result, but General Holcomb and his friends lived to see the Republican party in the ascendancy. In his devotion to the party he never faltered.

It was while on a visit to his brother in Missouri in 1871 that General Holcomb was suddenly stricken with paralysis, and although he lived for six years, during which time his intellect remained clear and unimpaired and his memory tenacious, he never recovered, but breathed his last on January 14, 1877, at his home in Vinton.

General Holcomb was not only an able lawyer, a profound student and a popular writer, but he was also a very entertaining conversationalist, his wit being spontaneous and pleasing, and his speech abounding in humor, making him the life of his social circle. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity in high standing, and always endeavored to live up to the spirit of that order, closely observing its ritual and guiding his life by its precepts and tenets.

The General was in early life united in marriage to Miss Esther Matthews, and one child was born to them, which died in infancy. The hospitality dispensed in the home of General Holcomb and his wife was the result of an abounding kindness of heart possessed by this estimable couple.

General Samuel R. Holcomb was a native of New York, but lived for many years in Virginia. He moved to Ohio when the immediate subject of this memoir was a child one year old. He and his family settled in Gallia county, where he shortly became a very popular and influential citizen, being a man of strength and capability, and possessing in an eminent degree the physical and mental qualities that fit a man for leadership. His stature was large, his bearing dignified and soldierly, his manners and address pleasant, and, above all, he was fortified by an integrity of character, sagacious discernment and "saving common sense" which gave him a wide popularity and large influence. In the development of the frontier and the promotion of the public welfare by the active support of wholesome enterprises his influence was recognized and acknowledged, and he

was in the front rank of citizenship and a leader in politics, serving his country both in the senate and house of representatives of the state legislature. He was a soldier and a commissioned officer in active service during the war of 1812 and afterward received appointment as a major-general of militia.

HON. THOMAS C. SNYDER, president of the Canton Steel Roofing Company, Canton, Ohio, is a familiar figure on the streets of this city. The head of a large manufacturing establishment, a citizen of sterling worth, a gentleman whose presence has graced the legislative halls of the state, Mr. Snyder's history is intimately linked with that of his county and state; and without more than a passing mention of him this work would be incomplete.

The Snyder family is one that has long been resident in America. Three brothers bearing this name emigrated from Germany to this country in the early part of the eighteenth century, settled in the east, established homes and reared families, and from one of them has our subject descended. John Snyder, the father of Thomas C., was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, and was for many years one of the prosperous farmers of eastern Ohio, owning and operating a farm of one hundred acres near Hartford, Trumbull county. He was a man of fine physique, and for years had the reputation of being the strongest man in Trumbull county. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-two years. He was a God-fearing man, earnest and active in his Christian life, and was identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically he was a Republican from the time the party was organized. The mother of our subject was before marriage Miss Anna Crow, and she was a native of New Hartford, Connecticut. Her father, Asahel Crow, was a son of Roger Crow, a Revolutionary veteran, whose wife was a daughter of the first United States congressman from the state of Connecticut. Her maternal grandfather was Captain David Lusk, and he also was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Anna Snyder departed this life February 20, 1862, leaving her husband and a large family of children to mourn the loss of a devoted wife and loving mother. Of her twelve children, one (Maria) died in infancy. A record of the others is as follows: Mrs. Merriette Anderson, Mitchellville, Iowa; Curtis Asahel Snyder, Dublin, Iowa; Mrs. Jane E. Waterman, Lincoln, Nebraska; Hanson M. Snyder, Boulder, Colorado (died at Leadville October 12, 1879); Mrs. Margaret Mills, Dublin, Iowa; Mrs. Paulina McNeil, Denver, Colorado; Thomas Crum Snyder, whose name heads this article; Mrs. Corintha A. Badger,

Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. Matilda L. Mitchell, Mitchellville, Iowa; Linus L. Snyder, Rockford, Washington; and Mrs. Rosalia V. Haggerty, Courtland, Ohio.

Thomas C. Snyder, the seventh in order of birth in this family first saw the light of day March 19, 1843, on the Snyder homestead at Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio. He attended the common schools and the Hartford Academy, working as a farm hand during vacation, and before he had completed his academic course his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. August 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private, being then only eighteen years of age. Colonel Hazen was in command of the regiment. Shortly after they went on duty fifty were selected to be examined for promotion to commissioned offices, Mr. Snyder being the youngest one of this number and receiving next to the highest grade in the thirteen who passed the examination. Two were to receive commissions and thus one of them fell to him—or, rather, would have fallen to him had not his sickness at this time rendered him unable to take the commission. For several weeks he was sick with pneumonia, was confined in hospital at Louisville, Kentucky, and the surgeon in charge reported to the commander that “young Snyder's recovery was very doubtful.” After leaving the hospital at Louisville he was transferred to the convalescent hospital at Nelsonville barracks, where he took a relapse and for some time hovered between life and death. This was in August, 1862. As soon as able he went home to Vienna, Ohio, to which place his father had moved after the death of the mother in 1862. Here the young man recovered his health, and in the spring of 1864 again offered his service to his country. In the meantime he occupied the summer in buying army horses and the winter in teaching school. The second time he entered the army it was in answer to a call for one hundred-day volunteers, the date of his enlistment being April 4, 1864, and his command the One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. This regiment was ordered in June to Kentucky, was there captured by General Morgan's men at Cynthiana, and disarmed; but as the Union forces under General Burbridge were in such close pursuit of this daring Confederate officer, he released the regiment soon after he had taken away their muskets, and marching the prisoners fifty miles on Sunday, which was the following day. At the end of one hundred and twenty days Mr. Snyder was honorably discharged, and September 6, 1864, he again enlisted, this time as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was made first sergeant. The following spring a commission was ordered promoting him

as first lieutenant, but before the commission was received the order was countermanded for the reason that the war was practically over. June 24, 1865, Mr. Snyder, with other members of his command, was honorably discharged, and was mustered out at Camp Cleveland.

He returned to Vienna, where he resumed farming and school-teaching, later turning from that to the livery business, in which he was engaged three years. His next enterprise was coal-mining. Coming to Stark county, Ohio, he was manager of the Rich Hill Mining Company, later purchased their property and operated the same from 1872 until 1877.

In 1877 a poor boy who had invented a sheet-iron roofing came to Mr. Snyder for his judgment in regard to the utility of the same, and through his aid and influence secured a patent on the invention; and after the patent was obtained Mr. Snyder began the manufacture of sheet-iron roofing in Waynesburg, Stark county. In 1880 he moved his shops to Canton, where he has been signally prosperous, his establishment now ranking with the largest manufacturing industries of Stark county. The Canton Steel Roofing Company, as the firm is styled, is incorporated; the capital stock is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with one hundred and ten thousand dollars paid in, and Mr. Snyder owns a controlling interest. Also he has other business interests of importance. He is a director in the Ohio Building, Loan & Investment Company.

Politically, Mr. Snyder has ever been an ardent Republican, and, unsought by him, has been the recipient of high official honors. He has twice been elected to the house of representatives and once to the senate. In 1879, as the candidate of the Republican party, he overcame a large Democratic majority and was given a seat in the house, and the same was accomplished in 1881, the second time his Democratic opponent being John McBride, the National Labor leader of Stark county. After the vote was counted in 1881 and it was found that Mr. Snyder was the fortunate man, Major McKinley told him that his victory was the greatest ever won in Stark county. In 1887 Mr. Snyder was elected state senator, and again defeated John McBride, who ran on the Democratic ticket. In 1892 his many friends wanted him to be the candidate for nomination for United States congress. He, however, declined to allow his name to be used at this time, because of the demands made upon his time and attention by his extensive business interests.

In the midst of financial success and political honors, misfortune came to Mr. Snyder. On the night of October 6, 1883, while driving on one of the streets

of Canton, his buggy struck a pile of sand and threw him out, resulting in injury to his hip. He has never recovered from this accident and will be compelled to use crutches for life.

Mr. Snyder is a past commander of a post of the G. A. R., member of the society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a thirty-second-degree Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Junior and Senior Orders of American Mechanics, and of the order of the Elks.

He married June 9, 1886, Miss Edith Holdbrook, daughter of Dr. George W. Holdbrook, an old pioneer of Auglaize county, and an ex-member of the Ohio legislature, and they have two children, viz.: Thomas C., Jr., and Lucile, aged respectively ten and six years.

ARLINGTON G. REYNOLDS.—It has ever been the aim of the Republican party to promote a high standard of principles and by so doing appeal to the best class of citizens for its support. Among those in Painesville who have been ardent adherents to these principles and who have taken active measures to uphold the dignity of the party, is Hon. Arlington G. Reynolds, the present mayor of the city. Mr. Reynolds has not stinted his labors during the campaigns, but has voiced his sentiments in convincing terms on innumerable occasions throughout the county. In 1891 he was elected probate judge of Lake county for a term of three years, and in 1894 was returned to the same office, serving in all six years. In 1896 he was elected mayor of Painesville for a term of two years, and has fully justified the confidence reposed in him by the people of his home city, giving them a clean, faithful administration, thereby winning the highest praise of his constituents.

On the 7th day of June, 1897, at a joint convention of Lake and Geauga counties, held in Painesville, he was nominated a representative to the legislature, to which office he is sure to be elected, as a nomination on the Republican ticket in these counties is equivalent to an election; and, as illustrating his popularity with his party, as a candidate for judge, mayor and representative, he has, in each instance, been nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Reynolds was born in the town of Mentor, Lake county, Ohio, November 24, 1849, his parents, George Washington and Honor S. (Nowlen) Reynolds, being among the early settlers of that place. His mother was born there, and his father's birth took place in Broome, Schoharie county, New York. The maternal grandfather, Dudley Nowlen, was one of the pioneers of Mentor, coming from New York in an

early day, while the paternal grandfather was one of the early settlers of Connecticut, whose ancestors came from England in 1600. John Reynolds was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and took part in the battle of Bunker Hill. His father, George W. Reynolds, served three years in the late Civil war.

The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm in Mentor township, his early education being obtained at the district schools, supplemented later by a course in the Collegiate Institute at Willoughby. He taught school at intervals in Mentor and other places, subsequently going to Oberlin College. Being ambitious to follow the legal profession he then read law under the tuition of Judge G. N. Tuttle, of Painesville, and in 1882 was admitted to the bar before the supreme court at Columbus. In September of the same year he went to Des Moines, Iowa, and clerked in a large implement store for two years, returning to Painesville in 1884, where he opened an office and began the practice of his profession, in which he continued alone until 1889, when he formed a partnership with Judge Perry Bosworth, a prominent attorney of Painesville, which continued until the death of Judge Bosworth in 1890. In 1897 Mr. Reynolds formed a partnership with Hon. C. W. Osborne, a prominent lawyer of Painesville, and this is one of the best known firms in the county.

In October, 1882, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Nellie E. Whitney, a daughter of Samuel F. Whitney, of Mentor, and they have had one child, who is named Luella V.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds possess a large circle of friends, to whom they are ever ready to extend the hospitality of their home.

MARCUS G. EVANS.—Prominent among those who are achieving precedence at the bar of Ohio's capital city, and who have been uncompromising in their adherence to the principles and policies advanced by the Republican party, is Mr. Evans, whose ancestral history has been identified with the annals of the Buckeye state since the early pioneer days. The political belief of our subject is one which is not only fortified in a personal way, but has virtually come as a direct inheritance, since the essential principles for which the Republican party stands sponsor were always maintained by his father and grandfather before him.

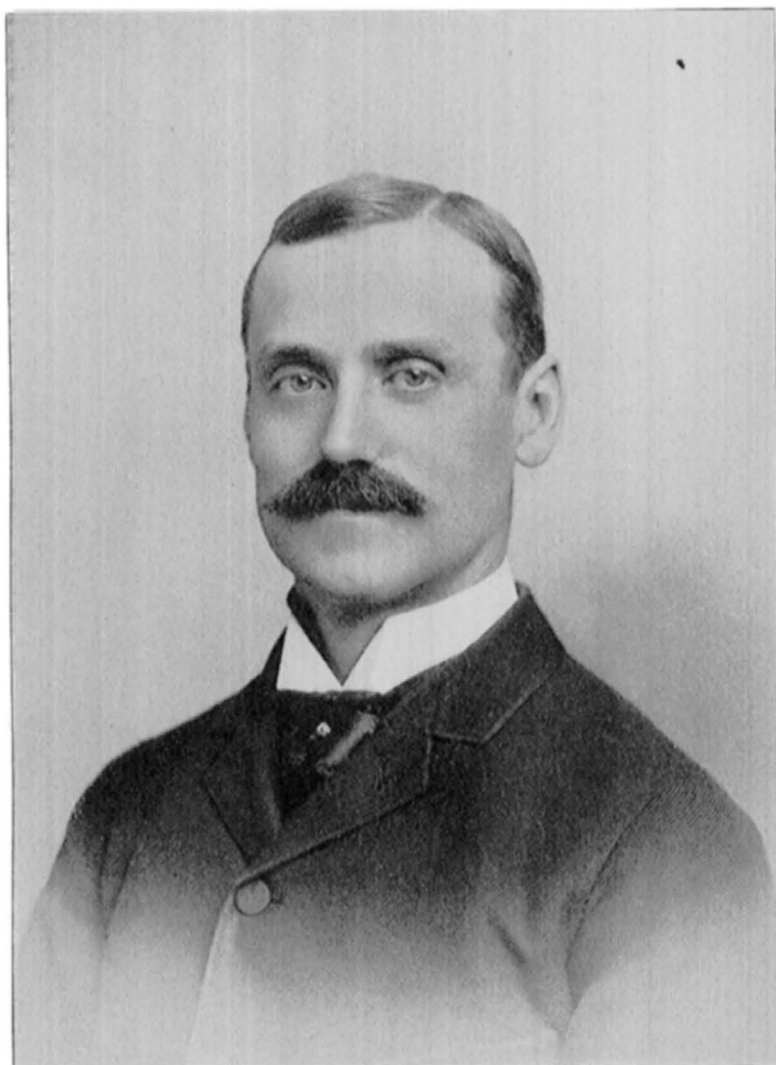
His great-grandfather, Richard Evans, who was born in 1764, was an ardent Whig and was one of the early pioneers who emigrated into the then territory of Ohio from Kentucky and settled at Hillsboro in High-

land county. He was prominent in politics and in the early history of that county, and was associate judge of the court of common pleas from 1805 to 1811. He died in 1855.

Isaac Evans, the grandfather of our subject, affiliated with the Republican party at its inception, and was always a strong and influential advocate of all its principles. He was born in 1789 and emigrated with his father into the wilderness of Highland county with the early pioneers. He became a large landed proprietor near South Salem, Ross county, Ohio, and settled there in 1827. He was an ardent abolitionist of the most practical kind, and maintained on his place a station of the famous "underground railway," through the medium of which so many slaves found their way to freedom. He absolutely refused to affiliate with or lend countenance to the independent Abolition party, believing, as he did, and as subsequent events proved, that this great reform could be worked out only through the Republican party. He died in 1875, at the venerable age of eighty-six years.

Dr. John Baxter Evans, the father of the subject of this review, was born at Hillsboro, Highland county, in the year 1817. After qualifying himself for a profession he chose the medical, and was graduated at Starling Medical College, at Columbus, Ohio. He was one of the able and honored medical practitioners of the state, with a large and extensive practice. Prior to the organization of the Republican party he was identified with the Whig party, but promptly transferred his allegiance to the former, and was ever after, to the time of his death in 1877, an enthusiastic and zealous worker in its cause. He always found time from his professional duties to take an active and conspicuous part in every political campaign. His influence was extensive and his services for his party were invaluable. His political work was purely patriotic and unselfish, for though often beseeched to enter the field for political honors, he would never consent, preferring to continue in the uninterrupted practice of his profession, to which he was devotedly wedded.

Dr. Evans was united in marriage to Mrs. Lucinda Wilson, May 26, 1842, and they became the parents of five children, one of whom died in infancy, and one at the age of five years. Of the five, Marcus G. Evans was the fifth in order of birth, the place of his nativity having been Frankfort, Ross county, Ohio, where he received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, after which he attended South Salem Academy for one year, and the Miami University at Oxford, this state, one year, when he matriculated at the University of Wooster, Ohio, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1877, receiving the degree



Marcus E. Evans.

of Bachelor of Arts. He forthwith put his acquirements to the practical test, being elected superintendent of the Union schools at Frankfort in the fall of 1877. He retained this position one year, and in connection therewith pursued the study of law, but desiring to devote his entire attention to qualifying himself for the practice of his chosen profession, he declined re-election and began a technical reading of law in Chillicothe under the efficient preceptorage of his brother, Judge William Edgar Evans, who has served for a full decade on the common-pleas bench in Ross county. Mr. Evans was admitted to the bar of this state in September, 1879, and was subsequently admitted to practice in the federal courts. Immediately upon becoming thus eligible Mr. Evans entered upon the active practice of his profession in Chillicothe and conducted an individual practice until 1888, when he entered into a professional alliance with ex-Senator D. M. Massie, which association continued until 1893.

Mr. Evans has always been an active Republican, and, beginning with the Garfield campaign in 1880, has devoted a large portion of his time and energy to the advancement of his party. In 1885 his party elected him prosecuting attorney of Ross county, which county at that time was regarded as Democratic; and that his services in this capacity were appreciated is evident from the fact that he was re-elected to this office in 1888. At the inception of the Republican League Clubs in Ohio, Mr. Evans became affiliated with them, and contributed his labor and zeal on their behalf. In the years 1890 and 1891 he represented his district in the directory of the State League.

In October, 1892, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Stella Margaret Nelson, daughter of Mr. James Nelson, of Columbus. Partly on account of business inducement and with a view to a wider field of endeavor, Mr. Evans moved, in the fall of 1892, to Columbus, where he has built up a very successful practice of general scope. During the year 1893 Mr. Evans delivered a course of lectures on commercial law to the senior class of the law department of the Ohio State University, at Columbus. In 1895, and again in 1896, he was complimented by the supreme court of the state appointing him on the board of examiners for the admission of applicants to the bar of the state.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Evans is identified with the Masonic order, being a member of Chillicothe Commandery, Knights Templar. He is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

To Mr. and Mrs. Evans have been born two sons, the first of whom died in infancy. The second, James Baxter Evans, who survives, was born February 27, 1896.

CHARLES JAMES THOMPSON.—The newspaper has come to be a recognized factor in public affairs of all kinds, and the extent of its influence is but little realized until we come to reflect upon the matter in the light of intelligent investigation, when it is seen that the power it wields for good or evil is almost without limit. In politics especially the strength of its opposition or its support has for many years been felt by the two great parties which have for so long struggled for supremacy in this country, and many are those whose career it has made or marred. Fortunate then is the community which has at the head of its press a man who uses the powerful weapon at his hand only in the cause of uprightness and justice, and such a one is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He is one of the newspaper men of northwestern Ohio who have faithfully served his party times without number at a serious financial loss to themselves, and, without aid from outside sources, have fought the Republican battles when discouragement and failure stared them in the face. As editor and proprietor of the Defiance Daily Republican and Weekly Express, he is a most valuable member of the party, and in advancing its interests in the county has rendered incalculable service by his advocacy.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Ohio, having been born at Wapakoneta, Auglaize county, January 24, 1862. He is the son of Thomas James and Emily (Salada) Thompson, the former of whom was born in county Armagh, in the north of Ireland. In 1849, at the age of sixteen years, he came to America and later became a publisher at Springfield, Ohio. After the close of the war he settled at Knox, Indiana, where he became prominent in the legal profession and was financially successful. He died suddenly, March 17, 1895, while on a visit to his son at Defiance.

Mr. Thompson received his early mental training in the public schools, which was supplemented by a course at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He left the latter institution in 1884 and was selected by the owners of the Anderson (Indiana) Herald to conduct that paper during the campaign of James G. Blaine, in 1884, being associated with W. G. Durbin, national committeeman from Indiana. In March, 1885, Mr. Thompson resigned his position on the Herald and returned to Wapakoneta, where he entered the employ of the Wapakoneta Wheel Company as cashier and head bookkeeper. He remained with the company in that capacity until 1890, when he purchased the Defiance Express, which was at that time in ill repute and almost without influence or circulation. After taking hold of the management Mr. Thompson immediately instituted a reform in its policy and to-

day it is the most influential paper in Defiance. He issues a daily and weekly edition, which has acquired a fair circulation, and is read with interest throughout the county. It gives all the news. While it has been anything but a financial success it is now on a better basis, and has reached its present advanced position in the face of hard times, competition and the Democratic sentiment which dominates Defiance county. Mr. Thompson is always ready to give his assistance to his party, both financially and through the columns of his paper, but has never held office. He was secretary of the county central committee in 1891-2, and was a member of the state central committee in 1893-4.

Mr. Thompson was united in marriage, November 16, 1886, to Miss Cora Craig, of Wapakoneta, and three children have blessed the union,—Louis B., Frederick S. and Craig.

In his social relations Mr. Thompson is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the council degrees. A young man whose energy, ambition and perseverance have raised him to his present position of prominence, he merits the high regard in which he is held by a large circle of friends.

JESSE BREWSTER, the present county recorder of Meigs county, was born February 12, 1860, and is a son of Robert H. Brewster, formerly probate judge of Meigs county. After passing through the public schools the subject of this review spent some time in teaching, following which he engaged in agricultural pursuits, subsequently becoming interested in politics and taking an active part in the affairs of the Republican party in Ohio and serving as a delegate to the county, congressional and senatorial conventions. He has displayed considerable executive ability as an organizer and as such has proved a valuable accession to the county and executive committees, holding the office of secretary of the latter body in 1894. Mr. Brewster favors a high protective tariff, sound money, and the principles of the Republican party as promulgated in the platform adopted at the convention held in St. Louis in 1896. He has officiated as clerk of Salem township, and was appointed to his present position by the county commissioners, and is discharging the duties of that office in a most able and eminently satisfactory manner. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Robert H. Brewster, the father of Jesse Brewster, was probate judge of Meigs county from 1878 to 1888, thus rounding out a decade of faithful, efficient service, was a well-known citizen and political organizer, whose death occurred May 28, 1891. He was born in

Jefferson county, New York, in 1830, coming to Meigs county at an early day, and here located on a farm, shortly afterward engaging in teaching school and becoming known throughout the county as one of the leading educators, following this high calling for twenty-eight years. For twelve years he was justice of the peace, serving as such when he was elected probate judge. His majority on that occasion was a large one and he was re-elected to the same office three consecutive times. For many years he was one of the prominent Republicans of Meigs county, was often a delegate to the state, congressional, district and county conventions, and was a member of the county central and executive committees. He was a writer of unusual ability, giving most of his attention to political subjects, which he contributed to many of the leading newspapers of the state, among them being the National Tribune, Cincinnati Commercial Gazette and others, and at one time was editorial writer of the Telegraph, of Pomeroy, the leading paper in southern Ohio. His work was clear and concise, and, being thoroughly familiar with all sides of the political issues of the day, his opinions and comments were regarded with appreciation by a large number of readers. In 1890 Mr. Brewster was appointed by President Harrison to take the mortgage indebtedness of the counties in this district in Ohio. Upon retiring from the bench in 1888 he engaged in the pension business, which he followed for some years, as he was competent to do, having served during the Civil war in Company I, Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from which he was discharged for disability, but re-enlisted in Company H, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment, with which he served till the close of the war, being mustered out as orderly-sergeant. Three sons and one daughter were born to Mr. Brewster, namely: Jesse; William, who died in 1886; and Charles, who is living in southern Illinois.

WILLIAM H. MIDDLETON, the present prosecuting attorney of Pike county and a prominent lawyer residing at Waverly, is recognized as one of the leaders and workers in the ranks of the Republican party and an organizer of unusual ability throughout the county. He has been conspicuous in all the local political contests in Ohio for the past ten years, was a member of the county central committee from 1885 to 1889; in the latter year he was appointed secretary of the county executive committee, filling that office with signal ability during the years 1889, 1890 and 1891, and since then he has been closely identified with the management of party affairs in Pike

county. From 1886 to the present time he has attended every district, county, judicial, congressional and some of the state conventions as a delegate; he was in the famous Ironton convention when Bundy was nominated for congress in 1893, was chairman of the Portsmouth meeting when Fenton was nominated in 1894, was present at the Knox congressional convention held at Waverly in 1892, was a delegate to the state convention when Bushnell was nominated, and was in the first state convention in which William McKinley was nominated for governor of Ohio. In 1890 Mr. Middleton was appointed deputy revenue collector, under Boggs, and served until 1893, when he resigned in December, and in 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Pike county over C. M. Caldwell, the Democratic candidate, securing a majority of one hundred and ninety-one above the head of the county ticket. He is a thoroughgoing Republican, and is always ready and willing to give his support to his party and the principles it represents, including a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money.

William H. Middleton was born in Adams county, Ohio, on July 19, 1864, and is a son of the Rev. Wilder N. Middleton, one of the oldest Methodist Episcopal ministers in the Ohio conference, and who is now located at Wakefield, Pike county. The early life of our subject was necessarily to a certain extent a roving one, his father's calling taking him to various towns, in which William H. attended the public schools, and in this manner obtained his education. While still young he became an instructor in the common branches of learning, at the same time using his leisure moments to advantage by studying under a tutor at Chillicothe and attending the National Normal at Lebanon. His inclinations being directed toward the bar, he began in 1889 to read law under the instruction of Judge James, of Waverly, and such was his industry and aptitude in that line that in 1891 he was admitted to the bar, but continued as an associate of his former preceptor, Judge James, until 1893, when the latter was elected to the bench, and our subject succeeded him in the practice, which he has since been most successful in building up and extending, and is to-day regarded as one of the brilliant legal lights in Pike county.

In touching upon the social side of Mr. Middleton's life it may be stated that he is a consistent member of the Masonic fraternity, his affiliation being with Orient Lodge, No. 321, F. & A. M., at Waverly; Chillicothe Chapter, No. 4, R. A. M., at Chillicothe, and Niobe Lodge, No. 370, K. P., at Waverly. He has many excellent qualities of mind and person and is popular to a high degree both among his professional *confreres* and in the society of his home city.

ROBERT N. ELDER, one of the leading Republicans of Green township, Clark county, comes of a family which has for many years been conspicuous in local and county political affairs. He was elected county commissioner in 1888, was re-elected to the same office in 1891, and was township trustee for six years. He has often been a member of the county central committee, and is generally a delegate to the state, congressional and county conventions, in which he never fails to take a prominent part. He is a hard worker in his locality, and well posted on all political topics of the day. Always a strong advocate of a high tariff and a monetary system on a gold basis, he is ever in line with the Republican party, both in fact and principle. He cast his first vote in 1864 for Lincoln, while in the army, located at Cass county, Georgia.

Mr. Elder was born in Clark county, Ohio, April 10, 1843, and is the son of Robert Elder, the latter coming with his father from Pennsylvania to Clark county in 1813. Robert Elder, the father of Robert N., was a Whig who became quite prominent in public affairs, and for twenty years held the office of justice of the peace.

The immediate subject of this review enlisted in the Ninety-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Company A, during the Civil war, and participated in a number of important battles, among them being that of Chickamauga, Hoover's Gap, the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and in some of the engagements against General Johnston, near Raleigh, North Carolina. Mr. Elder was a brave, efficient soldier and served faithfully until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge in 1865.

The marriage of Mr. Elder and Miss Julia A. Stewart, daughter of Captain Perry Stewart, of Springfield, was consummated in 1869, and of this union three sons and three daughters have been born: Robert, Ellis W., Walter N., Eula, Carrie and Nancy. Mr. Elder is one of the prosperous and energetic agriculturists of Green township and a highly esteemed resident of Clark county.

ORIN FRANKLIN CARTER, of Oberlin, whose youth was passed when the two principal political parties in this country were the Whig and the Democratic, he being brought up under Whig and strong anti-slavery influences, was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, June 3, 1838, and came to Lorain county, this state, in 1854, about the time the political elements were converging toward the formation of a popular party opposed to the extension of slavery, to

be called the Republican. With this party he of course identified himself, voting for Lincoln for president of the United States in 1860. In the campaign of the next year his zeal led him to take an active part in public affairs, advocating the principles of his party. His first public office was that of member of the city council of Oberlin, where he served two terms. Next he was corporation treasurer for four terms, was a member of the school board for six years, when he declined all requests to serve longer in that capacity, and also was township treasurer for a time. To fill a vacancy he was appointed mayor of Oberlin by the city council, and he served a few weeks,—until election. In 1896 he was unanimously nominated for the office of county treasurer, and will doubtless be elected, with little or no opposition.

As a Republican he has served as delegate to state, congressional, judicial and county conventions on many occasions, where he has always been regarded as a leading member. Considering the circumstances of his early life, his education and his intellectual ability, no one ever thinks of him as a politician in the mercenary sense, but as a true statesman. His influence therefore is far-reaching and he is revered as a strong man, especially as an organizer and counselor rather than as a speaker; and a worker of this kind is more effectual in the interest of party than the mere orator. He is a cogent reasoner in favor of the protective and financial principles of the Republican party, and of course is an enthusiastic admirer of Major McKinley.

In his religious relations he is a member of the Second Congregational church of Oberlin, and in fraternal affiliations is a member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Knights of Honor.

For thirty years he was a successful hardware merchant at Oberlin, his establishment being one of the leading houses in this line in Lorain county. The style of his firm at first was Carter, Franks & Company, and afterward Carter & Huckus. He sold this interest in 1895. He is a gentleman of unimpeachable character, public-spirited, enterprising and "up-to-date."

His father, Thomas Carter, was a native of Connecticut, who, when a child, was brought by his parents, in their emigration westward, to Onondaga county, New York, and thence still further west in the same state. Mr. Thomas Carter's father was a tanner and shoemaker by trade, and died at the age of eighty-three years. In 1854 Mr. Thomas Carter emigrated with his family to Lorain county, this state, settling on a farm in Russia township. By trade he was a tanner and shoemaker, but after settling here he followed agricultural pursuits. He was a Whig and Republican.

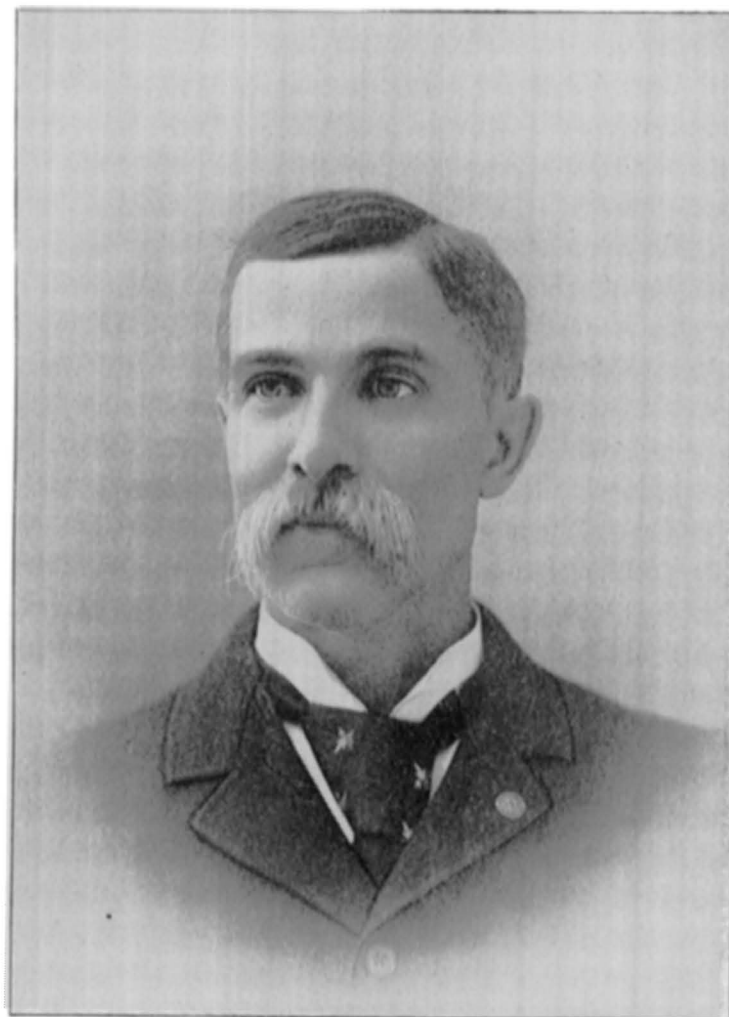
His wife, *nee* Abi Hotchkiss, died in 1864, the mother of six children.

Mr. O. F. Carter, of this sketch, was married in 1860 to Miss Emily M. Brown, and their daughter, Carrie J., is now the wife of Elmer M. Rice, of Riceville, Pennsylvania.

HARLAN P. CHAPMAN, of Elyria, the efficient and trustworthy treasurer of Lorain county, comes of a family whose record is one of honorable identification with the military history of the country. When the tocsin of war was sounded, the patriotic representatives of this name have marched forth as defenders of their beloved land, putting aside all personal consideration and risking life—man's most precious possession—on the field of battle. Tales of heroism and of valor have been the theme of story and of song from the earliest ages. They have inspired men to nobler living and have placed before them loftier ideals. Well may the country honor its loyal sons who go forth to face danger and death in defense of their native land.

Constant Chapman, grandfather of our subject, was born in Westbrook, Connecticut, December 27, 1760. At the age of sixteen years he entered the Revolutionary army, and for six years was under the direct command of Washington, during which time he was detailed as one of Washington's body guards and acted in this capacity for some time. He participated in the battles of Long Island, Germantown, Princeton, Trenton, experienced all the rigors of Valley Forge, and was at the final surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. After leaving the army he followed the sea for many years, first entering upon the life of a mariner in the capacity of seaman, and later rising to the position of captain in command of a merchant vessel trading on the coast of South America.

It would be hard to find a vocation in this life which is more attended with hardships and adventure than that of the soldier and sailor, and in this connection it may be truly said that Constant Chapman had his full share; for in 1793 his vessel was confiscated by the French at Porto Rico, scuttled and sunk, and the crew made prisoners and taken to a foreign port. Mr. Chapman never received a dollar in compensation for his losses and was forced to make his way home as well as he could. At the expiration of four months he was liberated and, returning to his native land, he joined the colonial troops when the British oppression became unbearable and aided in overthrowing British tyranny in this land. The latter part of his life was spent in Portage county, Ohio, where he died in 1850, aged ninety years.



H. P. Chapman

Thurot F. Chapman, father of our subject, was the second of nine children born to Constant Chapman and his wife. He was born at old Killingworth, Connecticut, December 7, 1789. In his early life he was engaged in the cod fisheries off the coast of Newfoundland. He inherited the same patriotic proclivities which his father so keenly demonstrated, for at the outbreak of the war in 1812 he enlisted for service. He was taken prisoner by the British soldiers while carrying troops and supplies to the American army at Queenstown. He was twice married. His first union was with Miss Lydia Andross, in 1810. The result of this marriage was one child, Alonzo A. In 1817 he moved with his family to Ohio, traveling by wagon and team through the forests and camping at night by the wayside. His first house was constructed of round logs. Game of all kinds was plentiful, and as the wants of the family were few they were a contented, happy band in this little pioneer cabin on the wild frontier, although many hardships incident to pioneer life were endured. There the father developed a farm and made his home in Eaton township, Lorain county. His wife died, and in 1833 he was again married, this time to Mrs. Elizabeth Furry. To them were born three children,—Emily A., who became the wife of L. R. Fields, of Oberlin, Lorain county, Ohio; DeGrass S., who was a member of Company K in the famous Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Antietam in September, 1862; and Harlan P. Chapman, our subject.

Thurot F. Chapman died in December, 1860, his wife surviving him until 1876, when her death occurred by accident. She was driving in a carriage with two other ladies to a funeral, when the horses became frightened and ran away, overturning the carriage and throwing the occupants to the ground. Mrs. Chapman was instantly killed and the other ladies seriously injured.

Harlan P. Chapman, of this review, was born on the family farmstead in Eaton township, Lorain county, September 4, 1844, and here the greater part of his boyhood was passed. He acquired his early education in the district schools of the neighborhood, and later entered the high school of Oberlin, where he pursued his studies for two years, but the Civil war was then in progress and the patriotic nature of the young man led to his enlistment in the service, August 4, 1862. He was then only seventeen years of age, but he joined Company H, One Hundred and Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and under the command of Colonel J. S. Casmel was sent to Kentucky, where he was engaged in guard duty at different points for a year. In 1863 he started on the campaign across the mountains into east Tennessee, and participated in the bat-

tles of Armstrong hill and the siege of Knoxville. At the former, on the 25th of November, 1863, he was wounded by a gunshot in the left thigh, the ball striking the bone and lodging near the hip joint. He still carries the rebel lead, which has almost destroyed the use of the limb. At the time he was wounded he was taken to Bell House Hospital in Knoxville, where he remained for sixty-two days, when he was granted a furlough of thirty days. This was extended to two months, and he was then ordered to report to the hospital in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was mustered out of service on the 27th of June, 1864.

Returning to his home in Eaton township, Lorain county, Mr. Chapman spent two years upon the farm and then established a grocery in La Porte, Lorain county, serving here also in the capacity of postmaster. After three years' residence in this place he again turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, owning a farm which he continued to cultivate until he was elected to his present office. He yet owns fifty-three acres of rich and arable land, under a high state of cultivation, and has a valuable residence property in Elyria.

Since casting his first presidential vote Mr. Chapman has warmly advocated the principles of the Republican party and has given to the organization his unfaltering support. In the fall of 1892 he was elected treasurer of Lorain county, and in September, 1893, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office for a two years' term. In 1894 he was again elected and will continue the incumbent until September, 1897. In his office he is most prompt and faithful in the discharge of the tasks that devolve upon him, and perfectly trustworthy in all respects. He continues his relation with his old comrades of the war, through his connection with Richard Allen Post, No. 65, G. A. R., in which he has filled all the chairs, including that of commander.

Mr. Chapman was married March 31, 1864, to Miss Mary C. Pitkin, of Brunswick, Medina county, Ohio, daughter of Richard S. Pitkin. They have two sons and one daughter: Erie, who is serving as deputy county treasurer; Otto B. and Oleo E.

GRAFTON C. KENNEDY.—Ohio may well be proud of her Republican sons. Emblazoned on the pages of American history are the names of Garfield, Sherman, Foraker, Hayes, Chase, Wade, Giddings, McKinley and many others,—men who have aided in formulating the national policy and who have made their native country loved at home and honored abroad. None the less loyal are many others, who although they have not attained national prominence,

have yet been effective workers in the party, their labors adding to its successes and reflecting honor on the cause they espouse. To this class belongs Mr. Kennedy, who is numbered among the eminent Republicans of southwestern Ohio. His earnest study of the issues of the day, his comprehensive knowledge of those questions which affect the welfare of state and nation, are evidenced on the lecture platform where his clear and logical utterances leave a lasting impression upon his auditors.

From the time that he attained his majority he has given his support to the Republican party and his gifts of oratory are frequently used to advance the party's cause. In 1886 he was a member of the Republican county executive committee, and his practical business methods and keen discernment led to an able management of the important work devolving upon that committee. In public office his loyalty to duty is above question. From 1884 until 1894 he served as United States commissioner, and then resigned. In 1890, entirely against his wishes, he was nominated as candidate for probate judge, and although the Democratic majority is usually very large he was defeated by only four hundred and ten votes. His personal popularity and genuine worth have won him the sincere regard of the members of both parties and his Republican brethren have a full appreciation, of the valuable service he has performed in the interests of reciprocity, protection to American industries and sound money.

Mr. Kennedy is a representative of one of the oldest families of Montgomery county. In the early days of this century his grandfather established a home here, purchasing a farm in 1807 on which Joseph Kennedy, the father, still makes his home. It was on that pioneer farm in Harrison township that Grafton C. Kennedy was born, March 11, 1859. His surroundings in boyhood were those of the farm and the district schools, where he pursued his education until he had mastered the preliminary studies. He then entered the city schools of Dayton, where he remained for two years, and subsequently matriculated in Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, where he was graduated in the class of 1879, when twenty years of age. Wealth cannot purchase or birth secure exemption from that struggle which alone can give intellectual prowess. The sturdy farmer boy meets in the school-room in friendly emulation and generous rivalry the son of the merchant or professional man and has an equal chance for victory in the conflict of life; nor is it an uncommon thing for him to win the laurel.

When his literary education was completed Mr. Kennedy assiduously applied himself to the study of law, spending one year as a student in the office of

William Conover. Later he continued his reading for two years in the office and under the direction of Warren Munger, an able jurist, and in May, 1882, was admitted to the bar. In May, 1888, he entered into partnership with his former preceptor, a relation which continued until Mr. Munger's death, in 1894, when his son, Harry L. Munger, joined Mr. Kennedy in business.

Mr. Kennedy's thorough preparation for his chosen vocation, his comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, his keen analytical mind and his strong powers of reasoning all combine to make him one of the leading members of the bar in this section of the state, and he now has a large clientage. Since his admission to the bar he has been connected with much of the important litigation of the courts of this section of the state, and his business has been of a distinctively representative character. Mr. Kennedy is a man of genial disposition, courteous address and pleasing disposition, and these qualities have endeared him to a large circle of warm friends.

In 1889 Mr. Kennedy was united in marriage to Miss Louise Achey, a native of Dayton. Her grandfather, John H. Achey, was for many years a leading citizen of Montgomery county and president of the Dayton National Bank. He died at the age of eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have two interesting children, Katherine L. and Grafton S.

I F. CHAPMAN.—There is no better medium through which the cause of party can be supported than the daily newspaper. Its influence extends far and wide, and the arguments advanced in its columns are often instrumental in obtaining many recruits to the ranks of the party it advocates. Mr. Chapman is the editor and business manager of the Gallipolis Journal, one of the oldest and strongest Republican papers in the state. It has both a daily and weekly issue and a circulation that extends all over this section of Ohio. The Journal was established in 1817, and, like most newspapers, has changed hands many times since that date; among its editors being such well-known men as William Nash, Mr. Coombs, and other leading Whigs and early-day Republicans. It became known by its present name in 1846, and has always supported the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Chapman took charge of the Journal in 1892 and since then it has been a success both from a news and a business standpoint. Its proprietors have not allowed it to enter into factional party fights, but are content to let it stand by Republicanism in the broad-

est sense of the word as an advocate of sound money and a single-standard system, believing that international agreement with other nations is unnecessary, all that is needed being a monetary conference with power to revise the system. It is in favor of stringent immigration laws which will permit only the better class of foreigners to land on our shores. The paper is supported by an excellent staff of editorial writers, among whom may be mentioned Judge Jones, of whom a sketch appears in another portion of this work.

Our subject was born in Gallia county, April 11, 1847, and was educated in the district schools. He followed the vocation of teaching from 1872 until 1878, and in 1881 was elected county recorder by a large majority, filling that office until 1887, when he was elected county treasurer and held that position until 1892. In both of these capacities he served with efficiency and honor. For many years Mr. Chapman has been a member of the county and executive committees and was chairman of the latter three or four terms. He occupied that office in 1892 and it was due to his able management that the largest Republican gain ever made in the county was obtained. The state chairman had offered a prize for the greatest gain, and this was captured by Gallia county. Mr. Chapman is known throughout the community as a political worker and organizer of unusual ability, has often been a delegate to the state, county and district conventions, and in 1892 he was present at the noted Sherman-Foraker convention, and the one held at Zanesville, in which Bushnell was nominated for governor of Ohio. In April, 1897, he was nominated by his party as the candidate for the legislature to represent Gallia county at the election which takes place in November, 1897. Isaac Chapman, the father of our subject, was a member of the Democratic party until 1860, when the war caused him to change his opinion and join the Union party, after which he voted the Republican ticket until his death, which occurred in 1878. The grandfather of Mr. Isaac Chapman, namely Archibald Chapman, came to Gallia county in 1814. Five sons were born to Isaac Chapman: E. F., who is the local editor of the *Huntington (West Virginia) Herald*, a staunch Republican paper; George E., of Dunloe, West Virginia; M. V., a miller living at Central City, West Virginia; the Rev. A. A., a United Brethren minister, and our subject. They are all firm supporters of the Republican party.

At the age of seventeen years Mr. Chapman enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in Company B, served in the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the battle of Nashville. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Cadot Post, No. 126, and of the Masonic

fraternity, in which he has attained the degree of Knight Templar.

December 26, 1869, Mr. Chapman was married to Miss Mary E. Lewis, and this union has been blessed with five children, as follows: Grace M., Sac K., Nellie, Ruby B., and Isaac Benson.

JUDGE EDMUND BURRITT KING, who stands as one of the foremost representatives of the bar of northern Ohio, and is now serving as judge of the sixth judicial circuit, was for many years prominently connected with political affairs in this section of the state as a champion of the principles of Republicanism. His political and official career are alike commendable, and although his duties on the bench now preclude the possibility of his taking a very active part in political work he still votes the ticket and has stood unflinchingly by the cause of this the party of his choice.

Judge King is a native son of Ohio, his birth having occurred in Montville township, Medina county, on the 4th of July, 1850. His father, Cyrus King, a prominent farmer, is still living in Medina, Ohio. His remote ancestry were French Huguenots and the family was founded in America a century and a half ago by a member of that sect who settled in Rhode Island. Cyrus King was born in Onondaga county, New York, in 1820, and in 1840 came to Ohio, where he was married to Harriet Bennett, a native of Medina county, and of remote English ancestry. She died in 1852.

The Judge was reared in the county of his nativity on the old farm, remaining with his parents until twenty-one years of age, during which time he obtained his elementary education in the common schools and then attended an academy at Medina, followed by one year's study in Oberlin College and two years in the Baldwin University, of Berea, Ohio. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, following that profession for six terms during the winter season. He also began reading law alone, and later under the direction of the firm of Wickham & Wildman, at Norwalk. After leaving the university he spent a year as a student in the law office of Blake, Woodward & Lewis, at Medina, and in August, 1873, was admitted to the bar by the district court of Lorain county, Ohio.

Judge King immediately began the practice of law in Medina, and was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney the same month of his admission to the bar. Being elected he thus had immediate opportunity of putting his theoretical knowledge to the practical test. His thorough preparation and earnest efforts won him a success that established his reputation as a skilled and able advocate. In the latter part

of October, 1875, he came to Sandusky and opened a law office, forming a partnership under the firm name of Bowen & King, and from that time until 1894 he was extensively engaged in practice. At different times he has been associated with leading members of the profession in Sandusky, having been a partner of Judge F. S. Taylor, of T. M. Sloane for five years, of Judge E. M. Clover for seven years, and L. W. Hull for two years, the last partnership being terminated when the vote of the people called him to the circuit bench. His knowledge of the law is most extensive and clear. He has had a wide and varied practice, is noted for his fairness and his keen love of justice, is a close, logical reasoner and his power before judge and jury is widely recognized. The defense of innocence, the conviction of crime, the exposure of fraud, the maintenance of rights and the defeat of wrongs—these are the occasions which arouse his energies, stimulate his faculties, and furnish scope for the exhibition of his uncommon powers as an advocate. In the fall of 1894 he was elected to the circuit bench of the sixth judicial district and since occupying that position many of his decisions have been reported in the law publications of the state. They are particularly free from bias and are the clear, concise application of the law as it concerns the points in litigation.

Up to the time of his election Judge King took a very active and prominent part in politics and was continuously a member of the county central committee for a number of years, while for three years he was a member of the Republican state central committee. He has served repeatedly as a delegate to the county, congressional, judicial and other conventions of his party, and was a presidential elector in 1888, when General Harrison was made the chief executive of the nation. With a firm belief in the principles of Republicanism he has used his gifts of oratory to expound to the people the different issues and questions as supported or combated by his party, and is a most forcible, earnest, entertaining and instructive speaker. Beginning in Medina county, in 1872, when General Grant was elected for a second term, he has since been numbered among those who in each campaign have delivered addresses in advocacy of Republican principles, and he has in this way visited many sections of the state. Firm of purpose, he has ever had the courage of his convictions, and may well be numbered among the leaders of his party in this part of the state.

Judge King was married in 1874 to Miss Emma E. Hackett, and they have two children. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained a high rank. He is a past eminent commander of Erie Commandery of Knights Templar,

and has taken the thirty-three degrees of the Scottish rite. He has been deeply interested in local military affairs, and has been a member of the Ohio National Guards for seventeen years. He first joined what is known as Company B, of Sandusky, Sixteenth Regiment, was soon after made second lieutenant, and was later promoted to the captaincy, and was major of the regiment nine years and until December, 1896, when he resigned.

JOHN C. FISH, secretary of the Shelby Electric Company, of Shelby, Ohio, has been actively identified with the Republican party ever since attaining his majority, always supporting its men and measures by his ballot, and since a mere boy being an ardent advocate of its principles. During the exciting campaign of 1876, when only twelve years of age, he did a considerable amount of humorous "stumping," and has ever since been unwavering in his allegiance to the party. He is distinctively a man of affairs and one who wields a wide influence. A strong mentality, invincible courage, and most determined individuality have so entered into his constitution as to render him a natural leader of men and a director of public opinion.

A native of the Green Mountain state, Mr. Fish was born in North Sheldon, April 14, 1864, and is the son of Cortez F. and Helen (Carlisle) Fish, who emigrated to Ohio when our subject was two years old, locating first in Cleveland, where they remained but one year. Removing to Akron they made that city their home until 1876, when they came to Shelby, where the father died, in 1883. The mother, however, is still living, and residing in Akron. Our subject received his early literary training in the public schools of Akron, and after the removal of the family to Shelby attended the village schools there for a time. Subsequently he entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, where he prosecuted his studies for three years.

On leaving the college he began his business career in the service of the Shelby Mill Company, which was founded by his father in 1876, and he continued in the employ of that firm until the death of his father. Then, as a traveling salesman for the same company, he sold goods throughout the eastern states, establishing an office in New York city and doing a jobbing business from that point for three years. Returning to Shelby, he became connected with the John H. McGowen Company, manufacturers of water-works machinery, and in their interests traveled throughout the United States, selling pumping engines for water-works and other machinery, until the spring of 1896, at which time he organized the water-works company.

in Shelby, associating with himself in the enterprise Messrs. W. W. Skiles, G. M. Skiles, M. H. Davis, D. L. Colby, D. V. Wheny and B. J. and J. W. Williams. He is superintendent for the company, and secretary of the Shelby Electric Company, which was organized in 1896 and incorporated the same year, the officers being W. W. Skiles, president; George N. Skiles, vice-president; and M. H. Davis, treasurer. This company is engaged in the manufacture of incandescent lamps and other small electrical appliances. In addition to these enterprises, Mr. Fish is also connected with the Shelby Mill Company, of which he is one of the directors. He is a progressive, energetic young business man, who has met with remarkable success in his undertakings, and is now numbered among the substantial and reliable citizens of Shelby. Although young in years, Mr. Fish has done as much to promote the commercial activity, advance the general welfare and secure the material development of his city as perhaps any other individual, and he therefore merits and receives the respect and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Fish was married in 1892, the lady of his choice being Miss Anna M. Roberts, of Shelby, a daughter of O. R. Roberts. Fraternally he is a member of Shelby Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the K. of P.

DANIEL WILL, one of the leading Republicans in Vinton county, has always given his assistance in managing the county organizations and has voted the ticket ever since the party was formed. He was a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1880 and supported the nomination of James A. Garfield for president. Mr. Will has never been a politician in the common acceptance of the term, nor has he ever been a candidate for office, but he has contributed to the campaign fund, and is ever ready to do what he can in advancing the interest of the party, both state and national. He has always been a believer in a tariff that will protect our home industries and in Blaine's idea of reciprocity. In the matter of finance none has a better right or is in a more qualified position to express an opinion than Mr. Will. He thinks that the present money system of our country is excellent, and that a change to a silver basis of sixteen to one would mean the demoralization of the country's prosperity. He places his faith on the gold-standard system. He is also a firm advocate of the rigid restriction of immigration.

Mr. Will was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 9, 1832, and came to McArthur in 1841. Ten years later he established the mercantile business, with which he was connected until 1893. In 1867 he organized a

private bank, known as Will, Brown & Company. In the following year this bank was consolidated with the Vinton County Bank, and in 1872 was made a national bank, of which Mr. Will was elected president, fulfilling the duties of that office to the present time.

Jacob J. Will, father of our subject, was an early pioneer of southern Ohio, where he was a well-known merchant and Republican. He held the office of associate justice under the old constitution, and was also postmaster of Zaleski during Lincoln's administration. Six sons were born to him, viz.: Our subject; Jacob S., a prominent merchant and active Republican of McArthur; Joseph B. and George L., both deceased; Aaron, a merchant at McArthur, and Henry C., of Columbus. All four of the living sons are Republicans.

Captain J. W. DeLay, the present cashier of the Vinton County National Bank, was also cashier of the old institution and has held the same position ever since the consolidation. The Captain voted for Lincoln in 1860, and since that time has supported the Republican party, often taking the most important part in county organization and committee and field work. Captain DeLay acquired his rank while in service during the late war. He enlisted in Company K, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was made its first sergeant. In 1862 he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, in 1863 to first lieutenant, and in 1864 to that of captain. His commission was signed by President Lincoln, and later he received a brevet commission as major, signed by Andrew Johnson. He was appointed as a member on the staff of General Hayes and General DeHall. The captain performed meritorious service in the Armies of West Virginia and Tennessee, and was an active participant in the battles of Chickamauga and Mission Ridge, being under General Sherman at the latter place and remaining with him until the close of the war. After having been mustered out Captain DeLay located at Buckeye Furnace, Jackson county, that being his birth place, and remained there until 1867, when he came to McArthur and organized the Vinton County Bank. He has been a member of the central and executive county committees, and has filled the office of either chairman or secretary for years. He has often attended the state and district conventions, managing the work and acting as leader to the county delegates. He was appointed by Governor Foraker a trustee of the Athens State Hospital for the Insane, which office he held for two years, and for twenty-one years served on the school board of McArthur. He is an ardent believer in a protective tariff, reciprocity and a monetary system on a gold basis.

Captain DeLay was born in 1840, and comes by

his political faith honestly, his father having been an old-time Whig and later a Republican. The Captain is married and has four sons, who give every promise of becoming bright, active business men. They are: Charles C., at present township treasurer; Clifton M., Gomer W. and Daniel.

Mr. Will, the immediate subject of this sketch, is recognized as being one of McArthur's substantial citizens, who gives his time to his business and his influence to the Republican party.

HENRY P. FOLSOM.—The legal profession has furnished to this country some of our brightest minds and men of fame whose first steps to distinction were made as members of the bar. No better school of training for public life can be found than this, for there are developed all the natural qualities of the mind, and every opportunity is given for the exercise of all the abilities and mental aptitude of man. Mr. Folsom has won for himself a prominent position as a lawyer in Pickaway county by hard work and application to the calling he has chosen, and well merits the success he enjoys at the present time.

Mr. Folsom was born in Logan county in 1854, and is a son of Charles Folsom, who is an old-time Whig and Republican now living at Bellefontaine, Ohio. After passing through all the grades in the common schools of his native town, the subject of this review took up the study of law and was graduated in the law department of Ann Arbor University. In 1874 he came to Pickaway county and read law under the supervision of his uncle, H. F. Page, from 1874 to 1876, and in the latter year went to Toledo, where he practiced his profession until 1880, when he returned to Circleville, and established the firm of Page, Abnerthy & Folsom, which, upon the retiring of Mr. Page, became Abnerthy & Folsom. Subsequently Judge Abnerthy was elected to the bench and Mr. Folsom, after running the office a year, took as his partner George H. Pontius. When Judge Abnerthy retired from the bench in 1891 he again became a member of the firm, and it is now known as Abnerthy & Folsom.

Some years ago Mr. Folsom was a candidate for prosecuting attorney, but was defeated, and in 1895 he ran for the state legislature; but as the county was overwhelmingly Democratic he once more lost, this time by a very small majority. He has in various ways demonstrated his loyalty to the Republican party, has been one of the political organizers of the county, and has stumped the district in all the campaigns since that of Garfield in 1880, in which he was

particularly active. He is considered one of the most powerful and convincing speakers in the county, and his work is done under the direction of the state committee. As Pickaway county is a Democratic stronghold, his labors are principally confined to the local field, and each campaign finds him ready to start out on his mission to the surrounding towns and cities. He is usually selected as a delegate to the state, district, congressional and other conventions, and on several occasions it has been his duty to present the names of the candidates.

Mr. Folsom is a staunch supporter of the principles of a high protective tariff, of reciprocity, and of sound money, and believes in the liberal use of silver at the proper ratio, to be determined by an international congress. He is a contributor to the county papers, in which he discusses the leading questions of the day in a masterly manner during the campaigns, setting forth the views and principles of his party in a clear, logical way that carries conviction to the hearts of many who would otherwise falter in their duty. Mr. Folsom's work in the interest of his party has been most important, consisting, as it has, of organizing, speaking, writing and in the conventions, and his fidelity to the principles of Republicanism has been unswerving.

H. F. Page was a member of the constitutional convention of 1871, and was one of the energetic Republicans of the county of Pickaway, which he stumped during several of the presidential campaigns. He was a native of this county and has practiced law here for forty years. His death occurred in 1891, at the venerable age of seventy years.

Mr. Folsom was married in St. Louis to Miss Katharine McLeod Smith, daughter of Lyndon A. Smith, in 1885, and they have had two children: Seward G. and Margaret L. He owns two farms in Pickaway county, and is interested in the Second and Third National Banks of Circleville. In social matters he is an Elk, and holds the office of exalted ruler of the lodge in this city.

THOMAS SOUTH.—In a history of those on whom official preferment has been bestowed in Clinton county, the name and record of this gentleman cannot be omitted. He is now (1897) serving his second term as county sheriff, and no more capable and trustworthy officer has ever occupied the position. His worth in political circles is widely felt, and he is one of the strongest factors in the work of the Republican party in the county.

Mr. South was born in Clermont county, Ohio, on the 8th of February, 1840, and is a son of Benjamin

South, who in early life was an old-line Whig and a warm advocate of the principles promulgated by Henry Clay. He afterward joined the ranks of the new Republican party and took an active interest in its growth and success. Mr. South, of this review, was reared under the parental roof, and in early life learned the brickmason's trade, which he followed for many years. In 1867 he removed to Wilmington and continued in that line of business until his election to office. He was an expert workman, and his honesty in business and fidelity to duty won him a liberal patronage. He is now proprietor of a laundry, which is operated by his sons. He is a man of excellent business ability, enterprising and progressive, and by his well-directed efforts has acquired a comfortable competence.

His business dealings were interrupted, however, at the time of the Civil war, for although he had not yet attained his majority he enlisted, on the 27th of July, 1861. He was a brave and loyal soldier who on many a southern battle-field defended the old flag and the cause it represented. He participated in the engagements at Perryville, Stone river, Hoover's Gap, Rocky Face Ridge, Peach Tree creek and all the principal engagements of the Atlanta campaign until after the siege of the city. At Perryville, Kentucky, he received a gun-shot wound, which prevented him from taking part in active field service for five months, but he was absent from his regiment only five weeks. He was honorably discharged on the 10th of October, 1864, having served for about three months more than his term.

While in the army Mr. South cast his first presidential vote, supporting Abraham Lincoln, and since that time he has been a stanch advocate of Republican principles. He has labored earnestly for the welfare of the party in this locality. In 1893 his name was placed on the Republican ticket as the candidate for sheriff of Clinton county, and being elected he entered upon the discharge of his duties in January, 1894. For two years he faithfully served the public in that office and made such an excellent record that he was again called to the position in 1895, being elected without opposition. He is uniformly recognized as one of the best sheriffs Clinton county has ever had, and he is popular among the representatives of all parties, his only opponents being the opponents of law and order. He is a member of McMillan Post, No. 58, G. A. R., and thus maintains his relationship with his old army comrades.

Mr. South has four sons, all of whom are stalwart Republicans and have been prominent in local political circles. Benjamin, the third son, is now acting as deputy sheriff; Harry, Ed and Walter are now manag-

ing the laundry business and are enterprising, progressive young men, who are successfully conducting the enterprise.

G W. PATTON, county treasurer of Fayette county, was first elected to this office in 1893, and he began the execution of its responsibilities early the next year. In his election he received a good majority, defeating William Cline, the Democrat nominee. In 1895 Mr. Patton was re-elected, this time defeating George Robinson. Previously, in 1888, he was elected sheriff of the county, commencing the duties of the office in January following, and in 1890 was re-elected,—thus serving two full terms. At his first election to this office he defeated James Ford, and at the second his discomfited competitor was William Cline.

Mr. Patton was born in Greene township, Fayette county, January 7, 1840, and from the time he was old enough he followed the business of farming and stock-shipping to the time he began the discharge of his duties as sheriff. Under the first call for volunteers to suppress the great insurrection in April, 1861, he enlisted and served as a private in the Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and took a brave part in the engagements of his company. He cast his first presidential vote in 1864, enthusiastically for Abraham Lincoln, and since then at different times he has been a member of the Republican county central committee; he is ever ready to do his full share of work in getting out the full Republican vote at the polls. He was the committeeman for Greene township for many years; is a believer in a protective tariff, holding that that policy is best for the laboring man as well as for other classes; is firmly persuaded as to the correctness of the sound-money principles of the party and does not believe in the free coinage of silver at the present ratio, and has always faithfully and ably upheld the principles and platforms of the Republican party, being indeed one of the strongest advocates of Republicanism in the county.

Mr. Patton is one of the solid business men of Fayette county. He is a Master Mason, being a member of Washington Court House Lodge, No. 107; and is also a member of Hayes Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Washington Court House.

He married Miss Mary D. Rowe, of Fayette county, a daughter of H. Rowe, who was one of the old-time Republicans of this county and is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Patton have one son and four daughters, namely: Elmer E., married, who is engaged in the meat business in the same city and is also an active Republican; was for a time deputy sheriff, when his

father was sheriff; Mrs. Minnie A. Marchant, of Dayton, Ohio; Methie J., Zella V. and Ollie, the wife of Charles A. Reid, who is at present the prosecuting attorney of Fayette county.

OBED W. IRVIN, of Dayton, occupies the position of judge of the probate court of Montgomery county, and is regarded as one of the leading and rising young lawyers of southwestern Ohio. While undoubtedly he is not without that honorable ambition which is so powerful and useful an incentive to activity in public affairs, he regards the pursuits of private life as being in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts. In his connection with the political affairs of the state he has subordinated personal ambition to public good and sought rather the benefit of others than the aggrandizement of self. At the bar he is an indefatigable and conscientious worker and on the bench the fairness of his course is above question.

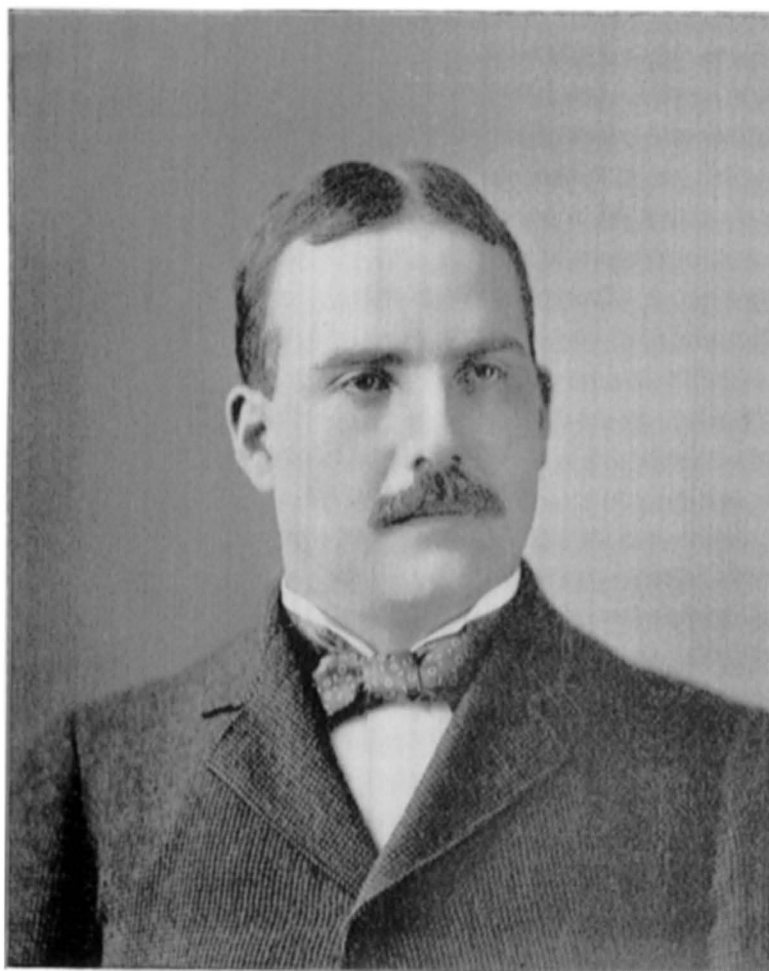
A native son of Dayton, he was born on the 12th of January, 1866, and is a son of James B. and Ellen (Montfort) Irvin. When he had reached the school age he began his education and passed through the successive primary, grammar and high-school grades. He also enjoyed the advantage of a university course, entering Yale College in 1883. He was graduated on the completion of the four-years course in 1887, and soon afterward accepted a position as teacher in the Dayton high school, where he remained for four years, having charge of the classes in mathematics and Latin. He, however, desired to enter the profession which deals with all the interests and problems of life, and in the fall of 1891 became a member of the senior class of the Cincinnati Law College, where he was graduated in the spring of 1892.

Mr. Irvin began the practice of law in Dayton and has since continued a member of the bar of Montgomery county. Although yet a young man, he is a lawyer of high rank. Admitted to the bar he at once entered upon practice and from the beginning has been unusually prosperous. The success to which he has attained is due to his own efforts and merits. The possession of advantage is no guaranty whatever of professional success. This comes not of itself, nor can it be secured without integrity, ability and industry. Those qualities he possesses to an eminent degree, and his fidelity to the interests of his clients is proverbial. He has always been a stalwart supporter of the principles and measures of the Republican party, through whose suffrage he holds his present important office. He has been an active and efficient worker in the Republican ranks since 1893, and in the autumn of that year was nominated and elected pro-

bate judge of Montgomery county by a majority of six hundred. In the fall of 1896 he was re-elected, by a majority of twenty-six hundred,—more than four times his first majority. That he has shown himself equal to all the demands placed upon him in this office is evident by the largely increased vote that he received, and which will retain him in that incumbency for a period of six years. He is a member of the Garfield Club, of Dayton, is now serving as one of its officers, and is a most popular and pleasant young man, well liked, not only in political circles, but also highly esteemed in professional and social gatherings.

GEORGE W. BRIGHT.—Often do we hear it said of those who have attained success in any of the fields of human endeavor that they were men who gained this practical desideratum through adventitious circumstances, and yet to such carping criticism and lack of appreciation there needs be made but one statement,—that propitious environments encompass nearly every man at some stage in his career, but the strong man and the successful man is he who realizes the intrinsic value of minor as well as great opportunities, who stands ready to take advantage of circumstances and who even molds adverse conditions until they serve his ends. The subject of this review has gained a position as one of the essentially representative business men of the city of Columbus, and his success has been the diametrical result of his own timely and well-directed efforts. On this score alone is there particular interest attaching to his career, but tantamount to this must be considered the fact that his ancestral history is one which bespeaks long and honorable identification not alone with the annals of the great state of Ohio, where members of his family in both the paternal and maternal lines were among the pioneer settlers, but with that of the Union from the early colonial days.

A native of Tiffin, Ohio, George W. Bright was born on the 25th of April, 1846, being the son of Rev. John C. and Ann Sophia (Stoner) Bright. His paternal grandparents, Major and Deborah Bright, came from Maryland to Fairfield county, Ohio, about the year 1815, settling on a tract of land near Canal Winchester, where they maintained their abode until 1833. Then they removed to Hancock county, where they entered and effected the purchase of a tract of about three thousand acres of land near the present village of Van Lue. They continued their residence there until death called them from the scene of their earthly career, Major Bright passing away at the age of sixty-four years, while his widow attained the extremely ven-



Ored W. Irvine

erable age of ninety-four years. The maternal grandparents of our subject were also among the pioneers of the Buckeye state, whither they removed from Maryland about the year 1825, settling near Tiffin, Seneca county, where they remained until 1852, when they removed to Westerville, Franklin county, where they passed the residue of their days. The grandfather, George Stoner, lived to attain the age of eighty-nine years, his wife, Elizabeth, having been summoned into eternal rest at the age of seventy-six.

Rev. John C. Bright, father of our subject, was born in Fairfield county, this state, on the 13th of October, 1818, accompanying his parents upon their removal to Hancock county, in 1835. At the age of nineteen he became identified with ministerial work in the United Brethren church, having been a zealous worker in the holy cause from that time forward to the time of his death. He became prominent in his church, not only as a clergyman in charge but as one who wielded great influence in its missionary and educational fields. He became the first secretary of the Missionary Society of the church, retaining this incumbency up to within a short time of his demise, which occurred at Galion, Ohio, on the 6th of August, 1866. He was a man of high intellectuality and noble character, his career having been one of signal usefulness and honor. On the 15th of July, 1844, he was united in marriage to Sophia Stoner, whose death occurred about six years later. On the 15th of July, 1851, he consummated a second marriage, being then united to Ann M. Stoner. He removed immediately to Westerville, Franklin county, where he remained until 1860. The two children of the first marriage were Mary E., who is now the wife of Thomas Pittman, of Hammond, Kansas; and George W., the immediate subject of this review.

George W. Bright attended the district school near Westerville until he had reached the age of eleven years, after which he entered the preparatory department of Otterbein University, located at that place. There he continued his studies until the age of fourteen, when he was compelled to assume the personal responsibilities of life, his father's meager salary being barely adequate to provide for the maintenance of the family. The young man found employment at farm work, to which he devoted his attention until August, 1863, when he came to Columbus, where he attended the high school for the period of about one year. In 1863 he made an ineffectual attempt to enlist for service in the Union army, but his youth and physical status rendered it impossible for him to pass muster until May 1, 1864, when he enlisted as a member of Company H of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served

for a period of three months, the major portion of this service being under the command of General Butler in the siege of Petersburg, Virginia. About the time of the expiration of his term of service he was taken violently ill with typhoid malaria, while in the rifle-pits before Petersburg. He was brought to his home, where his continued illness caused his confinement for a period of four months. Upon recuperating his health Mr. Bright again gave distinctive evidence of his ardent loyalty, for in January, 1865, he re-enlisted, becoming at this time a member of Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, remaining with his regiment until it was mustered out, on the 26th of January, 1866. He served as orderly at the headquarters of Brigadier-Generals Judah and Dawson, at Macon, Georgia.

After returning from the army Mr. Bright entered school at Oberlin, Ohio, but, owing to the failure of his father's health, was enabled to continue his studies only about two months. He left Oberlin in April, 1866, and came to Columbus, which has ever since continued to be the field of his endeavors, which have been consecutively and successfully conducted along that line with which he identified himself at the start. He secured a position in the wholesale and retail millinery establishment of Mrs. Ann E. Souder, in whose employ he continued for a period of six years. In 1872 her son, J. W. Souder, became associated with Mr. Bright in the purchase of the enterprise, which has now assumed a position as one of the leading wholesale concerns of the sort in the state. About 1880 a younger brother of our subject, J. L. Bright, was admitted to partnership, whereupon the firm title of Souder, Bright & Brother was adopted, the same having since been continued. Soon after the organization of this firm Messrs. Bright and Souder associated themselves with Mr. S. S. Rickly in the establishing of the Capital City Bank, whose business has been a prudent, conservative and successful one, as carried on under such capable and effective direction. In addition to his identification with these important enterprises, Mr. Bright is also financially interested in the Kaufman-Lattimer Company and the Sunday Creek Coal Company, being president of the former and vice-president of the latter corporation. He is known as a broad-minded and public-spirited citizen, enjoying the uniform respect and confidence of the community where he has lived and labored to so goodly ends.

Mr. Bright maintains a lively and intelligent interest in the issues and questions of the hour, and has ever rendered the staunchest allegiance to the Republican party, in whose behalf he has lent an appreciable influence, though he has invariably declined to consider a personal candidacy for any political office.

Fraternally he is prominently identified with Wells Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Columbus Club, and at this writing is president of the board of trade.

The marriage of Mr. Bright was solemnized on the 23d of February, 1869, when he was united to Miss Martha Worrel, of Columbus, Ohio. They are the parents of one child, Mary Louise.

DANIEL F. REYNOLDS was born in the old Sixth Ward of Cleveland, May 9, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war. His father, Daniel F. Reynolds, Sr., an old and prominent citizen, had already gone to the front with his regiment to serve in the struggle for the maintenance of the Union.

Like many other native-born Clevelanders, Mr. Reynolds received his education, for the most part, in the public schools of this city. At an early age he began the study of law in the office of Allen T. Brinsmade, and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He practiced his profession with Mr. Brinsmade continuously for twelve years, and their legal interests are still closely identified.

From his earliest manhood, Mr. Reynolds has been actively associated with the advancement of the city's interests. He is a Republican in politics, and was for seven years, from 1885 to 1892, assistant city solicitor. Two years later he was elected to the city council, and in 1895 was chosen president of that body. In April, 1896, he was again offered the presidency, but declined. He was made chairman of the committee on appropriations, and still serves in that capacity. Mr. Reynolds' connection with the city council has been marked by his untiring efforts in behalf of Cleveland's marine interests. Nor have his efforts rested here. As president of the council, he was also a member of the park commission, and every worthy measure to enlarge and improve the parks and boulevards has had his hearty support.

In 1866 Mr. Reynolds married Miss Ida E. Archer, the daughter of a prominent Michigan family, and they have three sons.

I I. MILLARD, Toledo.—Among the well-known members of the bench and bar in Lucas county none is more esteemed than the Hon. I. I. Millard, judge of the probate court.

He was born in Richland county, this state, December 9, 1838, the son of Joseph and Mollie (Immel) Millard, natives of Pennsylvania and of English-Welsh extraction. Their ancestors came over to America with William Penn, some of them becoming

farmers, others mechanics: a few of them proved to be geniuses. It is said that one of them came with William Penn as his private secretary. The father of our subject was a miller by occupation, following his vocation for a number of years. He was the owner of the largest mill in Steuben, Huron county, Ohio, during the pioneer period. He was greatly interested in politics, but was never a seeker for office. He died in Huron county, Ohio, in 1857, and his wife departed this life in 1873. They reared a large number of children.

Mr. Millard was born in a log cabin and received such education as could be secured in the common schools of his neighborhood. Later he attended select schools and the academy at Fredericksburg. The opening of the Civil war prevented him from finishing his school course, as he enlisted in August, 1861, in Company I, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was discharged the following May for disability incurred while in the service, and for the following year suffered almost constantly from illness.

In the spring of 1863 he moved to Toledo, where he entered the political arena and was appointed deputy recorder. After holding that position for a year he accepted a position as bookkeeper for A. Goddard, and subsequently entered the law office of Bissell & Gorrill, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1867. He then became a member of the firm, with which he remained for twenty-five years. This was one of the largest firms in the city of Toledo, and was the means of obtaining for Judge Millard his reputation as an able jurist. He was chairman of the county central committee for a number of terms, and was for five years in succession on the executive committee, of which he was chairman for some years.

In the fall of 1890 he was elected to his present office, and was re-elected in 1893. In 1896 he was nominated for a third term, which is something that never before occurred in Lucas county, and which goes to show more than anything else could the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow men. At both of his former elections he ran far ahead of his ticket and won by a very handsome majority. Judge Millard has many friends in the Democratic party as well as in the Republican, and is an earnest and ardent worker and very popular among the masses. He is a member of the Toledo and Lincoln Republican Clubs, the Manitou Club and the Grand Army of the Republic. Too much could not be said of the Judge as a citizen, but he is so well known that it would be superfluous to go into detail regarding his domestic tastes and private life.

Judge Millard was married in 1863 to Miss Mary

C. Keller, who was born in Ohio, and they have seven children. Both Judge and Mrs. Millard attend divine worship at the Trinity Episcopal church.

JOHN S. RICE.—The Republican party has never had a more earnest and conscientious supporter than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. His record is that of a man who has devoted the best energies of his nature to the interests of his party, and one that is well deserving of a place in the history of the party in the state of Ohio. In 1893 Mr. Rice was elected to represent Hardin county in the legislature by a majority of nine, a plurality of three hundred and two. In 1895 he was returned to the house by a majority of one hundred and sixty-six, a plurality of eight hundred and nine. While in the legislature he took an active part in the affairs of that honorable body, most of his efforts being directed toward defeating improper measures. During his first term he was a member of the finance committee and the taxation committee, and the second term was on the finance committee.

Mr. Rice lived on a farm until five years ago, since which time he has been a resident of Kenton. He has always worked in the ranks of the Republican party, and, being an excellent speaker, has frequently stumped the county, in which he made a thorough canvass during his campaign for office. While living in Taylor Creek township he was often selected as a member of the county committee from that township, and has filled various other local offices. He has frequently been a delegate to the state, district and judicial conventions, and has been a member of the Hardin county central committee many times. Mr. Rice is a protective-tariff man, and is an advocate of the financial plank of the Republican platform.

The subject of this review was born in Hardin county in 1838, his early education being received in the district schools and finished in the Union School of Kenton. In 1861, at the call to arms in defense of the Union Mr. Rice enlisted in the Fourth Ohio Infantry as a private and served in the eastern army. Through meritorious service he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and in the battle of the Wilderness was taken prisoner and was confined in the prisons of Andersonville, Danville and Salisbury, for ten months, at the end of which time he was exchanged. During the conflict Mr. Rice took part in the battles of Rich mountain, the second battle of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness.

After the close of the war he came to Hardin county and followed the occupation of school-teach-

ing, subsequently engaging in business in a country store, where he remained for eighteen years. He has been connected with the First National Bank of Kenton since its organization and holds the office of vice-president. He is one of the leading men of the county, and holds a position of prominence in both business and social circles.

Mr. Rice was married in 1869 to Mrs. Catharine Rice, and of this union the following children were born: Warren A., Ida F. and Cora E. In social affairs he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic.

John Rice, the father of our subject, came to Hardin county in 1832, and was one of the early members of the Whig party. He took an active part in local politics and held several offices in the township.

CAPTAIN GEORGE L. RIKER, an honored veteran of the war who served as mayor of the city of Fairport for the period of eight years, is at present holding the responsible position of United States lighthouse-keeper at this station, which he has creditably filled since 1879, having received his first appointment in that year. In his political tendencies Mr. Riker's sympathies are with the Republican party, but he reserves the right, however, of using his personal judgment in local matters, declining to be restricted entirely to party lines. In 1889 he was elected mayor of Fairport and has successively occupied that office by re-election until the spring of 1897, when he declined to again be a candidate, giving an administration that will ever reflect with honor upon his executive ability as an official and his integrity and circumspection as a man. For the past four years Mr. Riker has been president of the board of education, and in that capacity has rendered the city invaluable service in assisting the advance of its educational facilities.

The birth of Mr. Riker occurred in Queens county, in the vicinity of New York city, October 11, 1830, his parents being Henry and Deborah (Cromwell) Riker, both of whom were natives of the Empire state. Turning to the genealogy of the Riker family we find that it is of German origin, its members coming from a remote part of Saxony, where was established the independent state of Allsden, in which was located the manor of Rycker. Hans von Rycker, the lord of the manor and a valiant knight, together with his cousin, Malchoir von Rycker, who lived in Holland, took part in the crusade against the Holy Land in 1096, taking his position at the head of the eight hundred crusaders in the army of Walter the Penniless,

and performing many feats of courage. Peter Riker, grandfather of our subject, was a gallant soldier in the Revolutionary war, in which he lost one of his limbs. Henry Riker, his son, was born in Queens county, New York, in 1792, and was for many years a pilot, his station being at Hell Gate, a point near the entrance of New York harbor.

Captain Riker remained in Queens county until, seventeen years old, receiving all the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of New York city, and then left home to enter into life seriously and carve out a future for himself. Going to western New York he was engaged in various enterprises until 1852, when he came to Ohio and embarked in the lumber business, in which he remained with varying success until 1862, when the patriotic spirit inherent in his soul called upon him to take up arms in defense of the Union and the old flag, and in June of that year he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel A. S. Hall. On the organization of the company Mr. Riker was commissioned captain and with his regiment was assigned to duty with the Army of the Cumberland. Generals Thomas and Sherman commanding, and participated in a number of the more hotly contested engagements, among them being the battles of Stone river, Chickamauga, Missionary ridge and the capture of Atlanta, Georgia. He was twice wounded, on October 8, 1862, at Perryville, Kentucky, and July 28, 1864, at Atlanta, Georgia, and he was compelled to leave the service on account of his injuries. Before doing so, however, he was promoted to the rank of major in February, 1864, but resigned in the following September.

Returning to Painesville, Captain Riker once more engaged in the lumber business, associating himself with Harris Steel, the firm name being Riker & Steel. After continuing three years the Captain disposed of his interests and assisted in the construction of the Pittsburgh & Youngstown Railroad until 1879, when he was appointed to his present position in the lighthouse. The station is situated on an elevation along the shore of Lake Erie, and from its lower tower a fine view of the surrounding country may be obtained.

In 1858 was celebrated the marriage of Captain Riker and Miss Ervilla Durand, a daughter of Hall Durand, of Painesville, and of this union three children have been born: Lydia was born in September, 1861, and died on the 29th of September, 1888; Emma E. was born November 24, 1865, and died December 11, 1869; and Estelle L., who is a bright, intelligent young lady and the efficient bookkeeper of the ore company at Fairport, was born May 6, 1872.

Captain Riker still keeps his military associations green in his memory and is a highly appreciated member of Dyer Post, No. 17, Grand Army of the Republic.

CHARLES F. GALLOWAY.—Absolute capability often exists in specific instances, but is never brought into the clear light of the utilitarian and practical life. Hope is of the valley, while effort stands upon the mountain top, so that personal advancement comes not to the one who hopes alone, but to one whose hope and faith take action. Thus is determined the full measure of success to one who has struggled under disadvantageous circumstances, and the prostrate mediocrity to another whose ability has been as great and opportunities wider. Thus we may well hold in high regard the results of individual effort and personal accomplishment, for cause and effect here maintain their functions in full force. The subject of this review is a man of strong intellectuality and marked business ability; he has attained a success which is worthy the name and has gained this entirely through his own efforts, having applied himself consecutively and earnestly to the work which his hand has found to do, and having risen from the obscure and lowly life of a boy employed on the farm and gaining the reward of securing his board and clothing for his efforts, to the honorable preferment which he now holds as clerk of the court of common pleas of Franklin county, Ohio. This office he has gained through the suffrage of the Republican party, to which he has rendered the hearty allegiance of an intrinsically loyal and enthusiastic nature, having done effective work in the ranks of the party which has thus shown its appreciation.

Charles F. Galloway is a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born in Pickaway county, on the 25th of April, 1859. He was thrown upon his own resources very early in life, and that the boy found himself sufficient to meet these untimely exigencies stands to his credit, even as has his entire career, representing ceaseless toil and endeavor. A portion of his boyhood days was passed on a farm in Jackson township, Franklin county, and here he worked for his board and clothes, while evolving plans which should enable him to eventually prove his usefulness in a wider field of endeavor. With a keen appreciation of the value of knowledge he eagerly availed himself of the privileges afforded by the country schools, which he was enabled to attend through the winter months when his services were not so fully demanded on the farm. His ambition and close application may be in a measure realized when it is stated that he had



Chas. F. Galloway

so far advanced in his studies as to be able to secure a teacher's certificate before he attained the age of eighteen years. He devoted his attention to school-teaching and to clerking in mercantile establishments until 1881, when he came to Columbus and secured employment in the service of the Columbus Buggy Company, at the very modest salary of twenty dollars per month. His fidelity to his duties and his absolute reliability in every way gained him promotion from time to time, until he attained to one of the most responsible positions in the employ of the company mentioned.

Naturally of a studious nature, and yet imbued with most practical ideas and a capacity for judging of true values, Mr. Galloway early manifested an interest in political affairs and became an ardent worker in the ranks of the Republican party. In June, 1893, he received the nomination for clerk of the court of common pleas of Franklin county, as candidate of his party, being victorious at the ensuing election. He entered upon the duties of this office with the same determination which has conserved his success in other lines of effort. Strict business habits, a marked capacity for the handling of details, and an executive talent which hold as satisfactory nothing less than the maximum of excellence, have been brought to bear in the administration of his public office; and it has been well said of him that, "contrary to precedent and custom, Mr. Galloway takes an active interest in his office and does an immense amount of hard work. He is among the first to arrive at his office in the morning and the last to leave at night, when the courts are in session. Under his management and direction many changes for the better have been inaugurated, and the expenses of the office have been very materially reduced." His able administration of the affairs of his office have gained to him the endorsement of the press and of the public, regardless of party affiliations, while the court and the bar have reason to place high valuation upon his services. As he has been thoroughly schooled in the "uses of adversity," Mr. Galloway shows a ready sympathy and is almost puritanical in his ideas as to the ethics of life. In manner he is genial and courteous, and he is easily approachable to all, his personal popularity being unmistakable. He was re-elected to the office of clerk November 3, 1896, by a largely increased majority, and his retention cannot but prove a source of satisfaction to all who have cognizance of his sterling worth, both as a man and an official.

Mr. Galloway is a member of the King Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and fraternally is identified with Capitol Lodge, No. 334, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Champion Lodge, No. 581, Knights

of Pythias; Mount Abraham Camp; No. 8, Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order; and with York Lodge, No. 563, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Mr. Galloway is pleasantly situated and surrounded by a very happy and interesting family of wife and four children, whose names, in order of birth, are Arthur C., Blaine E., Charles W. and Claran F.

LOUIS WAKEMAN PENFIELD.—The principles incorporated in the platform of the Republican party appeal to every man of intelligence as conducive more to the progress and prosperity of this nation than any other that could be formulated. For over a quarter of a century Mr. Penfield has been a staunch supporter of these principles, and has been one of Ohio's strongest adherents to the party with which he is affiliated. As an evidence of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow citizens he was elected mayor of Willoughby in 1893, and for thirteen years has been president of the board of education in his home city.

Mr. Penfield, who is resident manager of the American Clay Working Machine Company, of Willoughby, was born in Lake county, Ohio, July 31, 1857, on a farm which is known as the old Penfield home-stead, situated near Willoughby Center. In his early youth he spent some time in Cleveland and Painesville, attending the public schools of those places, and later returned to Willoughby and went to the grammar school there for one year and then entered Willoughby College, where he prosecuted his studies for three years, in the meantime working during his leisure hours in order to obtain money enough to defray his expenses at college. After leaving the latter he taught school for five years in Willoughby and the Kirtland district.

In 1880 our subject began his business career as bookkeeper for the firm of J. W. Penfield & Son, manufacturers of brick machinery at Willoughby, and at that time the most extensive plant of the kind in the United States. He served in a clerical capacity for three years, at the expiration of which time he was promoted to the position of general manager and performed the responsible duties of that office until the consolidation, in 1896, with two other companies, when Mr. Penfield was retained as resident manager, and as such has been both efficient and faithful, proving himself to be competent, of more than ordinary intelligence, and possessing great executive ability.

Mr. Penfield's ancestors came from Scotland and were among the early settlers of New England. Wakeman Penfield, grandfather of our subject, was a native of Connecticut, who moved with his family to Ohio,

and were among the pioneers of Willoughby township, Lake county, where Wakeman Penfield cleared and improved a heavily timbered piece of land, which he cultivated and on which he built the Penfield homestead. There he lived the remainder of his days, passing away at a ripe old age. He and his wife were devout members of the Methodist Episcopal church. During the days of slavery they entertained strong views in opposition to the state of bondage.

Nathaniel E. Penfield, our subject's father, was born in Bridgeport, Connecticut, and was the eldest of three children. He was engaged in farming at the outbreak of the Civil war, but at the first call for troops he offered his services to assist in preserving the Union, and in the spring of 1861 went to the front in command of a company. He remained on duty until the fall of 1862, when he was taken ill and subsequently died in Little Rock, Arkansas, survived by his wife and two children, Mary L. and Louis W. Mrs. Penfield, who was formerly Rachel M. Rush, of Lake county, eventually married James J. Cogley, and they reside in Springfield, Ohio.

Mr. Penfield was married to Miss Clara E. Johnson in 1883, and they have one son, J. Arthur. Mrs. Penfield is a daughter of F. Johnson, one of the pioneer merchants of Toledo. Socially our subject is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, being made a Master Mason in Willoughby Lodge, No. 302, of which he is worshipful master; was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Painesville Chapter, No. 46, and was created a Sir Knight in Eagle Commandery, at Painesville. Mr. and Mrs. Penfield are highly respected members of Willoughby society.

A C. TONNER, who is to be considered among the representative business men of Canton, Ohio, where he has resided since 1866, has been a staunch supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party from the time of attaining his majority, and his services have been such as to peculiarly entitle him to representation in this work.

The only son in a family of nine children born to John and Lydia (Kreamer) Tonner, the date of our subject's nativity was April 7, 1836; the place, Center county, Pennsylvania. The lineage is of stanch German and Irish origin, the father of our subject having likewise been a native of the old Keystone state, where he was born in the year 1812. He was for many years a prominent resident of Center county, that state, having been almost continuously identified with the management of its affairs, serving in various official capacities and holding the respect and esteem of the entire community. He was also engaged in mercantile busi-

ness, severing his connection therewith in 1863, when he came to Canton, Ohio, where he accepted the position as secretary of the extensive manufacturing concern of C. Aultman & Company, retaining this incumbency until the time of his death, which occurred on the 17th of April, 1873.

After securing a preliminary academic education Mr. Tonner entered Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, leaving this institution at the age of seventeen, being at the time a member of the junior class. For some few years thereafter he was identified with mercantile pursuits at Bellefonte, in his native county, where eventually he began reading law in the office of Adam Hoy, continuing his technical studies until 1860, when he was duly admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania. Within the same year, on the 19th of September, he received an appointment in the United States patent office, and thereupon removed to the national capital, where he remained until 1865. In the meanwhile he had received his commission as consul general to Central America; and had made all preparations for entering upon the duties of this office, but he finally decided that it would be altogether imprudent for him to attempt a residence in a country where the climatic conditions were so unfavorable, and he accordingly resigned his commission and continued to be connected with the patent office until the year mentioned.

In 1866 Mr. Tonner came to Canton, where he effected the purchase of the Union Mills, to whose operation he devoted his attention for two years, when he disposed of the same and became identified with the Canton Malleable Iron Company, of which he continued president until the business was sold, in 1872. Since that time he has operated in real estate. He has recently been appointed assistant commissioner of Indian affairs at Washington, District of Columbia.

On the 6th of September, 1866, Mr. Tonner was united in marriage to Miss Millie Glenn, of Tiffin, Ohio, who deceased in 1873, leaving three children—John A., Ida G. and Millie G.

H S. WILLARD, of Wellston, Ohio, has been a staunch supporter of Republican principles from his early youth, taking advantage of his first privileged vote to cast his ballot for General Grant in 1872, since which event he has been a leader of his party in the community of which he has been a resident. He has usually attended all the state, congressional and district conventions, and has been an important factor in managing the affairs of the party. In the county of Jackson Mr. Willard feels a deep interest in its political aspects and for many years has

been a member of the Wellston city council, a part of which time he has been the only Republican on the board. In 1896 he was appointed an alternate to the national convention held in St. Louis, Missouri. A man of broad views on all the leading subjects of the day, he is thoroughly informed on all the political issues and is a firm advocate of the gold standard as adopted by the Republican party in the last campaign, being convinced that the silver agitation has had a tendency to produce hard times by creating a lack of confidence. He is in favor of retiring the greenbacks, not by supplanting them with bonds but by an issue of paper money having the same standing and that they be issued so as to be redeemable by installments covering a period of ten years, and in that way make the retirement gradual, without affecting the money market. He thinks that the national bank law should be amended so that banks could take out a circulation up to the par or market value of the bonds, and he is in favor of making a certain kind of state and municipal bonds security for circulation after the manner of government bonds. He thinks that paper money should be issued in not less amounts than ten dollars, so as to give an extensive and free use of gold and silver. Congress should pass a law to have government bonds paid in gold instead of "coin." The civil-service idea, he thinks, is a good one if rightly handled.

Mr. Willard was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 31, 1849, and, his father having died when he was but four months old, he was reared in the home of his stepfather, O. B. Gould, of Scioto county, Ohio, his mental discipline being received in some of the best schools of Ohio and the east. After finishing his education he embarked in the iron business, a knowledge of which he had acquired from Mr. Gould, who was one of the pioneer iron men in southern Ohio. In 1873 Mr. Willard came to what is now Wellston, at that time consisting of but one house, owned and occupied by H. S. Bundy, and here he erected the Milton furnace, for the manufacture of pig iron, at the same time establishing a large coal industry, he being the first operator in the field who produced coal to ship, and from that beginning has resulted the Jackson and Wellston coal field, which has attained an extensive reputation in the business world. In 1890 he disposed of his interest in the iron industry, confining his time and attention to the coal trade, and is now connected with the Superior Coal Company, the largest concern in the Jackson and Wellston field, besides which he is connected with several other companies of a similar nature.

The growth of Wellston from a single house to a beautiful city containing a population of from eight to

nine thousand people has been watched by Mr. Willard with unabating interest, and its development and progress have been largely due to his ceaseless energy and unselfish ambition in advancing its welfare. He has closely identified himself with every industry inaugurated in the city from the time of its first inception down to the present time. Among the other enterprises he has fathered being the First National Bank, of which he is now president. He is one of the leading business men in the state, is widely and favorably known in political circles, well read and thoroughly informed on all the topics of the day, and is one of Wellston's popular, progressive and energetic representative citizens.

GAINS W. CHAFFEE, at present acting in the capacity of recorder of deeds of Ashtabula county, is a Republican by inheritance, his father having at one time been one of the most prominent members of the party in Ohio, and an active and zealous worker in both the municipal and legislative bodies. About the year 1881 our subject accepted the position of deputy county recorder under H. H. Walling, and served with E. L. Hills and others for a period of fifteen years in that capacity. In the fall of 1895 he was elected county recorder, assuming the duties of his office in September, 1896, under the new law, and has proved himself to be a competent, faithful servitor, his long experience as deputy giving him an insight and knowledge of the work that have been of the utmost value to him.

The initial appearance of Mr. Chaffee was made in this world in Jefferson, the county seat of Ashtabula, on New Year's day, 1850. He was reared in the city of his nativity, and there acquired his fundamental knowledge in the public and high schools, which was supplemented by a course at Grand River Institute, of Austinburg, this county, prosecuting his studies vigorously for the following three years, and at the end of that time going to the state of Kansas, where he operated a stock ranch in the vicinity of Manhattan, and in conjunction with which he carried on general farming on a large tract of land owned by his father. For nine years he remained in Kansas and then returned to Jefferson and entered the law office of Mr. Chaffee, Sr., remaining with him some five years, when he accepted the position of county recorder, as already stated.

Hon. Norman L. Chaffee, father of Gains W., was born in New York, Oneida county. Subsequently moving to Ohio, he located in Ashtabula county, and there became a prominent and distinguished member of the bar, serving for several years as prosecuting at-

torney. He was elected to the state legislature from his district and was an energetic participant in the discussion of several important bills, besides serving on a number of committees. He pursued a general law practice until elected common-pleas judge, which eminent office he filled in an able, dignified, conscientious manner for ten years. In his political affiliations Judge Chaffee was a Whig, taking an active interest in its success until the formation of the Republican party, when he identified himself with that organization and remained an enthusiastic partisan up to the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1887. Judge Chaffee married Miss Mary E. St. John, who was born in Ashtabula county, a daughter of G. W. St. John, the latter being a native of Connecticut, who moved to Ohio and was among the pioneer settlers of Ashtabula county. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Joseph Chaffee and the great-grandfather Norman L. Chaffee, whose ancestors emigrated from England and located in New England at an early day.

GENERAL ROBERT P. KENNEDY, one of the prominent citizens of Bellefontaine and editor of the Bellefontaine Index—the leading Republican paper of this section of the state—and a veteran of the Civil war, was born in this city January 23, 1840. June 14, 1861, he entered the army as second lieutenant of Company F, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on April 13, 1862, was promoted as first lieutenant. His regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, and was mustered into service June 11, 1861. It was ordered to Benwood, West Virginia, on July 25, and from there to Weston, July 28, and was on duty there and at Suttonville, Summerville and Glenville, West Virginia, until September 1. From August, 1861, to September, 1862, it was attached to Cox's Kanawha division of the West Virginia army. Following is an account of General Kennedy's service during the war:

Carnifex Ferry, West Virginia, September 10, 1861; moved to Little Sewell mountain September 15; thence to New river in October; at Cotton mountain November 12 and 13; at Fayette Court House until some time in December; at Raleigh Court House from December 31, 1861, until April, 1862; at Bliveston February 8; on the expedition to the mouth of Blue river February 10 and 12; with the advance on Princeton April 22, which lasted until May 1; at Clark Hollow May 1; Princeton May 8; Giles Court House May 10; Flat Top mountain July 5; Peck's Ferry August 6; moved to Washington, District of Columbia, August 15 to 24; in action at Bull Run Bridge August 27; detached from his regiment September 1, 1862, and assigned to

duty as assistant adjutant-general on the staff of General Scammon, in command of the Second Kanawha Division of the Ninth Corps, Army of the Potomac, up to October, that year; at Monocacy Bridge, Maryland, September 12; Frederick, same day; Middletown the next day; battle of South Mountain the 14th; battle of Antietam September 16 and 17; appointed and commissioned captain and assistant adjutant-general of United States Volunteers October 7, 1862, and assigned to duty with General George Crook, commander of the Kanawha Division; moved to West Virginia October 26 to November 14; in West Virginia from November, 1862, to January, 1863; was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, January 25, 1863, and ordered to report for duty as assistant-adjutant general, Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Fourteenth Corps, on the staff of General Crook until June, 1863, and as assistant adjutant-general of the Second Cavalry Division, Army of the Cumberland, on the the staffs of Generals Crook and Kenner Garrard until September, 1864; participated in the scout to Rome, March 24 and 25, 1863; to McMinnville, April 13 and 14; on the Tullahoma campaign June 23 to July 7; Hoover's Gap June 25 and 26; battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 18 to 21; pursuit of Wheeler October 1 to 10; Thompson's Gap, Cumberland mountain, October 4; at McMinnville same day; Farmington October 7; operations against the guerrillas from Shelbyville to Rome October to December; raid on Brogg's November 22 and 28; at reconnoiter of Dalton, Georgia, February 23 to 28, 1864; promoted major and assistant adjutant-general of United States Volunteers April 14; in Atlanta campaign from May to September; operated against Dalton May 5 to 13; battle of Resaca May 13 to 15; battle of Rome May 15; Arundel creek and Floyd Springs May 16; at Kingston May 18; at Burnt Hickory May 24; battle of Dallas and New Hope church, Pumpkin Vine creek and Allatoona Hill May 25 to June 4; Big Shanty June 9; operated against Pine and Kenesaw mountains June 10 to July 3; McAfee's Cross Roads June 11; Noonday creek June 15 to 19 and 27; Lattimer's Mills, Powder Spring, June 20; near Marietta June 23 to July 3; operated on the line of the Chattahoochie river July 5 to 17; raid to Covington July 22 to 24; to South river July 27 to 31; at Lattimer's July 27; Flat Rock the next day; siege of Atlanta August 1 to 15; Decatur August 5; raid around Atlanta August 18 to 22; Jonesboro August 19 and 20; Lovejoy Station August 20; battle of Jonesboro August 31 and September 1; relieved from duty with Second Cavalry Division October, 1864, and ordered to report to General Crook in the Shenandoah valley, Virginia, as assistant adjutant and chief of staff of the Army of West Virginia; was in the battle of Cedar

creek October 19; brevetted lieutenant-colonel of United States Volunteers November 14; was on duty in Shenandoah valley till February, 1865, when he was assigned to duty as adjutant-general of the Middle Military Division on the staff of General W. S. Hancock; appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry April 13, 1865, and was on duty with his regiment at Winchester, Virginia, till July; on garrison duty at Baltimore, Maryland, and at Fort Delaware until September; and finally was brevetted brigadier-general of the United States Volunteers, to date March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service.

General Kennedy was educated at Yale College, where he was engaged in his studies when he answered his country's call for aid in 1861. After the war he returned to Bellefontaine and began the practice of law in company with Judges West and Walker, and remained with them from 1867 to 1878, when he was appointed collector of internal revenue in the fourth district of Ohio by President Hayes, which office he filled until 1883. He was elected lieutenant-governor on the same ticket with Governor Foraker in 1885, and in 1887 resigned that office to take a seat in congress, representing the eighth district. He served two terms, one each in the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses,—from 1887 to 1891. For ten years he was a trustee of the insane asylum at Dayton, and is now president of the board of trustees of the deaf and dumb asylum at Columbus. He attended the Cincinnati Republican convention in 1876, which nominated R. B. Hayes for president, and in 1896 the St. Louis convention, as an alternate delegate. He has made political speeches in nearly every state in the Union, and during the campaign of 1896 he delivered campaign speeches in various parts of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. His paper, the *Index*, with which he became connected as editor in 1894, is recognized as one of the best Republican organs in this part of the state.

William G. Kennedy, the father of the General; lived in Bellefontaine for a number of years. He was originally an old-line Whig and became a Republican at the formation of that party. His death occurred in 1862. James Kennedy, his father, was a native of Maryland, and his grandfather, Robert Patterson, was a native of Londonderry, Ireland, and emigrated to America and took part in the war of 1812. He first settled in Pittsburg and from there moved to Mary's Furnace, Licking county, about 1814, where he manufactured the first stoves ever made in Ohio. In 1824 he moved to Bellefontaine, where he became a merchant and where he subsequently died.

Mrs. Kennedy, the mother of our subject, is still living, at the age of seventy-six years. She was a

daughter of Robert Patterson, an old pioneer of Ohio and the best known man in Logan county.

General and Mrs. Kennedy have three sons—Isaac G., William C. and Charles Gale.

HOLLIS SMITH BASSETT, the present clerk of the courts of Fulton county, Ohio, was born in that county March 9, 1859, left school at the age of fifteen years and began his career as a telegraph operator in the employ of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway, serving six years, when he resigned to accept a position with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and was assigned to the



management of the city office at Defiance, this state, which place he filled for a period of five years.

It was in that county, and in the memorable Blaine campaign, that Mr. Bassett began to give his attention to national politics, and he was among the leading Republicans of that county who fought the enemy in that Democratic stronghold with more or less success against great odds.

In February, 1885, Mr. Bassett returned to Fulton county, and in April, 1886, founded and began the publication of the *Swanton Enterprise*, a local newspaper, in the village of Swanton. Although the policy of the

paper was neutral in politics, Mr. Bassett himself made his influence felt in behalf of Republicanism, both local and national, serving on local and county executive committees and as a delegate at county, state and congressional conventions.

In the campaign of 1893 Mr. Bassett made a canvass for the office of clerk of the courts of Fulton county. He was selected as the nominee on the second ballot, having been short but two votes of a nomination on the first. He carried the election by eleven hundred and fifty-seven majority, and at the convention of July, 1896, was nominated by acclamation and carried the November election for a second term.

WARREN G. HARDING, Marion.—There is no field in which a man can do his party better service than that involved in the editing of a newspaper. Through that instrumentality he can spread his opinions and convictions broadcast and can reach the voter in his home as well as his place of business, preaching the principles of his faith so that "he who runs may read."

Mr. Harding is the editor and proprietor of the Daily and Weekly Star, the leading Republican organ of this section of Ohio. This journal was established in 1877, by Samuel Hume, and was one of the first dailies to be started in the smaller cities of the state. It did not prove a financial success, and in 1884 the plant was sold to the Star Publishing Company, which was composed of Warren G. Harding, F. M. Warwick and J. O. Sickle. The last two named gentlemen remained with the paper but a short time, and Mr. Harding became the sole proprietor and editor. His efforts in making the paper a high-class publication have met with more than ordinary success, and his energy and application have placed it on a solid financial foundation. Both the weekly and daily editions are devoted to the doctrines of the Republican party, and are more widely read than any other paper in the county, the weekly edition having a circulation of over two thousand, and that of the daily reaching nearly three thousand.

The Star plant is up to date in all its appliances, has all the latest improvements in the way of machinery, and is second to none in any of the smaller cities of the state. In 1893 eight thousand dollars' worth of new presses and fixtures were added to the plant, and seven thousand dollars additional expended in 1897. The Weekly Star was established in 1884, just after Mr. Harding became one of the proprietors.

Mr. Harding was born in Morrow county, Ohio, in 1865, received his early education there and afterward at the old Central Ohio College at Iberia. He has

always voted the Republican ticket and devoted his influence to the furtherance of the fundamental principles of that party. He clearly and fearlessly expresses his views on politics in his paper and strongly upholds the principles enunciated in the Republican platform. He attended the convention in Chicago in 1884, when James G. Blaine was nominated for president, and he has since been present at several state, district and congressional conventions. He is a concise writer, freely giving his opinions on the current topics of the day and as a staunch supporter of the protective-tariff and gold-standard policies.

G. T. Harding, the father of our subject and now a citizen of Marion, where he has made his residence for fifteen years, was formerly of Morrow county, where he was a resident for twenty-five years. He is a physician and has successfully practiced medicine ever since receiving his diploma. He enlisted as a private and served his country throughout the late Civil war. His father, Charles A. Harding, was one of the "wheel-horses" of the Republican party from 1856 until 1878, when his death occurred, in Morrow county. The Harding family were residents of Pennsylvania originally and came to Ohio at an early day.

A. T. JOHNSON, of Portsmouth, is a representative of a family whose identification with the Republican party dates from its organization, and prominent in its work in southern Ohio have been those with whom he is associated by the ties of blood. His father, George Johnson, for many years upheld the banner of Republicanism, and his labors were most effective in promoting its interests, for his methods were most honorable, his political logic incontrovertible and his actions characterized by a conscientious purpose that was above question. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th of August, 1815, and acquired his education in Washington College. In 1838 he came to Portsmouth and was married here to Mary R. Tracy, a daughter of Samuel R. Tracy, one of the honored pioneers of this section of the state. This daughter was born in Portsmouth and lived and died in the house in which she first opened her eyes to the light of day.

In his early life George Johnson studied law, and for many years was a leader at the bar of Ohio. He was also one of the prime movers in the establishment of the railroad and turnpike systems of southern Ohio, enterprises which did more for the growth and substantial development of this part of the state than any other one thing. He was also one of the incorporators of the old State Bank, and was very active in promoting business industries which tended to advance the

general prosperity. In no sense of the term was he a politician, but he understood fully the duties of citizenship and fully met every obligation that devolved upon him as a citizen of this republic, which he loved with an unselfish devotion. He possessed the true patriotic spirit, and would stoop to none of the questionable methods frequently in use by modern politicians. He was often a delegate to the county and state conventions, and wielded a wide influence in the councils of his party. In 1874 his friends, appreciating his loyalty to the best interests of good government, elected him to the state legislature, but he died soon after the second session, on the 14th of April, 1875. Portsmouth thereby lost one of its best citizens, a man whom to know was to respect and honor. His wife survived him until 1895, when she, too, closed her eyes in death.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson had a family of four children. The daughter, Emma J., is now the widow of S. B. Jennings, who served his country in the Union army during the Civil war. Samuel M. Johnson, the eldest son, was born November 14, 1853, and was educated in Kenyon College, being a member of the class of 1876. He at once took up the study of law in the office of Colonel B. F. Coats. He afterward continued his studies with George Newman, and since his admission to the bar has devoted himself assiduously to his profession. He was a member of the city council of Portsmouth in 1883-4, and has always been an active Republican, several times serving as a member of the county central committee and frequently acting as delegate to the county, district and state conventions of his party. He is also a member of the Blaine and Garfield Clubs of Portsmouth. Tracy B. Johnson, the youngest son, is a member of the firm of C. P. Tracy & Company, wholesale shoe dealers of Portsmouth, and he too exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the "grand old party."

A. T. Johnson, the second son of the family, and the subject of this review, was born May 18, 1857, in Portsmouth, and in the city of his birth has attained to enviable distinction in business circles. Educated in Kenyon College, he entered upon his business career in 1877 as a clerk in the Portsmouth National Bank, and in 1882 he resigned to accept the office of cashier of the First National Bank, in which capacity he served for ten years, and he is still connected with the bank as a stockholder and director. In 1892 he took charge of the business of the Portsmouth Fire Brick Company, and in his official capacity as president is conducting one of the largest and most successful fire-brick plants in southern Ohio. Their trade is extensive and their product is shipped to all parts of the United States. The

plant is located in Portsmouth and the clay is secured in Carter county, Kentucky. The company operates its own standard-gauge railroad, and, with a force of one hundred and fifty employes, they turn out a million hand-made brick each month, when working to their full capacity. To successfully control such a concern requires superior powers of management, keen sagacity and almost boundless energy, and the prosperity which attends the Portsmouth Fire Brick Company indicates Mr. Johnson's possession of these qualities.

For many years Mr. Johnson has given of his time and services for the organization of the Republican forces in Scioto county, and here his splendid business ability is brought into play most effectively. He attends the convention of that party and his opinions are a potent agency in the Republican counsels. His interest in politics arises solely from a desire to promote the welfare of the nation and to secure such legislative measures as will advance the general prosperity, for the reward of office has no attraction for him, his time being fully occupied by his business, home and social interests. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a member of Syrian Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Cincinnati, and also belongs to the Blaine and Garfield Clubs. His never-failing courtesy, his uniform geniality and, above all, his true worth of character have gained him a standing in his native city that is indeed enviable.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY.—Descending from a race of lawyers who have for many years been prominently identified with the history of the bar in Ohio, Judge Day takes his place by hereditary right among the foremost barristers of the present time in the Buckeye state, and has established an undying reputation as one of the most able and learned jurists included in the large list of Ohio practitioners. A Republican of the truest type, he was, in 1886, elected to the bench in the court of common pleas, and his popularity was fitly demonstrated by the fact that he was the chosen candidate of both the Republican and Democratic parties, but after a short term circumstances obliged him to resign and return to his general practice. In 1889 President Harrison appointed him judge of the United States district court for the northern district of Ohio, but premonitions of failing health compelled him to decline the honor thus conferred upon him and seek recuperation from his arduous labors, to which, however, he subsequently returned.

The city of Ravenna, Ohio, was the scene of Judge Day's birth, on April 17, 1849, his parents being

Luther and Emily (Spalding) Day, the former of whom was a noted lawyer in northern Ohio, for several years and served two terms on the supreme bench. The Judge's maternal grandfather, Rufus P. Spalding, was also a member of the supreme court and of congress, and was an orator of note in his day, while the maternal great-grandfather, Zephaniah Swift, was in early times chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut and the author of Swift's Digest. So it will be seen that the Judge was naturally prepared to make the law his life work.

After passing through a preliminary course of studies in the public and high schools Judge Day entered the literary and law departments of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he pursued his studies from 1866 to 1872, serving part of the time as librarian of the law library. He was graduated in 1872, and in the same year was admitted to the bar and entered upon the active practice of his profession at Canton, Ohio, associating himself with William A. Lynch, the firm later including as its partners Austin Lynch and David B. Day, and acquired a reputation for ability that ranked second to none in the state. Judge Day is widely and most favorably known as one of the most capable practitioners in the state, and unites with his natural aptitude for the law a high order of intelligence, keen discernment, and legal acumen that can be acquired only from constant study and active participation in forensic encounters.

The marriage of Judge Day was celebrated in 1875, when he was united to Miss Mary E. Schaefer, a daughter of Louis Schaefer, who for many years was prominently connected with the Stark county bar. This union has been blessed by four children: William L., Luther, Stephen and Rufus. The Judge and his wife are popular members of Canton society, and enjoy the respect and esteem of their many friends.

JAMES TRIPP, ex-judge of the court of common pleas of Ohio, has been a prominent factor and an influential politician in this state for nearly half a century, during which time he has been closely identified with the best interests and all the great movements of the Republican party. Born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, at the home of the old Jefferson College, on October 17, 1824, he came, in 1849, to Jackson county, Ohio, which at that time possessed a Democratic majority. He was a free-soil Whig and was one of the men who in 1854 assisted in the disorganization of that party and helped to establish the Republican party. Afterward he attended the congressional convention held in Portsmouth,

which nominated R. C. Huffman, on the Republican ticket, and adopted an anti-slavery platform. Mr. Moore ran on the Bell and Everett ticket, which, owing to the union of the Democratic party, secured the defeat of Huffman.

Judge Tripp was in the conventions of 1854 and 1856, and from 1854 to 1868 he was one of the most active men in the politics of the state. In 1858 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, holding that office for four years. He was elected in 1863 to the Ohio legislature on the same ticket with Governor Brough, and re-elected in 1865, in which body he took an active part in all state affairs; was appointed chairman of the committee which looked after the control of the soldier vote question, and secured the passage of a special act authorizing the erection of the present Jackson county court-house, which was passed over the head of the chairman of the judiciary committee, Mills Gardner, and every court-house in Ohio since then has been built in accordance with that bill, which brought Judge Tripp so prominently before the public and won for him the high commendation of his constituents. During the late war he was appointed war commissioner by Governor Brough on the war committee of Jackson county, and energetically discharged the duties to which he was assigned; and in 1872 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of Ohio from Jackson county. In 1878 he was elected common-pleas judge from the seventh judicial district of Ohio, retaining that office until 1889, when he was succeeded by his son, James M. Tripp, who held it five years. The public career of Judge Tripp has been one of arduous labor in behalf of his party and state, of unremitting toil in the interests of his country, and richly he merits the high place of honor accorded to him by his fellow men as a loyal, public-spirited, broad-minded citizen. As a member of the house he was ever ready to use his influence in advancing the welfare of his community, and as a judge his integrity of character, unprejudiced opinions and unswerving fidelity to a high standard of principles, combined with his comprehensive knowledge of the law in all its departments, secured to him the deepest respect and consideration of the public and his brother practitioners. Since retiring from the bench he has devoted his time to general practice and is regarded as the leading attorney of Jackson county. He has been identified with numerous industries in his home city, has acquired some distinction as a newspaper man, and as a zealous Republican he has always been in sympathy with his party on all its issues and especially those of high tariff and sound money.

Judge Tripp came from Pennsylvania to Ohio with his parents in 1831, his father being William

Tripp, who received official preferment in Carroll county, but who died shortly after settling there.

Judge James M. Tripp, a son of our subject, and late common-pleas judge of the seventh judicial district, was born in Jackson county, Ohio, on January 13, 1857. His educational discipline was received in the public schools of his native county and in the Ohio State University, of Athens, from which he was graduated in 1877. Having decided to make the profession of law his future life work, he began reading with his father, and such was his diligence and industry that in 1878, one year after leaving college, he was admitted to the bar. Upon attaining his majority he became greatly interested in politics, taking an energetic part in the affairs of the county, and in 1881 he was elected city attorney of Jackson, holding that office one term. In 1888 he was elected to the bench, succeeding his father and performing the duties of that position from 1889 to 1894, holding court in the counties of Jackson, Vinton, Pike, Scioto and Lawrence, serving in that capacity with the same intelligence and circumspection that distinguished his father. In 1894 he was appointed by Governor McKinley as a member of the board of trustees of his *alma mater*, the University of Ohio, at Athens, and in 1896 he was chairman of the county executive committee.

Judge Tripp was one of the leading attorneys in this section of the state, and was the legal representative of the Baltimore & Ohio and the S. W. W. R. Railroads and the Iron and Commercial banks of Jackson, besides other smaller concerns. For a time he was associated with his father. He married Miss Emma Miller, a daughter of Dr. O. C. Miller, late of Jackson.

In the spring of 1897 death claimed Judge Tripp, depriving Jackson of an honored and respected citizen and a brilliant legal light.

CHARLES F. LEACH, secretary of the board of education of the city of Cleveland, is a native of the Empire state, his birth having occurred in Utica, on the 19th of June, 1863. His youth was spent in New York and his education was acquired in the Westfield Academy of that state. In February, 1880, he removed to Cleveland and took up the study of law in the office of Neff & Neff, prominent attorneys of the city. In 1884 he was admitted to the bar and at once began practice in this city, continuing an active member of the profession until April, 1889, when he accepted the appointment of first assistant city clerk. He discharged his duties in that position with great promptness and fidelity, and in the spring of 1892 he was tendered and accepted the position of

secretary of the board of education. Entering upon his duties he looked over the field of his labors with a broad and comprehensive view, and studied the questions to be met most thoroughly; then with practical business ability he set to work to remedy many things in the school system that were meet for improvement and his labors have been most efficient and worthy of all commendation. He it was who originated a plan for a sinking fund in order to pay the large indebtedness of the board of education. He succeeded in having a bill passed creating a sinking-fund commission, and is now secretary of that commission. His services in formulating a new and comprehensive system for the conduct of the business of the schools have received the public acknowledgment of the School Director and have added much to his reputation.

Mr. Leach is a representative Republican and has attained considerable distinction as a political organizer. Success in politics depends upon no one thing more than on the careful organization of the forces so that the work may be harmonious and far-reaching, and Mr. Leach has exercised his superior executive ability in marshaling the strength of the party so that its full powers may be used most effectively in winning the desired success. His ability in this direction has been well recognized by the party leaders of Ohio. Beginning with 1894, he was successively elected treasurer, first vice-president and president of the Ohio Republican League. To each of these offices he was elected without opposition, and his administration as president was the most brilliant and successful in the history of that organization. He is also well known throughout the state as an eloquent political speaker, strong in argument, logical in his deductions, fluent in the use of language, including the ornamental style, yet presenting his thought with a clearness, precision and strength that is well nigh invincible.

Mr. Leach was married in Cleveland to Miss Lelia L. Burton, of South Haven, Michigan, and their children are William F., Roscoe C., Amaryllis L., Leila L. and Charles F., Jr. A pleasant home and many friends tend to brighten his leisure hours and introduce into life those pleasures without which the most successful business career would prove palling.

FRANCIS GRAY.—There are still a number of men living in Ohio who have watched the progress of the Republican party from its organization to the present time. They have cast their votes as Whigs until the change of sentiment dissolved the old party, when they naturally adopted the policy of the Republican party, to which they have ever since

clung with heroic tenacity. They have watched the development of this party and its progress toward the amelioration of public interests until such interests came within the charge of its great power.

Francis Gray, president of the F. Gray Company, proprietors of woolen mills at Piqua, Ohio, is one of the leading Republicans in that city, and has in the past wielded considerable influence in the political arena. The company was established in 1881, with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars. The officers are as follows: President, Francis Gray; vice-president, F. M. Atterholt; secretary, H. C. Nellis; Treasurer, W. C. Gray.

Mr. Gray, the subject of this biographical outline, was born in the state of Pennsylvania in 1821. His father, William Gray, was a soldier in the war of 1812. At an early day our subject moved to Kentucky, where his energetic nature found an outlet in the starting of a woolen mill at Cynthiana, where he was engaged in the manufacture of woollens for several years. He was an earnest advocate of the abolition of slavery, and his radical views on that subject made for him many enemies in a locality where the sympathies of the inhabitants were diametrically opposed to those possessed by him. He thoroughly approved of the Kansas-Nebraska bill and of the extinction of slavery, and in 1860 demonstrated his approval by casting his vote for Abraham Lincoln. He was a member of the Kentucky state convention from Harrison county for several terms.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he joined the home guards and was taken prisoner twice by the guerrilla general, Morgan, who held him in captivity for two or three weeks each time. Morgan, in one of his raids, took possession of Mr. Gray's mills and secured from them a large amount of woolen goods, causing a loss of twelve thousand dollars to the owner.

After the war Mr. Gray moved to Piqua and established woolen mills, under the firm name of F. Gray, O'Farrell & Company, which he managed successfully until 1881, when the stock company was organized. At present it is one of the largest industries in the city. A specialty is made of fine blankets and the manufacture of felt for use in paper-mills.

His mills employ from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty hands, and have been kept running with a full force right along through the recent "panicky" period. Personally he is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, possessing a clear judgment in business matters, and is greatly respected by his numerous friends. He has one son, W. C., who gave his services to his country during the late strife and bravely performed the duties of a soldier throughout the struggle. He is connected with his father in the mills,

where his activity and energies are given full play. In politics he always casts his vote with the Republican party.

Mr. Gray is a firm believer in Republican principles and has always used his influence in the interest of that party. He is a strong supporter of the protective-tariff system, and is an ardent believer also in the "sound-money" doctrine. He is a member of the Masonic order.

WILLIS H. ALBRO, one of the prosperous business men of Medina, was born in that city when it was a village, on December 24, 1846. His parents were James H. and Julia (Chase) Albro. His father is still living in Medina, where he has for many years been a prominent and successful banker and general business man. He aided in the organization of the Old Phoenix National Bank, of Medina, and was its president for more than twenty years. John Albro, his father, was a native of Rhode Island, of English descent, his first American paternal ancestor being Major John Albro, who emigrated from England to this country as early as 1634. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject, Philo Welton, held a colonel's commission in the war of 1812.

Mr. Willis H. Albro was principally reared and educated in Medina. At the age of twenty years he entered the employ of E. J. Fenn, a dry-goods merchant of Medina, and remained in his service for two years. Next he became bookkeeper and paymaster on the Newark, Somerset & Straitsville Railroad, now the Straitsville division of the Baltimore & Ohio, during its construction, with headquarters at Newark, and for twenty-two months he acted as bookkeeper and paymaster at the Bristol Tunnel, having about one hundred and fifty men under his charge. On the completion of this job he returned to Medina and entered the employ of E. G. Hard, who was engaged in the drug business, and remained in his service fifteen months. In 1876 he started out in the drug trade in Medina upon his own responsibility, and to that has since devoted the most of his time and attention; and he has enjoyed success. He carries a large and well selected stock of goods, and by his gentlemanly manners and large acquaintance he wins and retains many friends in his trade. He is also a stockholder and director in the Old Phoenix National Bank, of his city. He has a good residence and possesses a considerable amount of property.

October 14, 1875, he was united in marriage to Miss Anna Hudson, a daughter of Dr. S. Hudson, of Medina, where she was reared and educated. This marriage has been blessed by the birth of two daugh-

ters, twins,—Lillian A. and Mildred B.,—both of whom are students at Harcourt Seminary at Gambier, Ohio.

Mr. Albro has been a staunch Republican ever since his youth. For three years he has been a member of the school board of Medina, and for some time a member of the city council. In 1880 and 1884 he was appointed deputy United States marshal for the northern district of Ohio. He is also prominent in Masonry, being a member of Medina Lodge, No. 58, A. F. & A. M.; Medina Chapter No. 30, R. A. M.; Lancaster Commandery, No. 2, K. T.; the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree; and of Al Koran Temple, order of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with Morning Star Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Comet Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and the Royal Arcanum.

HENRY H. JOHNSTIN, recorder of Madison county, was first elected to this office in 1892, by a majority of three hundred and thirty-two,—this being the largest majority given any Republican candidate in this county at that election. In 1895 he was re-elected, this time by a majority of seven hundred and eighty-eight. His present term expires in 1899. He began to give his time to the party as early as 1856, when he and one other voter were the only Republicans in the village.

Maytown, Pennsylvania, is the birthplace of Mr. Johnstin, which was also the birthplace of the noted Simon Cameron. The date of his birth was January 6, 1844. His father, James Johnstin, died in 1851, at the age of thirty-three years. He had three sons and one daughter: Frank, who was in the late war, and is now living in his native county, is active in political affairs and has held office; W. S. is a resident of Middleton, Pennsylvania, and Henry H., our subject, is the other son.

The last named grew up in his native town and at the early age of seventeen years enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was on detached duty most of the time, participating in a number of fierce engagements. He served from 1863 until the close of the war, a faithful soldier.

After the war he attended school for a while, and then learned the shoemaker's trade. He lived in that county until 1870, and in 1874 came to Madison county, locating at London, where he followed the dry-goods business until 1892, when he was elected county recorder. Previous to the last named date, however, he served as city clerk of London two years.

His work as a Republican comprises his attendance at county and other conventions and much labor

as a member of committees. In 1896 he was a delegate to the convention at Springfield and to the judicial convention. He labors with people also individually, working like a good old soldier and doing his duty during the exciting campaigns as well as at other times. He is an advocate of the gold standard and sound money, has always been an advocate of high protective tariff, and is well posted in all the political issues and current events of the day. His first presidential vote was cast for President Grant.

He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; has been commander of Lyon Post, No. 121, at London, and in the order of Odd Fellows he has held every office, and for four years he was a representative to the grand lodge of the state of Ohio.

For a pastime Mr. Johnstin has for many years made a study of birds, has compiled many data and written considerably upon various points in the science of ornithology. Has made reports on the native birds of Ohio to the agricultural department at Washington, which were incorporated by that department in its regular annual reports.

In Salem, this state, Mr. Johnstin married Miss Niblo, and they have three daughters,—Clara, Myra and Ruth. Miss Clara is deputy recorder, and the records of the past four years in the Madison county recorder's office exhibit the neatest appearance of all that have been written there.

DANIEL DEEMER.—While the Republican party is never faithless to the veteran supporter who has grown gray in its service, nevertheless it is always ready to extend the hand of welcome to its younger members,—men who have the revived energy, courage, and stanch loyalty to party principles that was possessed by their fathers, and which qualities have been so instrumental in making the Republican party what it is at the present day. Mr. Deemer, treasurer of Williams county, Ohio, has been closely identified with Republicanism ever since 1889, when he served in the census office at Washington, District of Columbia, holding the position of clerk for four years. He has been a member of the Republican central committee for seven years, and in 1895 was elected to the responsible office of county treasurer. From the time he attained his majority Mr. Deemer has been an active adherent of the party, and has in many ways rendered invaluable assistance in promoting its interests in both national and local campaigns.

Mr. Deemer was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, June 29, 1862, his parents being John and Martha (Bushong) Deemer, the former of whom was a dealer in hardware at Columbiana, where his demise occurred

in 1875. Our subject attended the public schools of his native county, finishing his education at Fayette and Wauseon, Ohio. He then became an educator and followed the vocation of teaching for several years, coming to Williams county in 1875, where he has since been an honored and highly respected citizen.

In 1891 Mr. Deemer was united in marriage to Miss Blanch Brown, of this county, and of this union one son has been born.

CHARLES E. BENHAM.—A city whose fair gates open wide upon the blue waters of one of the greatest of inland seas, Cleveland has naturally profited from the first by her eligible location, and her maritime industries have been a most potent factor in insuring her development and material prosperity. With this fruitful line of enterprise have been identified many of Cleveland's most able and honored citizens from the time of the founding of the city until the present period, when the nineteenth century rolls fast to its close. The subject of this review has been concerned in the traffic of the Great Lakes from the time of his boyhood, and his interests in the line have grown to magnificent proportions through his well-directed efforts, so that to-day he holds prestige as one of the Forest City's most substantial and most highly honored business men,—one whose interest in all that concerns the city's prosperity and advancement is constant and active, and who has contributed to a marked degree to her progress. He is not only identified conspicuously with shipping enterprises, but has become associated with numerous other important commercial and industrial undertakings which have a direct bearing upon the public welfare. He has been a stalwart adherent of the Republican party from the time of obtaining his legal majority and its incidental right of suffrage, and he has not been supine in his allegiance, but has lent his influence and tangible aid to the furtherance of the cause. He is now serving as a member of the city council, doing all in his power to insure a wise administration of municipal affairs.

Charles E. Benham is a native son of the Buckeye state, having been born at Bunker Hill, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 29th of September, 1847, the son of Samuel and Harriet (Williams) Benham. The father was born in Middletown, Connecticut. He removed to Ashtabula, Ohio, early in the '40s and became interested in mercantile pursuits and the shipping trade on the lakes. He attained the venerable age of seventy-eight years, and not until a short time before his death did he abandon his active connection with business affairs, having been in charge of a general-merchandise and ship chandlery store owned by the subject

of this review, and having resigned his active labors only a few years ago. He died March 14, 1897. The mother of our subject was the daughter of Chandler and Martha Williams, and, like her husband, came of staunch New England stock. She was born in Boston, Massachusetts, and her death occurred January 3, 1897, at the home of her daughter at Los Angeles, California. Samuel and Harriet Benham became the parents of five children, of whom the only survivors are Charles E., the subject proper of this review, and Hattie, the wife of F. E. Coffin, a lumber dealer of Los Angeles, California.

Charles E. Benham received his rudimentary educational discipline in the "red school-house" in Ashtabula, attending this modest institution of learning during the winter months. He later continued his studies for a time in the high school, and his theoretical discipline was completed by his taking a course of study in a commercial college in Cleveland. His active experience in the practical affairs of life has most effectively supplemented this early and basic training and he stands to-day as a man of vigorous mentality and wide general information. It may be consistently said that he has passed his entire life upon the waters of the Great Lakes, since when a lad of nine years he sailed before the mast and thereafter continued to be identified with such work each successive year during the season of open navigation. His initial voyage was made upon a small craft of one hundred and thirty tons' burthen, owned by his father and plying between Ashtabula and Buffalo. He did not resign his active participation in seafaring operations until 1882, since which time he only occasionally indulges his love for the sea by going forth on its waters. Captain Benham completed his course in business college at the age of sixteen years, and thereupon was installed as master of the boat *Industry*, owned by his father. She was a vessel of one hundred and sixty tons' capacity, and in the years subsequent to this nautical service in official capacity he has sailed every conceivable order of lake craft, including the most gigantic of modern steamships. By industry and wise management he attained a cumulative success in his individual ventures, and in 1882 he found it expedient to retire from active sea duty and devote his attention to the management of his ship interests, which had grown to large proportions. He is now owner of the following named vessels: Steamers *Germania*, *Rube Richards*, *E. S. Pease*, *Mentor* and *Musking Tug*, *C. E. Benham*; sail vessels *Planet* and *May Richards*; tugs *Dudley* and *Alert*; and is interested in several others.

In addition to his shipping interests Captain Benham has made judicious investments in Cleveland



The Lewis Firm Co. Chicago.

C. E. Beucham

realty, owning valuable business and residence properties in the city and also retaining in his possession the old homestead in Ashtabula. He was one of the organizers of the West Cleveland Bank, has served as its vice-president and is still a member of its directorate, being also a stockholder in the Marine Banking Company. He is past grand president of the Ship Masters' Association, which is comprised of masters carrying papers, and is grand master of the Ship Masters' Association, whose membership is confined to captains sailing on the lakes and upon the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. He has been still further honored in connection with the great industry upon which his success has been based, being vice-president of the Lake Carriers' Association.

The Captain has served three years as a member of the water board of West Cleveland, in which capacity he has inaugurated new methods of operation and brought about improvements which have proved of incalculable benefit to the city. In 1893 he was appointed a delegate to represent Cleveland in the deep-water-ways convention held at Toronto, Ontario. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, has served as a director of the Cleveland Infirmary and is a member of the Cleveland Yacht Club. Captain Benham has high standing in the great fraternity of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed various official chairs both in the subordinate lodge and the encampment. He was the organizer of Lake View Lodge, No. 102, and manifested his interest in the same by erecting for its use a convenient hall in West Cleveland. He is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and several other societies.

The Captain's interest in the cause of the "grand old party" is of a most lively order, and is given distinct evidence in his retaining a membership in seven Republican clubs in the city. In 1895 he became the candidate of his party for a member of the city council from the forty-first ward, and at the ensuing election he was victorious by a gratifying majority. In this capacity his service has been of signal value to the city, implicit confidence being placed in his integrity of purpose and in his wisdom in directing affairs upon strict business principles. Through his insistent importunities and effective efforts the council has passed several measures of importance and has now pending a bill to build a pumping station at the foot of Superior street and to pipe the city direct from this station, so that water can be thrown to the top of the highest building,—a power found to be impossible of accomplishment with the steam fire engines. By this method pipes can be placed in the large buildings, running through to the uppermost story with plugs on each floor and hose attachment, so that by touching an

electric button it will designate at the pumping station the exact location of the fire, and water may be had on any floor of any building at a moment's notice. It is perhaps needless to say that this wise project has met with the hearty approval and indorsement of the city's most influential capitalists and business men. He also introduced the subject of building the life-saving station at the foot of Seneca street, which point is the most important and best adapted for its location and in all probability it will soon be built.

In 1866 Captain Benham was united in marriage to Miss Mary Prescott, daughter of William Prescott, of Boston, Massachusetts, of which city Mrs. Benham is a native. Seven children have been born of this union, and death has not invaded the happy household. Charles A. is a lake captain, being now the master of the steamer Sitka; William P. is captain of the steamer Nahant; George Edward, who follows in the footsteps of his father, is a captain on the Great Lakes; Eva May is the wife of J. U. Karr, a merchant of Cleveland; Robert Hayes is a marine engineer; and Harrison Merwin and Jennie still remain to brighten the home, which is a center of genial hospitality and refinement. Captain and Mrs. Benham are members of the Franklin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church.

MORRIS CHAMBERS PENNOCK.—Among the staunch supporters of the Republican party in Stark county, Ohio, who have adhered to the principles incorporated in the platform of that organization since its birth, and who have given liberally of their means and time whenever called upon to do so, none stands higher in the estimation of his fellow citizens than Morris C. Pennock, of Alliance. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1829, and his first vote was cast in 1856 for the Free-soil party, which was later merged into the Republican party, with which he became identified and has so remained ever since. Never a seeker for office, Mr. Pennock has always been able to avoid the entangling obligations that sometimes beset the partisan, and whenever he has held office it has been thrust upon him by his fellow citizens who have demanded his services. For several years he was a member of the council, in which honorable body he has held the position of president, and he has also served for many years as a member of the board of education.

Christopher Pennock, the founder of the family in America, came from England with William Penn on his second trip and in 1832 the Pennocks became settlers in Columbiana county, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools. Later he became a teacher during the

winter terms and assisted in the work on the farm in the summer months. At the age of twenty-eight years Mr. Pennock sought and received a clerkship in the hardware store of Chessman & Wright, of Salem, where he remained until 1862. In November of that year he came to Stark county and settled in Alliance, where, in company with Mr. Alfred Wright, he formed the firm of Wright & Pennock, hardware merchants, and they have since conducted a most successful business.

In addition to Mr. Pennock's other enterprises he became one of the originators of the First National Bank of Alliance, which was subsequently changed to the Alliance Bank Company, and of which Mr. Pennock is the president. This banking concern has always been one of the soundest in the state of Ohio, and has successfully weathered the various financial panics that this country has passed through, demonstrating not only the solid foundation on which it stands but also its conservativeness in all matters pertaining to the safety of the funds intrusted to its care.

The political life of Mr. Pennock has been as sound as has that of his business career. He is a man of energy and perseverance, who owes his success to no one but himself and his inherent worth, industry, honesty, integrity and faithfulness to his party and friends, and it is to such as he that the county is indebted for the success of the election in 1896.

The marriage of Mr. Pennock to Miss Emma E. Wright, of Trumbull county, took place in 1856. She departed this life in the spring of 1862. Mr. Pennock was married a second time, May 6, 1868, his wife being a Mrs. Elizabeth Kieth, *nee* Colestock. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Methodist church and is a religious worker in the field.

FRANK DEHASS ROBISON, whose name has long been permanently associated with the construction and operation of street railways in this and other cities in the United States and Canada, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1855. He was educated in Delaware, Ohio, and came to Cleveland twenty years ago. Before he had attained his majority he became associated with Charles Hathaway, who was one of Cleveland's pioneer railway projectors.

The firm of Hathaway & Robison was formed in 1877, and the construction of more than one hundred street railways, throughout the United States and Canada, has been one of the results of that partnership. The field of the firm's operations in the United States has extended from New Orleans on the south to Fargo, North Dakota, on the north; and from Maine in the east to California in the west. In Canada their

work has extended into all of the principal cities with the one exception of Quebec. Their first work in Canada was the construction of the street railway in Hamilton, and so well did they fulfill their contracts there that they have since had practically no competition in the Canadian field.

Mr. Robison personally undertook the construction of cable lines in this city. He was the president and principal owner of the Superior and Payne avenue lines and the St. Clair street line, and it was his intention to have equipped the St. Clair street line with cables, though the plan was abandoned when he consolidated his properties with those controlled by Hon. M. A. Hanna, which included the Woodland avenue and West Side lines. The cable lines as constructed by Mr. Robison in this city are conceded to be in every detail the most perfect in the country. Twenty-four miles of road are operated from a single power house; and had the St. Clair street cable been completed, twelve miles more would have been added, making thirty-six miles in all.

In connection with Mr. Hathaway, Mr. Robison, as director and operator, has been financially interested in more than one-third of all the roads constructed by the firm. Up to the time that electricity came into use as a motive power, their operations gave employment to thousands of men every year. Their interests in roads already constructed have become so large and of such vast importance during the last decade as to require their undivided attention and the gradual abandonment of their work as street railway contractors.

Mr. Robison is the president of the Cleveland City Cable road, vice-president of the Cleveland City Railway Company, principal owner of the entire street railway system of Fort Wayne, Indiana, and a director in innumerable similar enterprises.

Mr. Robison is an active Republican, and has always been prominent in the management of the local campaigns. On more than one occasion he has been strongly advocated as a candidate for congress, but has always declined to have his name go before a convention, feeling that with his extensive interests he could not devote the time which his election to that office would demand. He was one of President McKinley's warm supporters, both before and after his nomination.

For a number of years Mr. Robison has been president of the Cleveland Baseball Company. He and his brother, M. S. Robison, own the business of the entire club, and the fame of the Cleveland Ball club has given the city, after which it is named, a reputation all over the world, as being one of the most important cities in the United States. He was elected president of the club when it was first organized, eight years

ago, and he has held that office ever since. He is also president of the Cleveland Kennel Club, and has been since its organization ten years ago.

He married Miss Carver Hathaway, the daughter of his business associate.

JAMES THOMPSON ROBISON, while prominent in the councils of the Republican party in Lake county and the state, and an effective worker in its interests, is more widely known as a leading factor in commercial circles in Ohio. His industrial interests are extensive and important and advance not only his individual success, but also promote the general prosperity. In the management of his vast business and in his political activity Mr. Robison has been a power in directing the achievement of desired purposes. He is a man whose personality makes a deep impression and wins confidence. Frank in his intercourse with all men, honest in purpose, courteous in manners, and yet as firm as the mountain in the declaration of what he believes to be right, he wins friends and retains the high regard of those whom he wins.

Mr. Robison, now residing in Willoughby, was born in Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on the 2d of January, 1858, and on the father's side is descended from Scotch ancestry, while on his mother's side he is of Dutch lineage. He is a direct descendant of John Decker Robison, who served throughout the Revolutionary war and was present at Braddock's defeat at Fort Du Quesne, now Pittsburg. In his sixth year James T. Robison accompanied his parents on their removal to Cleveland, where he attended the public schools until the age of thirteen, when his father, Hon. J. P. Robison, sent him to Devoe Military Academy, at Suspension Bridge, New York, a preparatory school for West Point. He later continued his studies in Miss Gilford's Academy and Brook's School, of Cleveland, in Hiram College, of Hiram, Ohio, and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, being graduated with high honors in the law department of the last named institution in 1879. He studied law in the office of Robison & White and of Judge R. P. Ranney, of Cleveland, and was also for several years a private student at law, and assisted James A. Garfield in his private office in Mentor throughout the campaign of 1880. He was admitted to practice in the supreme court of Michigan and the supreme court of Ohio, in 1879, and is a lawyer of profound legal learning, whose thorough understanding of the principles of jurisprudence has been of much benefit to him in the successful conduct of his business. He was largely interested for years in the pork-packing business in Cleve-

land and for eleven years has been proprietor of the largest basket factory in the state, located at Willoughby, Ohio.

Mr. Robison has ever been a staunch Republican, never seeking or accepting office, but working quietly and most effectively for the advancement of his party. He is not a member of any church, but is a liberal contributor to the aid of all worthy causes and is highly esteemed in all the relations of life.

On the 6th of May, 1880, Mr. Robison was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Geraldine Warner, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, who presides with gracious hospitality over their charming home. Two children bless their union,—Hortense B. and Warner S.

J. M. ALEXANDER, ex-mayor of Gallipolis, has been one of the foremost supporters of the Republican party since 1863, when he cast his first vote, while in the army, for John Brough for governor of Ohio, being located at that time in Fayetteville, West Virginia. From that time on he has been a firm adherent to the party of his choice, and is to-day one of the leading Republicans of Gallia county. In 1883 Mr. Alexander was elected to the office of mayor of Gallipolis and was its incumbent until 1887. He was chosen for the same position in 1891, and again in 1893, and it is freely acknowledged that the city of Gallipolis has never had a more capable, sincere and generally respected occupant of that honored seat than our subject. His administration was clean and economical, and everything in his power was done to advance the welfare of the community and to hold the city up as a model which it would do well for other cities to emulate. Mr. Alexander has been a member of the board of township trustees, is now on the soldiers' relief committee of Gallia county, and is also serving as justice of the peace. Since 1880 Mr. Alexander has attended all the conventions from state down, and in city and county affairs no citizen has been more prominent. He was a delegate to the last congressional convention and assisted in nominating the present congressman, L. J. Fenton. He has always taken part in party organization, serving on various committees and giving both time and money in helping along the campaigns. He has never swerved from the principles of the party, and has declared himself in favor of a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money on a gold basis.

Mr. Alexander was born in Delaware, Ohio, in 1841, and moved to Gallia county in 1858. He engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1862, when he answered the call of his country and enlisted in Company A, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in the same

division of the army as that of which Major McKinley was a member. He served through the campaigns of the Shenandoah valley, and was with Sheridan through Virginia and the south. He was wounded by a gunshot at Fisher's Hill on September 22, 1864, and was disabled by portions of a shell that exploded within eighteen inches of him. Although severely wounded and confined to the hospital for some time, he bravely rejoined his regiment and remained on duty until the close of the war. He served as sergeant-major for a short time on the staff of Major-General Seward, and was mustered out as first sergeant of his company. Mr. Alexander bore an honorable part in the conflict, participating in sixteen noted engagements, and still carries the wounds received during his heroic conduct on the field of battle.

After returning to Gallipolis, our subject embarked in the insurance business with Mr. Wall, and the firm of Wall & Alexander is one of the best known in the city, and commands a large and prosperous trade. Mr. Alexander is vice-president of the Gallipolis board of trade.

The marriage of our subject to Miss Eliza H. Hill was celebrated in 1868, and five children have been born to them, his two sons, Edgar H. and Oscar C., both being active young Republicans. Oscar holds the position of electrician in the Athens State Hospital.

WILLIAM LINCOLN VAN SICKLE.—In no land on the face of the globe is there accorded so perfect and consistent a recognition of individuality as in America, and here only has it been possible to overcome the prejudicial animus against admitting the ability and capacity of youth and to give an individual a full province in which to exercise the most potent functions of which he is capable, regardless of the fact that over his head may not have passed as many years as represent the age of those with whom he comes in competition in any of the fields of human endeavor. An exemplification of the potentialities of youth are shown in the honorable and peculiarly successful career of the subject of this review, who is recognized as one of the leading members of the bar of Ohio's capital city.

The paternal lineage of William L. Van Sickle is of pure Holland origin, and the family identification with American history traces back to a very early day. John Van Sickle, great-grandfather of our subject, was one of the pioneers of Ohio, having come hither from New Jersey about the time Ohio was admitted to statehood. He settled in Delaware county and became prominently concerned in the development and prog-

ress of this favored section, with whose annals the family history has been consecutively identified during the successive years. The immediate subject of this sketch was born in Delaware county, on the 20th of August, 1867, being the son of William W. and Mary (Crane) Van Sickle. The father was born in Delaware county, while the mother was a native of New Jersey, being of Scotch-Irish extraction. They became the parents of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of one son who died in infancy.

William L. Van Sickle was born on the homestead farm in Delaware county, and at the age of six years he removed with his parents to Delaware, the county seat. Here he attended the public schools until he had attained the age of fifteen years, when he became a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and there completed a full course of study, graduating as a member of the class of 1889. In the meantime he had determined to adopt the profession of law as his vocation in life, and in the fall of the same year he entered vigorously upon the work of technical preparation, in the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in 1891. That his capacity and predilection were not mistaken has been abundantly proved in the notable success which has attended him as a lawyer. Soon after his graduation he located in Columbus, for the purpose of establishing himself in practice, taking thus an initiative from which the average young man would have perhaps flinched or would have deemed presumptuous. His ambition was one of courage and action, and he had firmly determined to occupy no middle ground in directing his efforts toward the goal of maximum success. By industry and consecutive application he was soon enabled to build up a satisfactory practice, which has steadily increased until he is now a busy man, retaining a clientage of distinctively representative order. He confines his practice largely to civil causes, of which he has a large range. In 1893 Mr. Van Sickle formed a professional alliance with E. W. Brinker, under the firm name of Brinker & Van Sickle, and this association continued until April, 1895, when it was dissolved by mutual consent, and since which time our subject has been alone in the practice of his profession. He has gained an excellent reputation as an industrious, painstaking and capable attorney, systematic in his work and conscientious in serving his clients. That he is destined for still greater professional prestige cannot be doubted when cognizance is taken of his career thus far.

Mr. Van Sickle was one of the organizers and is president of the Camp Chase Improvement Association, and his social relations are indicated by his membership in various organizations. He is identi-



W. L. van Sickle

fied with the Knights of Pythias, being a charter member of Champion Lodge, which is one of the largest lodges of the order, and having filled all the chairs in the fraternity. He is at present district representative of the grand lodge. He is also president of the Arion Musical Club.

In his political adherency Mr. Van Sickle has rendered a staunch allegiance to the principles and policies of the Republican party and has been an active and efficient worker in the cause. During the presidential campaign of 1896 he rendered valuable service to the Republican party, having served as secretary of the Republican executive county committee. He is at the present time recording secretary of the Buckeye Republican Club and was the prime factor in securing the organization of the Young Men's McKinley Club for effective work in the campaign of 1896. During the campaigns of 1894 and 1895 he was president of the Sixth Ward Republican Club, and he has served as delegate to congressional and county conventions, being an ardent supporter of the grand old party. In religion Mr. Van Sickle holds the faith of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, being a member of the East Broad Street church.

So marked success at so early an age would have been the cause of arrogant elation in a nature of less strength and practical common-sense, but Mr. Van Sickle is signally unostentatious in his bearing, having an air of open-hearted friendliness which has made him exceptionally popular in both business and social circles. He is democratic in the best sense of the term, is easily accessible to all classes, believing that personal worth, not adventitious circumstances, makes the man.

On November 12, 1896, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Van Sickle to Miss Selestia Bland, of Delaware, Ohio. Mrs. Van Sickle is a highly accomplished lady, being a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University and also a graduate of the Ladies' Seminary at Granville, Ohio.

JUDGE THADDEUS A. MINSHALL, of Chillicothe, on whom has been conferred the highest elective judicial honors within the gift of the people of Ohio, is a peer of the able members of the supreme court in this present year, 1897. He is recognized as one of the most honored and distinguished citizens of Chillicothe, and is numbered among the native sons of Ross county, where he was born on the 19th of January, 1834. The common schools near his home afforded him his educational privileges. He successfully taught school for some years in Ross county, and at one time was a bookkeeper in a mer-

cantile establishment; but professional life was more attractive to him than commercial pursuits and he determined to prepare for the bar. He read law in Chillicothe under the direction of Samuel R. Wallace, a learned jurist, and was admitted to practice in the courts of the state in April, 1861.

In the meantime the momentous question of civil war was discussed by the north and south. Unwilling to remain in a Union where it could not follow the practices of slavery as it desired, the south had determined to withdraw and acknowledge no longer the supremacy of the national government. Judge Minshall was a close student of the times, and hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away when, with patriotic ardor born of a deep love of country, he offered his services to the Union. He enlisted at Chillicothe on the 19th of April, 1861, in the three-months service, as a private of Company C, Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; and on the organization of the regiment was promoted to the rank of sergeant-major. He served for four months in West Virginia, and was honorably discharged at Athens, Ohio, on the 27th of August, 1861. Not content, however, to return to civil life while his country was endangered, he raised a company in Ross county during the months of August and September, and was again mustered into the United States service, as captain of Company H, September 18, 1861. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone river, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw mountain, Peach Tree creek, Atlanta and Jonesboro. During the Atlanta campaign he was slightly wounded; and on the expiration of his three-years term he was mustered out, in Georgia, October 14, 1864. He was always a brave and active soldier, cheerful, prompt and faithful in the discharge of every duty.

After the war Judge Minshall returned to Chillicothe and was elected prosecuting attorney, serving in 1865 and '66. He then began the private practice of law, and his success was marked and immediate. From the beginning he gave unmistakable evidence of the possession of superior legal talents. In the fall of 1876 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and was three times re-elected to that office, and in 1885 was elevated to the supreme bench of the state. He has now been a member of this high court for seven years, and has fully demonstrated his ability to handle the intricate problems which are presented to this court of last resort. The legal profession demands a high order of ability, and the judiciary requires not only ability but also a rare combination of talent, learning, tact, patience and industry. The

successful lawyer and the competent judge must be a man of well balanced intellect, thoroughly familiar with the law and practice, of comprehensive general information, possessed of an analytical mind and a self-control that will enable him to lose his individuality, his personal feelings, his prejudices and his peculiarities of disposition in the dignity, impartiality and equity of the office, to which life, property, rights and liberty must look for protection. Possessing these qualifications, Judge Minshall justly merits the high honor which was conferred upon him by his election to the supreme bench.

The Judge was one of the first Republicans of Ohio. He voted for Salmon P. Chase for governor of the state in 1855, and the following year supported John C. Fremont for the presidency. He took an active part in the campaign which led to the election of Abraham Lincoln, and has always been an interested worker in the cause of Republicanism. His social, genial nature makes him a valued member of the Odd Fellows society of Chillicothe; and whether on the bench or in private life, Judge Minshall merits and receives the high regard of all whom he meets.

ROBERT R. GRIEVE, the efficient and popular sheriff of Greene county, Ohio, was born in New Jasper township, that county, November 14, 1859, and is a son of Robert and Elizabeth (Crawford) Grieve. His father was born in the same county, in 1828, and his mother was a native of Ireland, who came to America during her girlhood. Robert Grieve, Sr., has since the organization of the Republican party been one of its staunch supporters.

The well-known sheriff of Greene county spent his boyhood days in the usual manner of farmer lads, aiding in the labors of the fields when not engaged in the duties of the school-room. His preliminary education was acquired in the public schools, and in the fall of 1876 he entered Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, where he remained for some time. He was afterward a student in Monmouth College for two years, and by a good education was fitted for life's responsible duties.

The political situation of the country and the questions that concern our national welfare have always been a matter of deep interest to Mr. Grieve, and, after careful consideration of the matter, he came to the conclusion that the tenets promulgated by the Republican party were best adapted to the public good. Accordingly he cast his first presidential vote for General James A. Garfield, and has since taken an active part in political affairs. In 1890 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Greene county, and after

serving four years in that capacity was elected sheriff, in the autumn of 1894. He had been nominated without opposition at the primary, and in the memorable campaign of 1896 was re-elected, running ahead of his ticket in Greene county,—a fact which indicates his personal popularity and which is unmistakable evidence of his fidelity to duty during his first term.

On the 11th of October, 1894, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Grieve and Miss Bertha J. Richter, of Xenia.

AMOS CLARK, of Raccoon island, Gallia county, has for many years been one of the most active Republicans in Ohio, giving to his party the benefits of a keen mentality, an energetic nature and an unswerving fidelity to its principles, believing them to be for the best interests and future prosperity of the nation. In 1889 Mr. Clark was elected a member of the board of equalization of Ohio from the eighth senatorial district, over W. S. Thorniley, his Democratic opponent. The board meets every ten years to equalize the value of counties and cities of this state. Ever since 1864, when he voted for Abraham Lincoln, Mr. Clark has supported and worked for the principles of the Republican party, and to-day no man in the county has a wider influence than he or is more closely identified with the inside workings of that organization. He has frequently been the committeeman for his neighborhood, has served on the county committee, and as a delegate he has been in some of the most noted state conventions, among which may be mentioned the one in which William McKinley was nominated the first time for governor of Ohio. In attending the congressional and senatorial conventions Mr. Clark has always taken an active part, and in county politics he has figured as a most potent factor.

The Clarks of to-day are descendants of a good old New England family, the male members of which were in early times adherents of the Whig party, the father of our subject, Stephen Clark, being an old-line Whig, who lived and died in Maine, where he reared five sons, four of whom took part in the Civil war. J. M. Clark, at present in the pension department at Washington, District of Columbia, at one time lived in Gallia county, but later moved to Danville, Illinois.

He was a lieutenant of Company I, Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the war. The three other brothers of our subject were Stephen, Henry and Augustus.

At the age of nineteen, Amos Clark came to Gallia county, and for one winter taught school, the following year engaging in boating on the river, in which vocation he continued until the outbreak of the war,

when he returned home and enlisted in 1861, in the three-year service, his regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being assigned to duty with the Army of West Virginia and the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battles of Antietam and South Mountain, together with numerous others, till in February, 1863, the regiment was transferred to Tennessee and became a part of the Army of the Cumberland, and where Mr. Clark remained until his term of service expired, when he was honorably discharged, and, as his health had become seriously impaired, he returned home. He subsequently located at Chambersburg, Gallia county, Ohio, and with his brother, J. M., engaged in the mercantile business for the next five years, when Mr. Clark once more embarked in his former business, buying and selling produce, which he boated down the river to Vicksburg, and he also built up a coal trade along the river, his southern headquarters being Vicksburg, and this vocation he carried on successfully up to within a few years, when he retired from active life, and is now residing on a large farm near Raccoon island on the Ohio river. He has been a member of the Gallia County Soldiers' Relief Commission ever since it was organized, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, and D. L. Martin Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of which he is one of the organizers and was its first commander.

In 1863 Mr. Clark was married to Miss Fannie Riggs, and of this union three children were born namely: James S., who is now in Montana; Mamie L., the wife of R. B. Ewing, of Gallipolis, Ohio; and Ada, who is a teacher in the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home, at Xenia, Ohio. Mr. Clark's second marriage took place in 1881, when he was united to Mrs. E. L. Harper. Our subject is in favor of a McKinley tariff, Blaine's idea of reciprocity, and sound money, is a good Republican and a loyal American, and is one of the most highly respected citizens in southern Ohio.

MARION KESINGER, of Coalton, who is accounted one of the leading coal operators in Jackson county, has been identified with this industrial pursuit for sixteen years. He came from West Virginia to Ohio, his birth having occurred in Monroe county, of the former state, on the 13th of August, 1845. His father, Matthew Kesinger, who died in 1883, gave his political support to the Whig party in *ante-bellum* days, but through the period of the war and up to the time of his death he was a staunch advocate of Republicanism. He ardently defended the cause of the Union and President Lincoln's adminis-

tration, and gave five sons to the service of his country. William and Ward, two of the number, laid down their lives on the altar of their country. The former served with the First Missouri Cavalry and rose to the rank of captain, while the latter was a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Ohio Volunteers. Newton Kesinger, who now resides in Jackson county, was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Volunteer Infantry in the early part of his service, but afterward joined the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment. George W. Kesinger, the fourth brother, who now makes his home in Gallipolis, Ohio, was enrolled among the "boys in blue" of the One Hundred and Seventy-second Ohio Infantry. All faithfully fought for the old flag and the cause it represented, and the surviving brothers are good men and true.

Marion Kesinger spent the first sixteen years of his life in the state of his nativity and then came to Jackson county, where he has since made his home. For many years he has been connected with the coal-mining interests, but at the time of the Civil war put aside all personal considerations to enter his country's service. He was only seventeen years old when he joined the "boys in blue" in 1862, but his valor and loyalty were tested on many a southern battle-field. He served eight months as a member of Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and afterward re-enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteers. He served with the latter command one year, during which time he participated in the battle of Rockville and in the Nashville campaign.

Returning to his home in Jackson county, Mr. Kesinger again identified his interests with those of mining, and is now operating the Buckley mines at Coalton. He is one of the recognized leaders in this industry in southeastern Ohio, and has a very large coal trade, shipping the products of his mines over an extensive territory. He has built up a good business by a determined and resolute purpose, keen sagacity and unfaltering industry, and merits the success which has crowned his efforts.

Mr. Kesinger is a representative of the Masonic fraternity and is a leading citizen of Coalton, where he has won a large circle of friends by his devotion to all the duties of both public and private life.

His support has ever been given the Republican party, and he has been very active in the work in the county, aiding in the work of political organization, in selecting delegates for the district and state conventions, and in managing the campaign interests as a member of the county committee, of which he has served as treasurer.

ANDREW M. ANDERSON, adjutant of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home, of Sandusky, is one of America's loyal sons who, in the country's hour of peril, when rebellion threatened the existence of the Union and grim war reared its awful front, went forth to meet the dread monster and for four years on bloody fields battled for the cause of liberty. Brave and fearless he followed where the starry ensign led, and when the war was ended returned to his home to resume the peaceful vocations of civil life and more quietly, but none the less faithfully, stand by the republic whose perpetuity he had helped to maintain.

Mr. Anderson was born in the village of Stratford, in Delaware county, Ohio, near the city of Delaware, April 21, 1841, a son of Alexander A. and Catherine H. (Hemrod) Anderson, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father followed the occupation of carpenter and builder and was a son of Matthew Anderson, a native of Scotland. The maternal ancestry of our subject were of Scotch-Irish extraction. Andrew M. Anderson spent the greater part of his youth in the city of Delaware and is indebted to its school system for the educational privileges which he enjoyed, and which fitted him for the practical duties of life. On laying aside his textbooks to learn the more difficult lessons of the school of experience, the task assigned to him was that of salesman in one of the dry-goods stores of Delaware, where he served acceptably until the inception of the Civil war.

Hardly had the smoke of Fort Sumter's guns cleared away and the president issued his first call for seventy-five thousand volunteers when he enlisted as a member of Company C, Fourth Ohio Infantry, which was under command of Colonel Lorin Andrews. When the three-months term had expired the regiment re-enlisted for three years and was ordered to West Virginia. Joining the forces of General McClellan they participated in several minor engagements in the neighborhood of Washington. In July, 1862, the Fourth Ohio was transferred to the Second Army Corps of the Peninsula and saw much active and arduous service. On the 8th of October of that year Mr. Anderson was commissioned second lieutenant, and on the 28th of July, 1863, was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. He remained with his company until wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, being shot through the thigh on the 12th of May, 1864. He was then sent to Washington, District of Columbia, where his regiment was mustered out on the 20th of June of that year. When he had regained his health he again enlisted, becoming a member of the One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Ohio Regiment, of which he was made quartermaster. In June, 1865,

he was made post quartermaster at Huntsville, Alabama, and discharged the duties of that position until October, when he was honorably discharged, after forty-seven months of long and arduous service as a defender of the Union. He filled all the various ranks from that of non-commissioned officer to the command of his company and ever loyally defended the cause of his country until the stars and stripes were planted over the southern Confederacy.

When the war was over Mr. Anderson returned to Ohio, locating in Fremont, where for one year he engaged in merchandising. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman and in that capacity was connected with different wholesale houses for twenty years. His affability, his courteous manner and genial nature made him very popular along the route of his travels and his known reliability in all business transactions secured to him a liberal patronage. In 1888 he accepted the position of adjutant of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home, in Sandusky, which he has now acceptably filled for nine years. He is eminently fitted for the position and has the respect and regard of the many members of the Home.

In 1865 Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Fanny M. Tallman, of Delaware, Ohio, a daughter of Hinton Tallman. They now have two sons,—Harry E. and Carl F.

Mr. Anderson is a member of Sandusky Lodge, No. 50, F. & A. M., and since 1866 has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He joined that society in 1866 and now belongs to Croghan Lodge, No. 77, of Sandusky. He holds a membership in the order of the Knights of Honor and is a comrade of John F. Toland Post, G. A. R., an organization formed among the members of the Home. He is also a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States Commandery, of Ohio. Only men who were commissioned officers in the war of the Rebellion are eligible to membership in this order.

In politics he has always been an ardent Republican, warmly advocating the principles of the party which was the preserver of the Union and which has ever been the party of reform and progress.

J. C. WILLIAMS, one of the prominent business men of New Carlisle, Clark county, and a leading Republican of the state, has inherited his political principles from loyal and brave ancestors, and is one of four sons, three of whom demonstrated their patriotism during the late war. His grandfather, Henry Williams, Jr., was an early settler of Ohio, coming with his family from Virginia to Clark county in 1805. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and took an active



A. M. Anderson.

part in the politics of his day, being an old-line Whig and holding public office as a representative of that party. He died in 1845.

Henry Williams, the father of our subject, was a native of Virginia and came to Ohio with his father. He identified himself with the Republican party on its formation in 1856, but in 1860 became a Douglas Democrat. In later years, however, he returned to his first allegiance and remained faithful to the principles he had then adopted until his death in 1889. He held various offices of trust and was highly respected in his community. For his wife he married Elizabeth Pettigrew, a daughter of one of the early pioneers of Clark county. The four sons of Henry Williams were: E. S., of Troy, Ohio; J. C., the subject of this sketch; H. H., also a resident of Troy; and Isaac W. E. S. Williams served through the Civil war as a captain in the Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, his record being that of a brave officer and faithful soldier. He represented the third district of Ohio in the fifty-second and fifty-third congresses, and after the war closed he held the office of attorney-general of the state. He has been a thoroughgoing Republican ever since 1856. H. H. Williams, also of Troy, like his brother, offered his services to his country and served through the great contest. He has held a prominent place in the Republican party, has served two terms as judge in the court of common pleas in Miami county and was prosecuting attorney for two terms. Isaac W., also a brave soldier and a lifelong Republican, died in 1883, from the effects of hardships and privations experienced while in the field.

The subject of this sketch was born in Clark county, this state, November 29, 1837, and grew to manhood there, and there he has always resided. He was anxious to accompany his brothers to the war, but, his application being rejected on account of physical disability, he turned his attention to local politics, in which he has ever since taken an active interest. When the Republican party was first organized Mr. Williams had not yet attained his majority, but in 1858 cast his vote for Governor Dennison, and in 1860, his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Williams has acted a prominent part in the political affairs of his county and state, having attended as a delegate all the state conventions since 1863. He was at both the conventions at which Governor Foraker was nominated, and at the senatorial convention held at Urbana, at which the "Lock-Rollands" contest was the principal feature. For many years Mr. Williams has been a member of the county central committee, and has demonstrated his ability as a man of good judgment, shrewdness and sagacity. He has made a reputation as a political orator and has

done good service to the cause in this way as well as being active in the organization of clubs. During the campaign of 1896, he was president of the McKinley Club, of New Carlisle, which numbered over two hundred members. He is also president of the Western Ohio Pioneer Association, which has held its meetings at New Carlisle for many years.

Mr. Williams carries on farming some two miles south of New Carlisle, where he has a pleasant home, and is also engaged in the real-estate business. His reputation as a business man is one of the best, and he holds the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

The marriage of Mr. Williams and Miss Emma Rupp took place October 9, 1860, and they have been blessed with five children. The sons are Harry, John A. and Edward W., the first two being farmers and the latter a student in Wittenberg College. All are strong Republicans.

JAMES D. ELLISON.—The Republican party in Ohio has an earnest and hard-working supporter in the person of James D. Ellison, who, as president of the Columbus State Journal Company, has been enabled to exert considerable influence in its favor through the medium of the Journal's columns. Mr. Ellison's active participation in the field of politics dates from 1891, when he was appointed a member of the board of public improvements, which constitutes the only official position he has ever held. From the time he was first entitled to vote he has been an ardent adherent of Republican principles, which he has always considered to stand for all that is conducive to the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people. The State Journal is one of the largest and most popular newspapers in Ohio, its circulation extending to every part of the state, and is conducted on the highest principles of integrity and honor. Mr. Ellison is one of the founders of the Lincoln Club, was its first vice-president, and at present is one of the directors.

Born in Stark county, Ohio, Mr. Ellison's elementary education was received in the public schools of Alliance, making that city his home until 1866, when he went to Pittsburg in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, remaining there until 1871 and then going to Indianapolis, Indiana, where for one year he acted as superintendent of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Road. He was next sent to Cincinnati as superintendent of the Little Miami Railway, which was one of the branch lines of the Pennsylvania system, and served in that capacity until 1882, going in that year to the Kentucky Central Rail-

way as general manager and retaining that position until 1883, and then permanently retired from the railroad business. In 1892 Mr. Ellison purchased a controlling interest in the Journal, and since then has directed all the energies of his nature into that channel. The policy of the paper is clean-cut and fearless; it has an able and a brilliant corps of writers, and it is assured of a most successful future.

JOHAN DEMPSEY.—Among the self-made men of Ohio who have added to the natural wealth of the state is the subject of this sketch. He was born in Queens county, Ireland, in 1829, and came to America with his parents in 1848. He became a resident of Shelby, Richland county, in 1853, where John Dempsey has become a prominent figure in commercial and financial circles.

The town of Shelby contains from three thousand to four thousand people; and there he established himself in the wholesale grocery trade and built up a business which aggregated from two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to three hundred thousand dollars annually. This alone stamps him as a man of great executive ability. He enlisted during the late Civil war, coming out with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Mr. Dempsey has ever been a friend to all the improvements of the section in which he resides, and an enthusiastic Republican and leader in his section. He takes great pride in the fact that he assisted in keeping his township in the Republican column while the balance of his county was always Democratic. Although repeatedly offered office he invariably refused, preferring to serve in the party ranks.

Mr. Dempsey has for many years been connected with the Bank of Shelby, and is serving that institution as president. He also has a fine farm in that locality and is now residing there. He retired from active business life in 1871, and came to Cleveland in 1880 and resided in this city for a few years. He is a man of unblemished character and a citizen of worth, and one of which the state may well be proud. He was united in marriage, in 1852, with Miss Martha C. Davis, also of Richland county, and they are the parents of four children: James H. Dempsey, a member of the law firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey, of Cleveland; Mrs. E. S. Cook, wife of E. S. Cook, an attorney of Cleveland; Mrs. S. F. McGowan, whose husband, S. F. McGowan, is another prominent attorney of Cleveland; and Florence Lee Dempsey.

J. H. Dempsey was born in Shelby, Ohio, March 29, 1859. He graduated from the Kenyon College at

Gambier, Ohio, in 1882. He attended the Columbia Law School one year, and was a student under Estep, Dickey & Squire for another year. He was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in June, 1884. From January 1st, 1886, he was a member of the firm of Estep, Dempsey & Squire until January 1st, 1890, when the firm was dissolved by Messrs. Squire and Dempsey retiring to form a partnership with Judge William B. Sanders, under firm name of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey.

EDWARD W. PORTER.—Union county is fortunate in being supplied with men whose energies and earnest labors in the support of the Republican party has done so much to insure its stability and firm standing in this section of the state. Too much credit cannot be given to those who volunteer their services, seeking no return for the same but ever faithful to the principles which they believe to be the best for the successful maintenance of this great Republic. Among those who have won for themselves the encomiums of their fellow citizens may be mentioned Edward W. Porter, who has been so prominently identified with the political affairs of the country. He was elected a member of the city council of Marysville in 1886, being one of the youngest men in the county seat to fill that office. In 1887 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county, which position he filled for six years, during which time he served with honor and credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his party. While in office Mr. Porter succeeded in convicting a man named Miller for murder in the first degree, who was subsequently hung, it being the first and only case of its kind in the county. Mr. Porter has been a member of the board of health for the past fourteen years, has frequently served in conventions, was on the executive committee of Union county, for three years was a member of the executive committee of the Ohio Republican League, and was chairman of the committee on resolutions at the last congressional convention held at Bellefontaine. In 1893 he was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, as a delegate from the eighth congressional district of Ohio, to the national convention of the Republican League. He is a hard worker in both organizations and in "stumping" the county during the campaigns, and has a wide acquaintance with the leading Republicans of the state. He heartily endorses the Republican platform as adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and is a stanch believer in a high protective tariff and the gold standard.

The birth of Mr. Porter took place in Marysville March 10, 1855. He attended school until old enough to take up the duties of teaching, to which vocation he

devoted all his energies for six years, in the meantime reading law under the preceptorship of his father, who was then on the bench. On December 6, 1881, Mr. Porter was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, passing his examination before the supreme court, immediately after which he became associated with his father in the practice of law, which partnership has continued ever since, and the firm of Porter & Porter has attained a wide reputation for the capable manner in which it transacts all legal business intrusted to its care.

Mr. Porter was married November 12, 1884, to Miss Della E. Miller, at Upper Sandusky, Ohio. She was spared to him only three years, when, in 1887, she passed away. She was survived but a year by their only child, Dana M. Mr. Porter's second union took place April 23, 1890, when he was married to Miss Agnes H. Davis, of Washington, District of Columbia. Two sons have been born to them,—John L., November 19, 1891, and Robert E., January 11, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Porter are members of the Congregational church, in which he has filled the office of clerk since 1883. They have a charming residence on Maple street, in which they dispense their hospitality to a large coterie of friends.

For two terms Mr. Porter was president of the Union County Teachers' Association, and he was a member of B. W. Keyes Camp, No. 156, Sons of Veterans, being elected, in 1889, as an alternate delegate-at-large to the national convention which was held in Wheeling, West Virginia. He also held the rank of colonel on the staff of the commander-in-chief, Charles F. Griffin, to which office he was appointed January 1, 1890; he is a member of Marysville Lodge, No. 100, Knights of Pythias; of the Knights of the Maccabees; and was made an honorary member of the Phi Gamma Delta of the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1883. For nine years he has been secretary of the County Agricultural Association. Mr. Porter is a man of great mental powers and has taken a position in the front ranks of the leading men of his community.

JAMES C. NEWCOMB, editor of the Ripley Bee, and a representative citizen of the thriving and progressive city of Ripley, is one of the most active Republicans in Ohio, and is well-known throughout Brown county for the aggressive part he takes in local politics. The Bee is one of the well-known Republican organs in southern Ohio, and is the only recognized partisan paper in the county. It was established in 1834 by George W. and Oscar F. Shaw, and was the leading Whig paper at that time, being then known as the Ohio Whig. Later it was

edited by C. F. Campbell and in 1836 was moved to Georgetown, the county seat, and called the Political Examiner; in 1843 it was re-established and called the Bee. The Campbell family had control of it for some years, when T. F. Sniffin became its editor in 1856,—its policy in that year being adapted to Republican principles,—and he continued to 1874, when it began to be edited by Mr. Tomlinson, now of the Hillsboro News-Herald, and in 1881 Mr. Newcomb purchased the plant and is now the sole owner and editor. The paper has always taken a prominent part in the campaigns, has always supported the principles of the Republican party, and is well-known in several adjacent counties, where it has a large circulation.

James C. Newcomb is a son of James Newcomb, and was born in Dover, Mason county, Kentucky, on the 12th of March, 1851. His father, whose birth occurred on the 25th of November, 1800, was a prominent merchant and tobacco dealer at Dover, where he carried on an extensive business until 1861, when, at the beginning of the Civil war, his strong Union sympathies made his residence in the south exceedingly unpleasant and he determined to move north, which he did, locating in Ripley, Ohio. He departed this life in 1870, having attained the venerable age of seventy years. The following six children were born to him and his wife: William, Elizabeth, James C., Thomas, Peter and Charles, all of the sons being stalwart Republicans.

In 1869 James C. entered the newspaper office with T. F. Sniffin, and in 1878 he opened a job office, later publishing the Ripley Observer, which was subsequently consolidated with the Ohio Valley Times, the latter at that time being conducted by W. P. Reynolds, the firm becoming Newcomb & Reynolds. In 1880 Mr. Reynolds disposed of his interest to W. W. Gilliland, and the paper was then changed to the Ripley Bee, afterward being consolidated with the Times and issued as the Bee and Times until 1881, when our subject became sole owner. He has had a wide experience as an editorial writer, and he is publishing one of the best and brightest newspapers in southern Ohio.

Mr. Newcomb has often served on the county committee, has several times acted as secretary of the county executive committee, has frequently been a delegate to the state and district conventions, in which he has filled the office of secretary on numerous occasions, and for twenty years he has attended the county conventions. He was appointed secretary of the congressional convention in 1890, and was a member of the city council in 1891 and 1892.

Referring to the social features of Mr. Newcomb's life, we find that he is a member of the Masonic fra-

ternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, being past grand and past chancellor, respectively, of the two last named societies, and his energy, intelligence and genial disposition make him popular to a high degree with all his *confreres*.

In 1882 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Newcomb, at Maysville, Kentucky, to Miss Ella Matthews, daughter of W. B. Matthews, a leading Kentucky Republican.

HON. W. W. TOUVELLE, a resident of the city of Toledo, where he is one of the better lawyers, is one of the prominent workers in the Republican ranks, and in both local and national campaigns has always taken a leading part.

Mr. Touvelle was born May 12, 1848, at Steubenville, Ohio, and is of French descent,—his grandfather, George W. Touvelle, being born near Paris, France. The latter came to the United States in 1798 and settled at Hagerstown, Maryland, where the remainder of his life was passed. George W., Jr., the father of our subject, was born at that place and removed to Steubenville in 1849. He enlisted in the Seventy-first Ohio Regiment during the Civil war and served until 1864, when he was discharged on account of physical disability, his death occurring ten years later, when he left four sons and one daughter. All the sons except one (Mr. Touvelle, of this sketch) are prominent Democrats and reside in Salina, Ohio.

Mr. Touvelle obtained his early education in the high school of Salina, and in 1864 became a midshipman in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. After remaining there for two years he was obliged to resign on account of ill health and on his return to Salina he at once took up the study of law under Hon. F. C. Le Blond, of that city. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and began the practice of his profession on June 12 of the same year at Wauseon, Fulton county, Ohio.

In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of that county and served in that capacity until 1876; and from that time on he has taken a leading part in political affairs. He was for several years chairman of the county executive committee and was also chairman of the congressional committee of the sixth district. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1880, which nominated James A. Garfield for president, and in fact has stood at the head of his party in his district and county for many years. He is a fluent speaker and is always in demand during political campaigns, as his great admiration of the "grand old party" and his confidence in the integrity of its plat-

form, combined with his powers of oratory, render his speeches most effective in strengthening the wavering and bringing in new recruits to the Republican ranks.

As a lawyer Mr. Touvelle ranks high and enjoys a large practice, and counts his friends by the score, not only in Fulton county, where his earlier years of labor were spent, but also in Toledo, where he now resides and is the senior member of the law firm of 'Touvelle & Masters. He is a member of the McKinley Club of Wauseon, during the campaign of 1896 rendering efficient service. He is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second-degree Mason, and is a gentleman of fine character and an honor to his community.

He was married September 26, 1876, to Miss Mary Read, a native of Ohio.

CHARLES E. SPENCER, an attorney at law residing at New Lexington, Perry county, has had such a prominent political life that we must give an account of his political career in connection with the other events of his life, inasmuch as they are so closely connected that we cannot readily separate them.

In chronological order, however, we will first note a few facts concerning his father, who also was a prominent lawyer and politician.

Colonel William Spencer, the father of Charles E. Spencer, was for many years one of the landmarks of Perry county, practicing his profession as an attorney and counselor at law at Zanesville, McConnellsville and in Perry county for fifty-five years, being prosecuting attorney in the latter county for a time. In his politics he was a Whig and Abolitionist, holding office once as a Whig, and became a zealous and able Republican on the organization of that party, voting for Fremont in 1856. Under the old *regime* he was also a colonel of state cavalry militia. He devoted his attention to the general practice of law, conducting cases in all the courts of the state. He was also one of the best "stump" speakers in the county, his sledgehammer blows making many converts to the cause of anti-slavery, the Union and protective tariff. He died May 3, 1889, at the age of eighty-one years, highly honored for his intellectual acumen and moral integrity.

Mr. Charles E. Spencer was born in Somerset, Perry county, February 23, 1856, passed his youth in his native town, obtained his literary education in the high school there and at Otterbein University, Westerville, Ohio, took up the study of law in his father's office and was admitted to the bar in 1881, and soon afterward in the federal courts, and at length also practiced law in the courts of adjoining states. He

was in partnership with his father until he was elected judge of probate of Perry county, in the autumn of 1887, by a majority of one hundred and thirteen in a Democratic county. At his re-election in 1890 his majority was one thousand and sixty-two,—the largest Republican majority ever given any candidate in Perry county. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, which renominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency. His colleague there was Colonel John C. Entrekin, of Chillicothe, ex-speaker of the house. That convention placed important committee work upon Mr. Spencer, which he performed with ability. He has often been a delegate to county, judicial, congressional and state conventions. For several years,—from 1884 to 1887 and in 1893,—he was a member of the county executive committee; chairman of the county committee in 1893, and was an efficient member of the judicial and congressional executive committees; and thus he has ever been one of the most important factors in the politics of his county and state; but he has never been a candidate for any office except that of probate judge. He is an efficient campaign speaker and persevering organizer, both in county and district work. He is a firm believer in protective tariff, reciprocity and in all of the principles of the St. Louis platform of 1896.

After the close of his term as judge of probate he formed a partnership with the Donohoe Brothers, under the firm name of Donohoe, Spencer & Donohoe. Both as an attorney and as a political speaker he has become well known throughout a large portion of the state.

Mr. Spencer is also the author of many books and some poems of merit, among the latter being *Rue*, *Thyme* and *Myrtle*, and the *Viking*. He has contributed a great deal to the periodical press, both local and foreign, in the way of literary and political articles. As a writer he has attained an enviable reputation for originality of thought and beauty in expression.

He is a Royal Arch Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

Mr. Spencer was united in matrimony with Miss Bugh, of Somerset, and they have four children.

SALMON SEYMOUR.—As one who has noted the changes that have taken place within the last eighty years,—the marvelous improvement and progress that has been steadily going on throughout the nation and the various phases that have marked the political factions, the subject of this biography possesses a singular interest and it is most appropriate that his name should appear in a work of this nature.

Born in Oneida county, New York, on December 31, 1808, Mr. Seymour has seen the rise and disintegration of the Whigs, the Free-soilers and the Know-nothings, and has witnessed the establishment and continued prosperity of the grand old Republican party, with which he has been identified since its inception. He has held several minor township offices; was trustee for a considerable time; for many years was assessor of personal property and real estate, and was a member of the Geneva council when the present city was a borough, and later when it had attained the dignity of a village. He has continued his allegiance to the Republican party and to-day proudly casts his ballot for its candidates at each election.

At the age of five years Mr. Seymour accompanied his parents to Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he took advantage of such educational facilities as were afforded by the district schools, which he attended until fourteen years old. In 1823 he came to Ohio, locating near Geneva, where he assisted his father on a section of land and engaged in farming and stock-raising, in which he continued until reaching his fiftieth year, when he moved into the village and embarked in the drug business, being associated with his two sons under the firm name of S. Seymour & Sons. The career of this firm was most successful up to 1860, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Two years later Mr. Seymour, in connection with several other citizens of Geneva, organized the First National Bank, the charter of which was secured in 1862 and renewed in 1882. From the time the institution was established Mr. Seymour has been one of its directors, served as its president for fifteen years, and in 1892 was elected to the office of vice-president, which he still holds. The bank is on a solid foundation, and is one of the prosperous financial concerns of Ashtabula county.

In 1834 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Seymour and Miss Matilda Smith, of Geneva township, where she was born on March 3, 1817, and this union was continued in the utmost conjugal felicity for a period of sixty-two years, the death of Mrs. Seymour occurring in July, 1896, universally mourned by all who knew her. She possessed the most womanly qualities, was a loving wife and mother, a faithful friend and a devout member of the Baptist church. Mr. and Mrs. Seymour had two sons,—Junius L. and Albert,—both of whom died after attaining manhood's estate. Our subject has always been temperate in his habits, and to this fact he attributes his longevity, being now in his eighty-ninth year, in the possession of all his faculties and enjoying reasonably good health for one so advanced in years. For fifty-three years he has been a consistent adherent of the Baptist church, to which he has always been a liberal contributor, and

he richly merits the good will and respect in which he is held by his many friends.

The parents of our subject were Sala and Betsy (Burnett) Seymour, both of whom were natives of Connecticut and early settlers of Oneida county, New York. The mother died after moving to Erie county, and Mr. Seymour subsequently went to Illinois, where he engaged in farming until his death, late in life.

XERXES FARRAR, cashier of the Central Bank of London, Madison county, is one of the leading Republicans of the county, as he is one of the principal directors of the work in all the campaigns, both in county elections and in making up the delegations to the district nominating conventions. As a patriot he commenced in early life, even before he was a voter, to concentrate the vote of his party, and has been on the executive committee ever since 1884, when he cast his first vote. In the campaign of that year he took an active part, and has also been devoted to vigorous effort in every campaign since that time, being sometimes a delegate to nominating conventions,—congressional and state. He is a master in laying out work, both geographically and in the character and amount of work of each kind to be done in the respective fields of labor. When there is anything to do himself he is on hand to do it; but he has never held or even asked a public office; however, he has been a member of the school board of London.

Mr. Farrar was born April 13, 1862, educated at the public schools of London, Ohio, and at Oberlin College, and became connected with the Central Bank at London in 1878, of which, since 1890, he has been the cashier.

This bank was first established in 1876, by his father, John Farrar, his uncle, William Farrar, Jeremiah Rea, Thomas Stutson, John Jones and Robert Rea, with a capital stock of thirty-seven thousand and eight hundred dollars. It now has a surplus of ninety-eight thousand and two hundred dollars. Thomas Stutson is the president. John Farrar, the principal organizer, and who was the president at the time of his death, in 1878, in London, died at the age of forty-eight years. He was a native of Madison county, a son of Jonathan Farrar, whose other sons were Henry, Thomas and William. All became stanch Republicans. John Farrar was a farmer and stock-raiser and also a shipper of live stock. Of his sons, four are living: Xerxes, William, Kilby and Holway. All these are also Republicans, and the two younger are now in college.

Our subject has had a wide business experience

for a man so young, and is well calculated to be a leader both in business and political circles. As to fraternal relations, he is a Royal Arch Mason.

He married the daughter of S. J. Hubbard, and they have a son and a daughter.

JESSE W. LAIRD, Sr.—There is perhaps no man in Ohio who has been more closely identified with the politics of this state or who has been more prominently connected with the internal workings of the Republican party in its executive bodies than has the gentleman who is the subject of this biography. During a residence in Jackson county of over fifty years, he has taken an active part in all the conventions of note as well as the presidential and local campaigns, has rendered invaluable service as a speaker, and is regarded as the leading Republican of his county.

Born in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1822, Judge Laird is the son of John and Phœbe (Ford) Laird, the former of whom was a native of Pennsylvania, his birth taking place in that state on the 4th of April, 1784. He came to Ohio before the war of 1812, was a Whig in his political faith, and to him and his wife were born five children, who were as follows: Mary B., John, James M., Rachel C., and the subject of this review, the latter being the only survivor. The father died in Chillicothe on the 20th of August, 1846, his wife passing away on the 13th of December, 1851. Judge Laird attended the public schools and the academy in the city of his nativity, at which he was graduated and then decided to adopt the medical profession, studying under the preceptorship of Dr. L. W. Foulke, and after attending medical lectures at the Louisville Medical College in 1842 and 1843, he began practicing in Fayette county, Indiana, remaining there until the fall of the following year, when he came to Jackson and here continued to engage in his chosen calling till 1847. He then purchased the Jackson Standard, the Whig organ of the county, and continued its publication for two years, when he sold it, but shortly after once more became its owner, buying it at a sheriff's sale and successfully conducted it until 1854 or 1855, when he entered the Bennett & Company Citizens' Bank, the first institution of its kind established in this city, and was there employed for about four years. Having previously read law, the Judge was about this time admitted to the bar and from that time on was engaged in general practice, with the exception of the time he was on the bench, his work being in all the courts in Ohio and the district courts of the United States.

The Judge is not engaged in active practice at present, confining his attention to a few special cases now and then, but is giving most of his time to personal affairs. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the degree of Knight Templar, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is the legal representative of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo and the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Companies.

In 1844 Judge Laird came to Jackson county, which was at that time a Democratic stronghold, and remained as such up to the '50s, when it was redistricted, giving a portion of its territory to Vinton county and taking some from Gallia, and since the formation of the Republican party the latter's majority has been steadily on the increase. In 1854 the Judge attended the convention held at Portsmouth when the anti-slavery resolutions were adopted and Mr. Moore was nominated for congress, at which time he was a Free-soil Whig, and for a while was a member of the Know-nothing party. He was a delegate to the first Republican state convention held at Columbus in 1854, and has attended all of those held from that time up to 1891, usually heading the county delegation, and until late years he has taken part in the district conventions. In the early '50s he was elected mayor of Jackson, re-elected in 1862 and again in 1870, when he served four terms, and in 1887 he was elected probate judge of Jackson county, occupying that office for two terms of three years each. Judge Laird, in conjunction with James Tripp, Judge Longbon, A. B. Monahan and W. K. Hastings, are the loyal Republicans who have put their shoulders to the wheel and conducted the politics of the county, in which he has made a large number of speeches during the campaigns, as well as the other counties of the state. He is an advocate of a protective tariff and believes that there can be but a single standard for money, and that one of gold.

During the late war Judge Laird was occupied in giving valuable assistance to the recruiting service. His son, John, ran away to enlist in the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was noted for the number of its battles, in one of which the boy was wounded. He remained with his regiment until the close of the war, and was mustered out, being at that time but sixteen years of age, and is now an honored and respected citizen of Jackson.

In 1843 the Judge consummated his marriage to Miss Mary Marshall, an English lady of culture and refinement, and to them the following children were born: John; Eugene; Jesse W.; Anne M., who is the wife of the Hon. Irvine Dungan; Gertrude, now Mrs.

George H. Blagg, of Jackson; and Maude G., the wife of L. C. Longbon. Mr. Dungan was at one time a member of congress from this district.

DR. E. C. HAMILTON.—The principles of the Republican party have ever been those of the highest standard and embrace the freedom of the American citizen, protection to the industries of the country, and the upholding of the educational institutions. It believes that without education there can be no prosperity and that intelligence is the foundation of a nation's success. It is not to be wondered at, then, that this party has ruled for thirty years, during which time there was never a better condition of affairs nor greater prosperity among the people. Ohio has usually been loyal to the Republican organization ever since its first inception in 1856, and has contributed many staunch supporters to its advancement. Among these is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Dr. Hamilton inherited his love for the party from his father, H. A. Hamilton, who was a Whig up to the time it was merged into the Republican party, and was prominent as a worker in local fields, but never sought office. He was born in Maryland and came to Ohio at an early day and settled in Springfield, where he remained for a while and then moved to Dayton and subsequently located at Xenia, where his life of usefulness came to an end in 1861. He was a man of strong convictions and rendered valuable service to his party. On a number of occasions he was sent as a delegate to the state and other conventions, and was a member of the state board of equalization some time before his death. He had an extensive acquaintance among the Republicans of early times, and was an intimate friend of Salmon P. Chase, Thomas Corwin and others. A man of influence, strict integrity, honorable and upright in his political methods, he possessed the confidence and respect of all who knew him. Mr. Hamilton was in the state legislature just before the war, and was present at the meeting of the legislatures from Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia which convened at Cincinnati for the purpose of trying to avert the impending crisis and prevent the breaking out of the Civil war. About 1858 Mr. Hamilton held the position of sergeant-at-arms in the Ohio house of representatives.

Dr. Hamilton was born in Clark county, Ohio, and received his education in Green county. His birth occurred December 23, 1836, and in 1865 he moved to Fayette county, since which time he has been energetically engaged in politics. He was secretary of the county executive committee from 1868 until 1875,

and again during the Garfield campaign of 1880. In 1873 he was elected to the office of coroner of Fayette county, which he held for four years. Among other positions of public trust which he has occupied was that of director on the board of education, for eighteen years, and was its president for two and clerk for twelve years. He has also been a member of the county soldiers' relief board, and member and clerk of the city board of health. He has on several occasions attended the state and other conventions as a delegate, and has served on some of the important committees of those bodies. The Doctor is a firm believer in honest politics, and has always stood for a high protective tariff and the principles of sound money as set forth in the platform adopted by the Republicans at the convention held in 1896 at St. Louis.

For over forty years the Doctor has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession and his arduous labors have been crowned with financial success. He served in the late war as a private in Company B, in the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and bravely performed his duty as a soldier until the close of the war, when he was mustered out of service.

In his social relations Dr. Hamilton is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he was commander of R. B. Hayes Post, in this city, for the year 1896. He is also prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has for six years been the representative to the grand lodge from Pickaway and Fayette counties. To this honored position in his chosen fraternal order Dr. Hamilton has been almost unanimously elected for three consecutive terms. The esteem in which he is held by the members of that grand body was fully attested when, upon his invitation, the grand lodge voted to hold its next annual session in his city of Washington.

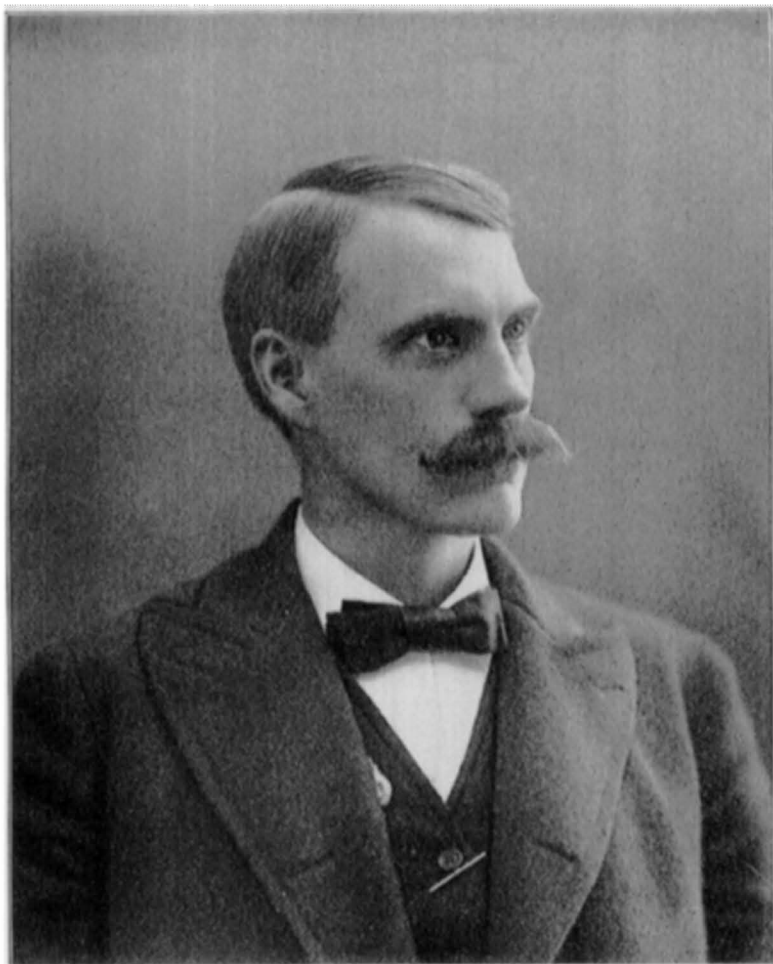
Dr. Hamilton was married in October, 1869, to Miss Lucy E. Stoddard, oldest daughter of Dr. O. N. Stoddard, the well-known professor of natural science in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, who, after more than twenty-five years' service in that institution, was called to Wooster University, in 1870, to take charge of the scientific department of that institution,—a position he held with distinguished honor until his death. Dr. Stoddard had the honor to number among his graduates, while at Miami University, many of our most distinguished men, among whom were ex-President Harrison, ex-United States Senator Calvin Brice and many others of equal prominence.

Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton have had four children, viz.: Louise, Stoddard, Grace and Karl,—all of whom are living, except the first named, who died in 1890. George E. Hamilton, a son of Dr. Hamilton, lives in

Xenia, and is engaged in the post-office in that city. Stoddard E. is engaged with Dahl, Millikan & Company, proprietors of the second largest wholesale grocery in Ohio. Karl M., the youngest son, will study the profession of his father.

WILLIAM T. ROWLES, M. D.—The specific and distinctive function exercised by biography is not to give voice to a man's modest estimate of himself and his accomplishments, but rather to leave the perpetual record of the verdict establishing his character by the concrete opinion of his fellow men. The public is a discriminating factor,—one which delves deep into the intrinsic essence of character, strikes the key-note of individuality and pronounces judiciously and unequivocally upon the true worth of the man, invariably distinguishing the clear resonance of the true metal from the jarring dissonance of the baser. The subject of this review has attained a position of distinctive precedence in one of the higher fields of endeavor, has been the artificer of his own fortunes, while the concomitant of the success which is his has been the respect and esteem invariably accorded when such honor is due. As one of the spirited and prominent supporters of the Republican party, it is eminently consistent that a brief record touching the career of Dr. Rowles be incorporated in this connection.

The name which is borne by the Doctor is one which has long been identified with the annals of the Buckeye state, of which he himself is a native. His father, Thomas J. Rowles, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, about the year 1829, his parents having been among the honored pioneers of that section. In early life Thomas J. Rowles learned the cooper's trade, but in later years he devoted his attention to blacksmithing. He was a man of rugged intellectual force and sturdy integrity, and his convictions were naturally well defined and thoroughly fortified. In politics he was originally an old-line Whig, but upon the organization of the Republican party he transferred his allegiance to this new and stronger candidate for public favor and support, having been an uncompromising advocate of abolition and having served in the Union army for a period of one hundred days. He lived to attain advanced age, his death occurring in April, 1895, at Jacobsburg, Ohio. The maiden name of the Doctor's mother was Mary I. Thurston, and she was the daughter of William Henry Thurston, who settled in Belmont county in the early pioneer days. By her marriage to Thomas Rowles she became the mother of ten children, eight of whom are living. She now maintains her home at Jacobsburg.



A. J. Rowles

William Thomas Rowles, the immediate subject of this review, was the fourth child of Thomas and Mary I. Rowles, the place of his nativity having been a farm located about twelve miles from Bellaire, Belmont county, Ohio, and the date thereof May 23, 1856. The boyhood discipline of the Doctor was such as begot a lively appreciation of the dignity of honest toil and of the advantages that stretched far beyond a narrowed mental horizon. He was granted such educational privileges as the locality afforded, attending the country schools in the vicinity of his home until he had attained the age of seventeen years. That he apprehended the practical value of knowledge is shown in the fact that he so diligently applied himself to his studies, with marked receptive and assimilating faculties, that at the early age of fifteen years he had secured a teacher's certificate, though he did not put his acquirements to the test until two years later, when the ambition of the youth began to strain at its fetters, and he determined to prepare himself for a wider field of usefulness. His ambition was one of effort and he bent every energy toward the accomplishment of the desired end. As a means thereto he had recourse to a vocation which has figured as a stepping-stone to many of our most eminent and most successful men. At the age of seventeen he engaged in school-teaching, devoting his attention to pedagogic labors until he was twenty-two years of age, when he began the technical study which should prepare him for that profession which he had determined to adopt as his vocation in life. He began reading medicine under the able preceptorage of Drs. Piper and Mitchell, of Glencoe, Ohio, with whom he prosecuted his studies in the line for three years, after which, in 1878, he came to Columbus and matriculated as a student in the Columbus Medical College, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1882. As his parents were in moderate circumstances he was compelled to rely upon his own resources for meeting the expenses of his college course, but his self-reliance, determination and ambition proved the potential elements which enabled him to be fully equal to the task, which he successfully accomplished through close application and indefatigable industry. After his graduation the young physician found that his reinforcement for the practical duties of life was comprised in his knowledge of his profession and his inherent qualities which had enabled him to become thus qualified for its practice. He displayed his "shingle" in Columbus, and patiently bided the time until the budding professional prestige should reach its fruition in the representative clientage which he now retains. The Doctor somewhat facetiously says that one of the reasons why he chose Columbus for initiating his practice was because he did not

have enough money to enable him to leave the place. His ability and earnest devotion to his profession soon gained him recognition, and within a few months after receiving his diploma he had liquidated all his financial obligations, and from that time to the present he has never had a debt he could not meet,—a circumstance indicative not only of his success, but of his executive ability and honorable business methods. It is sufficient to say in this connection that he has built up a large general practice and that he holds distinctive rank among the leading physicians of the capital city.

In 1891 Governor McKinley conferred upon Dr. Rowles the appointment as chief surgeon of the Ohio State Penitentiary, and this incumbency he retained for four years, having served through both terms of Major McKinley's gubernatorial administration. The Doctor has been an active and enthusiastic worker in the ranks of the Republican party, and his influence and discriminating judgment have been recognized forces in the councils of the party and have contributed in no slight degree to the success of the cause. He has always been a warm admirer of Major McKinley, to whom he accorded enthusiastic support during the late national campaign which resulted in so signal a Republican victory. His personal popularity in Columbus and his prominence in local Republican ranks has been shown in the fact that he has been thrice elected a member of the city council, of which body he is now president. So faithful and effective have been his services in connection with the administration of municipal affairs that his name has been most prominently mentioned in connection with the mayoralty, while his party friends have earnestly importuned him to accept the Republican candidacy for this honorable preferment. He has held the matter in abeyance, fearing that the duties of the office, should he be elected, as he undoubtedly would, might interfere to a degree with his professional work, to which he is thoroughly devoted. He is known as a man of marked business and executive ability and sturdy independence, and no more eligible candidate for the principal municipal office could be brought forward, as it is certain that he would make no pledges to any faction or lend his endorsement to any unwise administration of the affairs of the city. He has been a zealous supporter of every project or movement calculated to benefit the city, and is a member of the Board of Trade.

Skilled, as he is, in his profession, he has reached the point of high attainment and precedent by his own efforts, keeping constantly abreast of the advances made by science and ever maintaining a deep interest in his work. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society and the Ohio Central Medical Society.

He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the high distinction implied in the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish rite, being a member of Cincinnati Consistory.

JACOB CAHN, one of the best known merchants of Ashland, has been allied with the Republican party for over thirty years, and has been prominently identified with the local politics of his home city since 1872. For four years he held the honorable position of mayor of Ashland, served two years in the city council, was for six years a member of the board of education, and was a delegate from the fourteenth congressional district to the St. Louis convention which nominated Major McKinley for president in 1896. He has been a loyal adherent to his party and has done everything in his power to advance its interest.

Mr. Cahn is a native of Germany, where he was born in 1839, the son of Joseph and Regine (Mayer) Cahn, both of whom remained in the old country. Our subject was sent to the public schools of the district in which he lived, later attending the high school at Durkheim, where he remained three years, and then began his business career as a clerk in a dry-goods store and there acquired the basis of an experience that became so serviceable to him in after life. He next went on the road as a traveling salesman, his territory being throughout the north of Germany. In 1860 he concluded to try his fortunes in a new field, and consequently took passage from the port of Hamburg on a sailing vessel bound for the United States. After a voyage that consumed twenty-nine days Mr. Cahn landed at New York, and went immediately to Philadelphia, where he stopped for two months, and then, in August, 1860, came to Ashland. Soon after arriving here he accepted a clerkship in the store of Z. Grunwald, with whom he continued but a short time, when he determined to start in business on his own account, and accordingly opened a small dry-goods store, which he conducted successfully for four years. He next established a clothing business on a larger scale, and has since devoted all his time and attention to its interests. By energy, perseverance and honest methods he has built up a large and prosperous trade and possesses the entire confidence of his customers and of all with whom he has business dealings. He has one of the largest stores in the city, and always has on hand a complete stock of hats, caps clothing and merchant-tailoring goods.

In 1872 Mr. Cahn returned to his native country, visited the familiar scenes of his youth, and was there

married to Miss Tillmann, who also came from the southern part of Germany. With his bride he subsequently returned to the United States and has since made his home in Ashland. Four children have blessed this union, three sons and one daughter: William, Louie, Fannie and Tillmann.

Mr. Cahn is interested in several enterprises of Ashland, among them being the National Bank, of which he is a stockholder and a director, and he is a stockholder and president of the Ashland Flax Mill Company, which was established in 1882. The company manufactures tow, in connection with which it handles hay, which it ships to eastern points. Mr. Cahn also owns an excellent farm near the city limits, which is in a good state of cultivation, and which he rents out.

The subject of this review is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity. He was made a Master Mason in Ashland Lodge, No. 151, was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Ashland Chapter, No. 67, and is a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish rite.

ALBERT E. JACOBS, one of the young and enterprising attorneys of Wellston, Ohio, is an active Republican and a nephew of Dr. R. D. Jacobs, the present representative to the state legislature from Gallia county, where the subject of this review was born February 13, 1868, the son of Joseph F. Jacobs. After passing through the preparatory schools he attended Rio Grande College, in Gallia county, Ohio, and the National Normal University, at Lebanon, Ohio, from which he was graduated in the scientific and practical course, and then followed teaching for ten years, four of which were spent as principal of the Wellston schools. In 1890 he took up the study of law under the tuition of M. T. Van Pelt, and such was his diligence and application that in 1892 he was admitted to the bar, and at the expiration of his school term he began the practice of his profession on the lines of real-estate, commercial and corporation law. Upon coming to Jackson county Mr. Jacobs commenced to take an active part in politics and has since been an energetic factor in all county, district and congressional conventions, among which were those held at Trenton, Waverly and Portsmouth, Ohio. In the campaign of 1896 he did a great deal of speaking throughout the county and was a warm advocate of sound money. In this year he was chairman of the Republican county convention, and formerly served as a delegate on all of the committees, with which he has always worked with enthusiasm and in

perfect harmony, and gave valuable assistance in organizing the county campaigns. He was clerk of the board of election in the county for one term, has always given his support to a protective tariff, reciprocity and a monetary system on a gold basis. His first vote was cast for Foraker for governor in 1889, since which time he has been stanchly allied to the party of his choice. Mr. Jacobs is the present city solicitor of Wellston, and is a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Jackson county, having received the nomination at the Republican convention in May, 1897. He is one of the rising and progressive young men of the state and there is every indication that he will have a brilliant future.

Mr. Jacobs was united in marriage to Miss Annie Morgan, of Centerville, Gallia county. One daughter (now deceased) and one son have been born to them. Socially, Mr. Jacobs is a consistent member of the Masonic fraternity and of the order of the Knights of Pythias.

HENRY E. BATEMAN.—The Republican party is always glad to welcome into its ranks men of intelligence, energy and loyalty, and there is no one in Ohio to whom these attributes could be more aptly applied than Mr. Bateman, one of the leading business men of South Charleston, Clark county. He has taken a most active part in the political field of his home city, and as a delegate has been sent time and again to represent his district in the state and congressional conventions. He is one of the hard workers and local organizers in South Charleston, has represented his township on the county committee, and there has never been a campaign since he was vested with the power of voting that he has not labored in and contributed to the success of the Republican party.

Mr. Bateman is a native of Greene county, where he was born in 1837. His father, Daniel H. Bateman, moved to Clark county in 1850 and was a leading citizen there for a number of years. He was an active old-line Whig, and when the Republican party was formed he was one of the first to take up its banner and give it his support. He voted for General Fremont in 1856 and for all the other Republican candidates since then until his death, which occurred in 1863. He was married in 1817 to Miss Elizabeth Sirlott, and they reared two sons, Henry E. and A. L.

The subject of this sketch has obtained an enviable reputation in the business circles of South Charleston for his integrity and honest methods, and is one of the most enterprising men in Clarke county, where he has large real-estate interests. Personally he is of a genial disposition and highly esteemed by all who know him.

JACOB P. FAWCETT.—It is not an easy task to adequately describe a man who has led an eminently active and busy life and who has attained to a position of high relative distinction in the more important and exacting fields of human endeavor; but biography finds its most perfect justification, nevertheless, in the tracing and recording of such a life history. In the case of the subject of this review we find a man of sterling character, of marked erudition and of highest professional ability,—one who has held important and exacting public preferment and has shown himself to be eminently qualified for the honors which have been thus bestowed. Judge Fawcett has long been one of the wheel-horses of Stark county Republicanism, has been an active and enthusiastic supporter of the principles of the grand old party, and has done much to aid in bearing aloft the noble standard representing its policies. It is thus clearly essential to the consistency of this work that due recognition be taken of his life and services.

At Boyce Station, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1851, in the pleasant farmstead home of Andrew and Elizabeth (Pennypacker) Fawcett, there was rejoicing over the birth of a son, upon whom was bestowed at christening the vigorous old name of Jacob. This boy, Jacob P. Fawcett, grew up under the sturdy and invigorating discipline of the farm, waxing strong in mind and body and looking out with unflinching gaze upon the world, with whose activities he early became ambitious to identify himself. It is easy to conjecture what constituted the routine of the boy's early life—it was his to assist in the work of the farm to the extent of his ever-increasing capacity, while during the winter months he trudged his way to the district school, where in his plastic mind were duly implanted the seeds which were later to ripen into a broad and practical education. The lineage of our subject traces, on either side, to that stanch origin in the German stock which has had so marked an influence in conserving the progress and prosperity of the nation. His father was a native of Allegheny county, in the old Keystone state, where he passed his entire life, being a man of utmost probity and high order of intelligence. He was a stalwart Republican in his political adherency, and in his religious faith was prominently identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, having been one of the trustees of the church in his native town, a zealous worker in the cause of Christianity and one who was ever ready to render his tithes to the furtherance of the holy cause. He donated the ground upon which was erected the church edifice where he worshiped, and in other ways gave evidence of his devotion and liberality. His death occurred in January, 1866, and the community mourned the loss of

a good citizen and noble man. The mother of our subject was born near Philadelphia, and still lives, at the ripe age of seventy-seven years.

Jacob Fawcett was but fifteen years of age at the time when death deprived him of a father's care, and one year later he accompanied his mother on her removal to Mount Union, Ohio, where he entered the college and there continued his studies until 1871, when he was graduated. Having already given clear definition to the course which he wished to pursue in assuming the practical duties of life, he at once began the work of preparing himself for the practice of the law, entering the office of William C. Pippitt, of Alliance, Ohio, with whom he continued his studies until he was eligible for practice, his admission to the bar having been secured, at Ravenna, on the 9th of April, 1874. The initial phases of any professional career are not usually typical of "flowery beds of ease," but our subject was qualified, was energetic, was ambitious, and, above all, was determined to succeed. The budding professional prestige was carefully nourished, and its expansion into full bloom of success was consistently rapid. He began practice in Alliance, where he built up a prosperous business, there remaining until 1877, when he came to Canton, which has ever since been the field of his able endeavors and where have come to his portion merited honors.

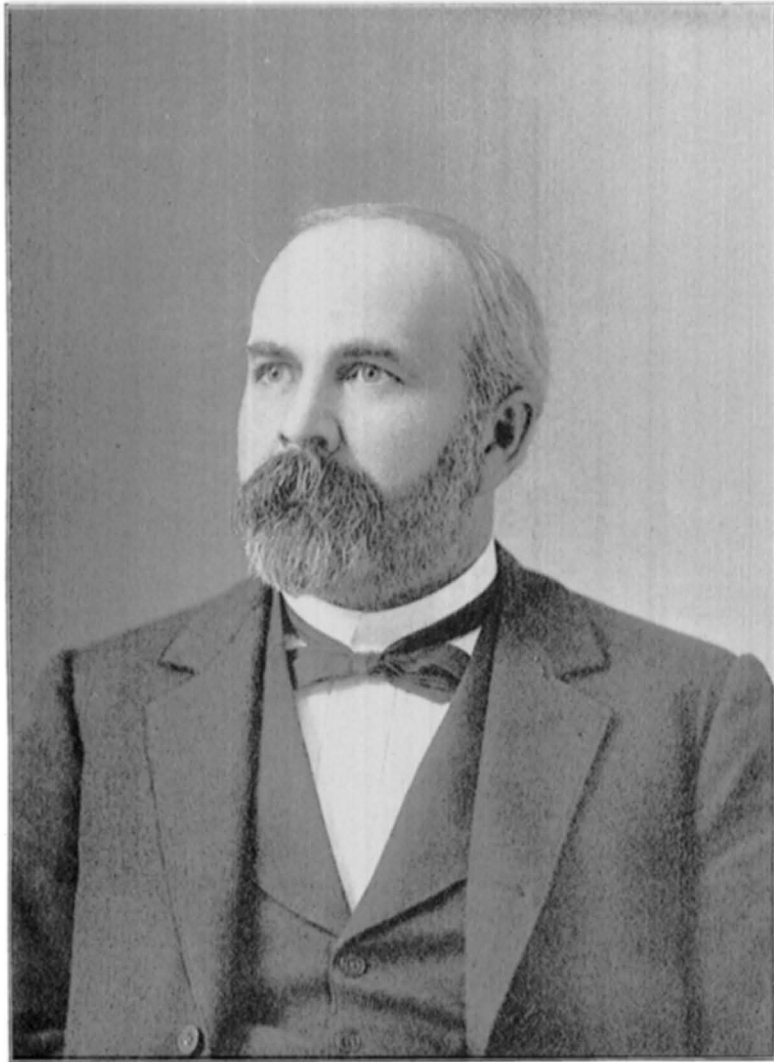
He has been prominently identified with political affairs, having served as mayor of Mount Union in the centennial year, while from 1882 until 1886 he was a member of the city council of Canton, serving as president of this body during the last year of his term. He rendered most efficient service to his party as chairman of the Republican county central committee, an office of which he was the incumbent for two years. In 1886 Governor Foraker appointed Mr. Fawcett probate judge of Stark county, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Myers, and in 1887 he was chosen as his own successor by popular election, being re-elected in 1890. On each occasion he received handsome majorities, which gave evidence of the esteem in which he was held by the people of the county, as well as betokening the confidence reposed in his ability and integrity of purpose. The normal political complexion of the county was strongly Democratic, and that he overcame large adverse pluralities bespeaks the hold which he had on popular favor. In this exacting office he was eminently judicial, just and impartial in the discharge of the exacting duties of his office, never sacrificing what he believed to be right to any rule of expediency. Upon his retirement from the probate bench Judge Fawcett resumed the active practice of his profession at Canton, and his services are retained by a large and distinct-

ively representative clientage. He is a strong and vigorous advocate and a counsel whose judgment is sure and fortified by exact and comprehensive knowledge of law and precedents. His personality is one of attractive order, and he has a marked capacity for making and retaining friends. In his fraternal associations the Judge is a member of Alliance Lodge, No. 266, I. O. O. F.; Lilly Lodge, No. 362, Knights of Pythias; and Canton Lodge, No. 68, B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the Greek fraternity Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

On the 6th of February, 1877, was consummated the marriage of Judge Fawcett to Miss Jennie A. Mitchell, daughter of Hon. John A. Mitchell, United States senator from Oregon, and they are the parents of four children,—Mattie E., Howard B., Ralph M. and John A.

DAVID R. ROOD.—Among the well-known men who have attained political preferment in Ohio is the gentleman whose name heads this biographical sketch, and who is the present judge of the probate court. He has been an energetic member of the Republican party for nearly thirty years, and has given assistance to its cause in every way within his power. During the campaigns he does not hesitate to go into the field and deliver speeches in favor of his party. He has been conspicuous in local organization, and has been a delegate to the state, district, judicial and congressional conventions, and was an alternate to the national convention held in Chicago in 1888. He is a member of the McKinley Club, has been on the central committee many times, and three times on the county executive committee. Judge Rood was elected to his present office in 1893 by a majority of eight hundred and eighty-five, and was re-elected by a majority of seven hundred and seventy-nine.

The Judge was born at McConnellsville, Morgan county, Ohio, February 23, 1847, and is the son of Richard H. and Mary A. (Williams) Rood, the former of whom was a cabinet-maker, builder and contractor. Our subject attended the public schools of Marietta, and later took the teacher's preparatory course. On the 14th of January, 1864, he enlisted in Company L, First Ohio Cavalry, under Colonel Thomas Patton, and after performing meritorious service, principally at headquarters of Major-General George H. Thomas, was honorably discharged, September 26, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. He then devoted thirteen years to teaching school, giving his leisure hours to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1877, at Athens, Judge Welch conducting the examination



G. R. Rood

and administering the oath. Judge Rood at once began the practice of his profession and formed a partnership with Mr. Ridgeway, which was conducted at Belpre and at Marietta for a period of three years, at the end of which time Mr. Ridgeway was elected mayor, and Judge Rood remained alone until 1893, when he entered upon the duties of his present position.

The name of our subject has several times been presented in the convention, without his consent, and once he came within very few votes of being elected representative, on the sixth ballot. He is filling his present position in a capable and satisfactory manner, and merits the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

Socially the Judge is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has occupied all the chairs; the Knights of Pythias, holding the various offices in that order also, and representing the lodge for three years; and of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Buel Post, No. 174.

Judge Rood was married to Miss Priscilla H. Hadley in 1884, and four children have been born to them,—Elmer H., Edna M., Ethel C. and Melville H. He and his wife are supporters of the Congregational and Baptist churches, to which they are liberal contributors.

ALEXANDER BEATTIE, of Nelsonville, Ohio, has been one of the leading Republicans of Athens county since 1873, in the previous year having voted for General Grant for president and for James A. Garfield for congress in Trumbull county. In 1882 he was elected city marshal and held that position for five terms, until 1892, when he was appointed district mine inspector by Governor McKinley for the second district of Ohio, and reappointed to the same office in 1895. Previous to 1882 Mr. Beattie had followed the occupation of coal-mining, which is one of the requirements of law in order to fill the position of inspector, and was thus well qualified for the duties to be performed. He has been a member of the county, central and executive committees, and as such accomplished a great deal of commendable work throughout the county. He was a delegate to the convention that met in Springfield in 1886 and nominated Foraker for governor, was in the convention that met in Columbus in 1890, and in the last state convention that was held in the same city. He was also present at the celebrated Grosvenor and Enoch congressional convention, held at Ironton, Ohio, in 1890, which lasted thirty days. He has been a member of the committee on permanent organization and his work is mostly confined to organizing clubs, societies, etc. In 1896

he was elected president of the McKinley and Hobart Club, of Nelsonville. Mr. Beattie has always been in favor of a protective tariff, but thinks that the issue should be separated from politics. He is also a strong advocate of reciprocity and sound money, is a firm believer in the Monroe doctrine, and he would like to see the Cuban question settled by giving the island its freedom. He is always willing to give his unreserved opinions on the questions of the day, and is thoroughly in accord with the principles of the Republican party.

Mr. Beattie comes of the sturdy Scotch race, his birth having taken place in Scotland in 1851, and in the following year he was brought to the United States by his mother. His father, Alexander Beattie, Sr., who is still living, near the city of Hubbard, Trumbull county, preceded them to this country the previous year. Upon arriving in this country he first settled in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, coming to Ohio in 1860. He was always an earnest Republican, and always took an active part in politics. The subject of this review came to Nelsonville in March, 1873, and was married to Miss Christena A. Laird, at Sharon, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1874. One son, William, who died in infancy, and two daughters have been born to them,—Estella M. and Eva L., who have grown to be beautiful and talented young ladies.

In his social relations Mr. Beattie is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has received his degrees in the blue lodge, chapter and commandery at Athens.

MANNING S. WEBSTER, of Pomeroy, Meigs county, is one of the young and energetic members of the Republican party in Ohio, who has become prominent as an enthusiastic and devoted worker in the cause with which he has been allied from the time he was first entitled to cast a ballot. During the Garfield campaign he accomplished much effective service in the field and since then has been a valuable worker on or in connection with the county committees, and in 1896 he probably made almost as many speeches in favor of McKinley and sound money as any man in Meigs county. For several years he has been chosen as a delegate to the county, district and congressional conventions, frequently taking a prominent part in the official proceedings. Mr. Webster is a firm believer in a high protective tariff, reciprocity, sound money, the Blaine and Harrison policy on all foreign questions, a very aggressive foreign policy, and is in thorough sympathy with the party in all the leading issues of the day. He is an earnest, high-spirited citizen, and may be relied upon at all times to give his staunch support to the principles involved in the Republican platform.

Mr. Webster is a native son of Ohio, his birth taking place in Meigs county. His mental or educational development has been of the best, for after passing through the preparatory schools he attended for two years the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, his classmates being such men as D. D. Woodmansee, Scott Bonham, Frank Monnette, Samuel Black and a number of others who have become prominent in politics. After leaving college Mr. Webster engaged in teaching and followed the pedagogic profession in the public schools at Pomeroy and other towns throughout Meigs county, occupying his leisure moments in studying law under the preceptorage of General Grosvenor, and such was his advancement that in 1888 he was admitted to the bar before the supreme court at Columbus in the same class with Harvy, Garfield and other well known men. In 1889 Mr. Webster became associated with F. C. Russell, who has attained renown in the political field, at the time Judge D. A. Russell was elected to the circuit bench. This firm has achieved a well-earned reputation for its ability in handling all cases intrusted to it, and holds a foremost place in the ranks of legal lights in Ohio.

Gilbert G. Webster, father of our subject, was born in 1831, and was married to Miss Josephine Williamson, of Virginia. He is an active supporter of the Republican party, although he has never sought nor held public office, and participated in the late war as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to duty in West Virginia. Mr. Webster was in Hunter's raid and at Lynchburg, and served until incapacitated by a gunshot wound in the arm, when he was discharged for disability. He is now a respected citizen of Great Bend, Meigs county. Besides our subject he had two other sons, namely: Morton, who is an enthusiastic Republican and a public speaker of considerable note and occupies a farm a short distance out of the city; and Myron, who also is a stanch Republican.

The Webster family is one of the oldest in this section of the state, some of its members locating in Meigs county in 1811. One of the ancestors, John Webster, was an early governor of Connecticut. Augustine Webster, the great-grandfather of our subject, was the pioneer settler in Ohio, where he was a well-known Whig and for many years was a justice of the peace. Isaac Webster, the grandfather, was a man of considerable wealth and one of the leading men in the county. He was a Whig and later a Republican, his death taking place during the Civil war.

Referring to the social side of Mr. Webster's life we may state that he is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the capitular

degrees; is past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, holding the latter office for two terms; is past representative to the grand lodge of Ohio; and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

FRANK L. SIKES, clerk of the courts of Scioto county and a leading citizen of Portsmouth, was born in the county which is still his home on the 24th of September, 1859, a son of Melvin Sikes, who died in 1874, at the age of forty years. In politics he was a Whig in early life, but on the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks. The grandfather, Levi Sikes, who lived to an advanced age, passed away in 1870. He was one of the early settlers who came from Virginia to southern Ohio and among the people of this state he earnestly labored as a minister of the Baptist church. His political support was given the Republican party after the war, and the two brothers of our subject, Orin and Thomas, also uphold the same political banner.

Mr. Sikes was reared to manhood in this county, became a teacher in his early manhood and followed that profession through the winter season, while in the summer months he devoted his energies to farming. He soon won rank among the capable and successful educators of this part of Ohio and for five years was principal of the Sciotoville schools, also had charge of the schools of his township during that time. For ten years he was one of the leading teachers of the county, took a very active part in the teachers' association and was chairman of the Teachers' Institute for two or three years.

In 1880 Mr. Sikes cast his first presidential vote for James A. Garfield, and has since been a worker in the ranks of the party. He stands firmly on the planks of the party platform, is unfaltering in his advocacy of Republican tenets and firmly believes in the ultimate triumph of the party principles. Since 1889 he has been engaged in official service in the court-house of Scioto county. In 1890 he was deputy county clerk and resigned that position to become a candidate for the office of county recorder, to which he was elected in the year 1891, receiving a majority of twelve hundred over Thomas Simpson, his competitor. In 1895 he was elected clerk of courts of Scioto county and entered upon the duties of the position in August, 1896, having been elected by a majority of twenty-three hundred over G. B. Andre, the Democratic candidate. He usually attends the county and congressional conventions as delegate and in 1892 was made secretary of the Scioto county executive committee, while in 1893 he was its chairman. During these years the

Republican party won notable victories in Scioto county, owing to the excellent work of the committee, who had perfectly organized the county. Mr. Sikes is a member of the Blaine and Garfield clubs of Portsmouth and stands among the foremost representatives of the Republican party in southern Ohio.

He is also a valuable member of the Masonic fraternity, with which he has affiliated for ten years, while for three terms he has served as worshipful master of Wheelersburg Lodge. He is also a member of Portsmouth Chapter, R. A. M., the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum and Modern Woodmen fraternities.

JOHAN C. BEATTY, the chairman of the Republican executive committee of Portage county, is entitled to the credit of having, in the exciting campaign of 1896,—which was one of the most difficult contests ever fought in Ohio,—polled more votes for his presidential candidate than was ever polled for any candidate in the county.

In political life, as in every other pursuit, there is always one man in each community who rises above his fellows. In the political career of Portage county such a man is the subject of this sketch, who was born at Bristol, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1833, the son of Robert and Catharine (Cabeen) Beatty. Robert Beatty, though a banker and practical man in business affairs, and having been cashier of a bank nearly all his life, was not a man of large means. The son received his education in the common schools of Bristol and at Tremont Seminary at Norristown, that state. On leaving the school-room, in 1849, he followed clerking for six years in a dry-goods store in his native town.

In 1855 he came to Ohio, locating at Ravenna, and in partnership with his brother-in-law formed the dry-goods firm of Bostwick & Beatty. These gentlemen were successful in their business. In 1859 Mr. Beatty purchased his brother-in-law's interest and conducted the business alone until the commencement of the late war. In 1869 he retired from business; but in 1871 he again entered commercial life, opening a clothing store, and from the very beginning to the present he has had satisfactory success. In 1890 he was joined by his son, R. G. Beatty, and the firm is now John C. Beatty & Son.

In 1889 Governor Foraker appointed Mr. Beatty a member of the board of trustees of the Asylum for the Insane at Cleveland; in 1896 Governor Bushnell appointed him a trustee for the Girls' Industrial Home at Delaware; and in 1890 President Harrison commissioned him postmaster at Ravenna, which position he filled four years and six weeks, to the satisfaction of his fellow citizens.

In Masonry he is a member of the chapter and of the commandery.

It is, however, in political affairs that Mr. Beatty has done more for his town than as a merchant. During his younger days he was a Whig, and he became a zealous adherent of the Republican party on its organization. No man has labored more indefatigably for the success of his party in his district than he. Ever since 1862 he has been the chairman of the township committee, and has with uniform success guided its campaigns. Since 1864 he has been a member of the Republican county committee, and has served as its chairman ever since 1881; and he has also been one of the most valued members of the state central committee.

His popularity is derived mainly from his personal characteristics. He is one of the most cordial and democratic of citizens.

He has been married twice. First, in 1860, he was united in matrimony with Miss Henrietta G. Day, who died in 1869, survived by three children, namely: R. G., who is his father's business partner; H. L., a prominent attorney at Ravenna and a representative to the state legislature; and Mary E., who died in 1892, in her twenty-second year. In 1871 Mr. Beatty married Mrs. Mary L. Beatty, and they have one daughter, named Jane.

J J. RARDIN, one of the leading business men of Scioto county, has been an energetic supporter of the Republican party since 1872, when he cast his first presidential vote for General Grant, and from that time on he has voted for every Republican candidate for that office. He is a liberal contributor to the campaign fund, lends a helping hand on the local committees, attends the conventions, where he renders valuable assistance, and was a delegate to the noted Ironton congressional convention. A former member of the city council, he has been active in the affairs of his town, is a member of the Garfield Club, and he is in every way a thoroughgoing Republican from principle, an advocate of a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money.

Mr. Rardin was born in Athens county, Ohio, on November 30, 1848, and there obtained an excellent education in the public schools. In 1870 he came to Portsmouth and entered the employment of the Singer Manufacturing Company. In 1886 he became manager of their business, having charge of eight counties in southern Ohio and ten counties in eastern Kentucky, with eminent success, making his territory the best-paying in Ohio. His headquarters are in Portsmouth, where he has since resided. In 1894 he became one of the organizers of the Star Shoe Com-

pany, which is composed of the leading men of Portsmouth, the officers being: Dr. A. Titus, president; S. O. Titus, general manager; and J. J. Rardin, secretary and treasurer. When the company was first formed Mr. Rardin took some stock but still carried on the sewing-machine business, until 1896, when he resigned his position to assume the duties of his present office. The company has one of the most complete plants for the manufacture of shoes in the city, which is noted for its shoe factories, and is fully equipped with all the latest and most improved machinery for turning out a medium-grade article, suited to the masses. About one hundred and fifty hands are employed, salesmen are located in almost every state in the Union, and a business is done amounting to from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty thousand dollars a year. It is one of the leading industries of the state, and is an important factor in maintaining the prosperity of Portsmouth.

Levi Rardin, the father of our subject, was a native of Athens county, Ohio, where he passed his life, following the vocation of a farmer. He was an old-line Whig, later becoming a Republican upon the formation of that party, and wielded considerable local influence in his community, although he never asked for or desired political preferment. He was a member of the Home Guards during the Civil war, and was one of those who participated in the Morgan raid. He died on the old homestead in Athens county, in 1867.

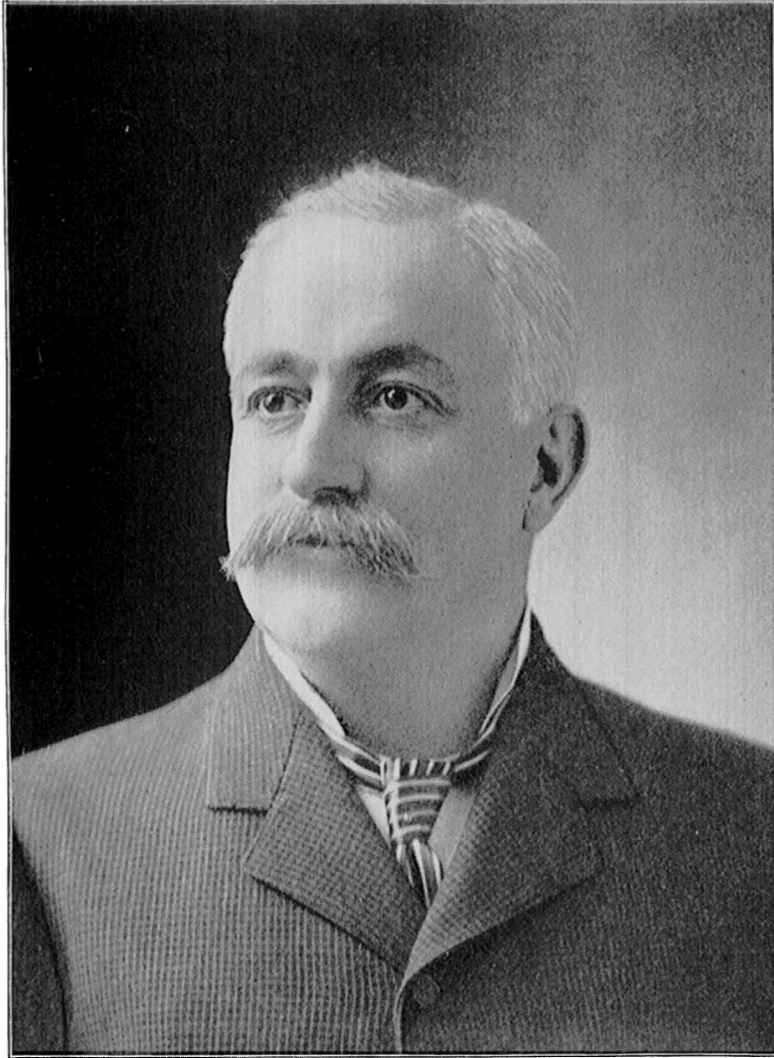
The grandfather of our subject, William Rardin, was likewise a Whig and a Republican, who came from Virginia in 1815, settled in Athens county, and there died in 1875. The members of the Rardin family in Ohio have always been Whigs and Republicans, and in the early days were strong anti-slavery men.

WILLIAM CASSIUS HASKELL.—Among the citizens of northern Ohio who have attained a just prominence in the councils of the Republican party during the last few years, Colonel William C. Haskell occupies a very conspicuous place. He has reached it not through any special self-seeking on his own part but as the inevitable result of his sterling ability with which nature endowed him and the early experience through which he passed in the performance of useful services to his country. He was born in Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 24, 1845, and in his career he has shown the influence that prevailed in that section of the state and that was instrumental in forming the character of so many great men. He was educated in a private school, conducted by William Hubbard, one of the early settlers of Ohio, whose en-

ergy and sterling worth were conspicuous in educating and shaping the future lives of many citizens whose names have been impressed upon the affairs of this state and of the nation. Young Haskell was here instructed in the rudimentary branches of education and was at an early age ready to go forth and grapple with the stern duties of life.

In 1861, when the American Union was trembling in the balance and strong men feared lest our free government should be destroyed by the advocates of human slavery, the subject of this sketch, then but fifteen years of age, promptly enlisted in the Nineteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went forth to do service in the cause of his country. He enlisted under the call for volunteers for three months and during that brief period he had what a boy would consider a very vivid experience of many horrors of grim-visaged war. He accompanied his regiment in all its marches and was engaged in the battle of Rich mount-ain, in West Virginia. Withdrawing from active service at the expiration of the term of his enlistment his stern sense of patriotism impelled him to at once enlist again, when he entered the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. His young heart felt a deep disappointment when he was compelled to again retire from the field of duty on account of sickness, and was taken home by order of the regimental surgeon before his regiment left Cincinnati. But, like thousands of other mere boys of that day who were imbued with the patriotic ardor that touched the heart strings of every loyal family in the country, he had no sooner recovered strength enough to be about than he again enlisted under the call for troops made by Governor Tod in a corps known as the Squirrel Hunters. He was assigned to the gun-boat New York along with his company, which was engaged for some time in patrolling the Ohio river from Cincinnati to Cairo, under command of General Lew Wallace. The next service of the boy soldier was in Company A, Fifty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry, which was stationed during the war at New Creek, Virginia. He was finally mustered out of service at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, returning to his home with a consciousness of having done all in his power to serve the cause of freedom and his country in their greatest hour of need.

Young Haskell seemed to have been naturally of a military turn of mind, and his three years of active service had developed and strengthened this disposition. He at once occupied himself in his own town with the task of trying to place the militia of the state upon a firm practical basis. In 1867 he took an active part in organizing the Ashtabula Light Guards, of which he was made first lieutenant. Three months later his usefulness led to his promotion to the posi-



Yours. Very Truly,
W. G. Haskell

tion of captain. Soon after this he was instrumental in organizing the Ashtabula Battalion, of which he was unanimously chosen major. A year later this battalion was consolidated with the Tenth Regiment, and the boy who shouldered a gun at fifteen in the cause of his country was made lieutenant-colonel. This regiment was subsequently incorporated with the Fifth Ohio Infantry, when Lieutenant-Colonel Haskell was appointed by Governor Foraker as chief of the engineers of his staff, with the rank of colonel.

While attending to business and taking an effective part in keeping up the military standard of the state, Colonel Haskell has also made himself very useful as a public man and has for many years been conspicuous in the council of the Republican party. His prompt and systematic ability designated him as a useful man for an administrative office, and as a consequence he occupied the positions of mayor and member of the city council of Ashtabula during ten years. He has several times served as a member of the county committee and executive committee, has twice held a place in the state Republican committee, and was closely connected with the national campaigns of 1888 and 1892. For a year preceding the election of 1896, which resulted in elevating William McKinley to the presidency, Colonel Haskell was engaged in many important missions which contributed to the great victory of that year. During the campaign he held the important position of sergeant-at-arms of the Republican headquarters at Chicago, where invaluable services performed by him are only fully known by those who were associated with him in that great work.

Notwithstanding Colonel Haskell's activity in political and military affairs, he has also been engaged in practical business and is recognized as an accomplished business man. In 1869, when twenty-four years of age, he went to Indiana, where he entered the lumber business, his operations extended to western Ohio, with headquarters at Waterloo, Kendallville, Frankfort and Crawfordsville, Indiana. From these points he shipped large quantities of lumber to different parts of the country. His business was thriving and successful until in the '70s, when the end of the greenback period and the return to resumption caused the wave of depression to sweep over the business world and he returned to Ashtabula, where his fellow citizens soon greeted his coming by electing him as mayor. In February, 1892, he was appointed United States marshal for the northern district of Ohio, where his marked ability and his close attention to duties won him the admiration and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

Colonel Haskell was married at the age of twenty-

four, leading to the altar the accomplished daughter of Professor Jordan Kruger, an eminent scholar known throughout Germany for his profound learning. He has been blessed with six children, four of whom—Isabelle D., now Mrs. Ray D. Lampson, John Moody, Jacob A. and Douglas Dysmar—are now living. Colonel Haskell and his family occupy their beautiful home on Adelbert street, Cleveland, Ohio, within a few doors of the great college after which the street was named. Colonel Haskell is also a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine,—Al Koran Temple.

Though Colonel Haskell passed through the war, and, like many of the veterans of that day, his hair wears a silvery tinge, he is still young, active and full of vigor, with many years of usefulness still before him. He is a man of the most pleasant and genial social habits, always affable and agreeable, strong in his friendships, and those who know him best like him most and believe that among all his acquaintances none are to be found who do not feel themselves fortunate and happy to be numbered among his friends.

JOHN M. BRODRICK, an attorney at Marysville and a leading lawyer of Union county, is also one of the leading Republicans of that county. Ever since he cast his first vote in 1875 and was a delegate to nominating conventions, he has been very active in the advancement of the party. In 1876 he was president of the Hayes Republican Club in Allen township, and since the campaign of 1880 he has addressed the people from the rostrum over a large section of the state. In 1896 he was requested to go on a "stumping" trip through the west; but he could not comply, and he made a strong campaign at home, advocating high tariff and protection of American labor, and sound money with a free use of silver at a parity with gold. As to the fraternal orders, he is a Royal Arch Mason and past grand patron of the state in the order of the Eastern Star; is past grand master of the Odd Fellows order of the state, filling that chair in 1894-5, and is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

He was born May 19, 1854, in Allen township, Union county, Ohio, the son of Isaac Brodrick, an old-line Whig and Republican and a prominent farmer in his community, where he has held the township offices, such as clerk, justice of the peace and trustee. He is a leading citizen in his neighborhood. Ever since he has been active in public affairs he has been one of the organizers of the Republican party in his township, was two or three times a delegate to the state convention and often to the county convention. The father of the last named, also named Isaac, was born

in Burlington county, New Jersey, in 1802, and was brought to Ohio as early as 1811, by his parents in their emigration to the wilds of the west. His father, Thomas Brodrick, was a sea captain who died on the ocean. The senior Isaac Brodrick moved to Belmont county, and subsequently to Warren, Butler, Logan and finally to Union county, in 1829 or '30, settling where some members of the family are still living. In 1824 he voted for John Quincy Adams, and he has since then voted for all the candidates of the Whig and Republican parties for president. He is now probably the oldest voter in the county.

The subject of this sketch is a member of a large family. His brother, Charles W., is living in Champaign county, is an active worker in the local politics of that county, both on committees and on the rostrum. Another brother, Samuel J., is also a leading man, in Pottersburg, Union county; Isaac W. died in 1895, an active Republican, as is also Benjamin F., of Logan county.

Mr. Brodrick married a daughter of Benjamin F. Benton, of Delaware county, and they have a son, named William F., who is now seventeen years of age, is a graduate of the high school and is reading law under the instructions of his father.

CAPTAIN JAMES SKELTON, of Portsmouth, was born in Scioto county, on the 30th of December, 1836, descending from an old Virginian family. His grandfather came from the Old Dominion to Ohio in 1802, and the family from that time to the present has been one of prominence in the community. He was a Whig in politics, as was the father of our subject, John Skelton, who was born in Ohio in 1811 and died in 1855. The brothers of the Captain, Samuel M. and William, were prominent men in the ranks of the Republican party in this county for some time, but are now living in Montana. The former was a valiant soldier in the Union army during the Civil war, was a very active political worker and held official positions in Scioto county.

Captain Skelton passed the days of his boyhood and youth in this neighborhood, and when the differences between the north and the south precipitated the country into Civil war he espoused the cause of the Union, and on the 19th of July, 1861, joined the "boys in blue" of Company F, Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a private. He was soon made fourth sergeant and later first sergeant, and was promoted to the office of sergeant-major of his regiment June 27, 1864. He was then commissioned second lieutenant, and on the same day lost his leg in the battle of Kennesaw mountain. He remained in the hospital until Feb-

ruary 14, 1865, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of captain, having been promoted to that position in recognition of his brave and meritorious conduct. He participated in many important battles, including those of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Hamburg Landing, the siege and battle of Corinth, Parker's Cross Roads and a number of others. He was in every battle from Chattanooga until wounded at Kennesaw mountain, and was with Sherman on the memorable march to the sea.

After the war Captain Skelton engaged in merchandising in Powellsville for three years and then located in Wheelersburg, where he filled the office of postmaster, conducted a hotel and carried on a drug store. In 1868 he was elected county auditor of Scioto county, filling the position for two full terms and ten months additional. In 1875 he purchased and operated the street-car line in Portsmouth, being at the head of that enterprise for about eight years. In the meantime he was again called to the public service, being elected county commissioner in 1878. Before the expiration of his term he was appointed United States gauger, in which capacity he served for ten years, and on his retirement from that office turned his attention to the real-estate business, buying and selling property in company with Hon. A. T. Holcomb. Success has attended his efforts in this direction and he has managed some of the most important real-estate deals which have been effected in this county. He is also engaged in the breeding of fine horses and owns an excellent stock farm near South Webster. His capacity for controlling large business interests, his sound judgment in matters of trade and his honorable dealing have brought to him prosperity, and a fair degree of wealth has come to him as the reward of his earnest and well-directed labors.

Mr. Skelton has ever been deeply interested in the public welfare and has done much to secure the substantial development of the county. He is secretary of the County Fair Association, was a member of the city council while living in the city and was instrumental in securing the paving of the city streets. He has filled many of the minor offices, such as justice of the peace, is a member of the soldiers' relief committee of the county and is a man of charitable nature whose helping hand is frequently extended to the needy.

In political circles he is recognized as a potent factor. He has been a member of the Republican county executive committee and for two terms was chairman of the congressional committee of the tenth congressional district. He is often a delegate to the county, senatorial, congressional and state conventions of the party, and no man has the welfare of the party

more at heart. He has been an alternate to the national convention and has frequently been a visiting member. In 1896 he was especially active as a campaign worker, making many public addresses in other counties as well as laboring earnestly for the success of the party at home. He is most conscientious in his work and loyal in his support, and is one who adds dignity to the cause which he upholds.

Captain Skelton is a Master Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, a Forester, and a comrade of Bailey Post, No. 164, G. A. R., of Portsmouth, and is a prominent member of the Blaine Club, of which he has served as president for a number of years. He is as true to his duties of citizenship as when he followed the old flag on southern battle-fields and aided in the preservation of the Union.

The Captain has been twice married. The children of the first union are William W., Charles F., James and Fannie; and of the second marriage are John R., Samuel A., Dessie and Grace L.

CAPELL L. WEEMS.—To a great extent the Republican party is a young man's party, for as the older men retire their places are taken by the younger generation of bright and promising young men, who are flocking by the thousands around the Republican standard, and upon whom is placed the responsibility of filling, to a great extent, some of the most important offices in the country. The intellectual status of the people is ever improving, and the young man of to-day is more capable of holding the office which a few years ago was only tendered to a man of more mature age.

One of the rising and prominent young Republicans of Belmont county, who has made a record for himself in Ohio, is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. In 1887 he was sent to represent his district in the state legislature, and was a member of the special judiciary committee that prepared the constitutional amendment submitted to the people in the fall of 1889. Mr. Weems came to St. Clairsville in 1890, and three years later such was his popularity that he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney for Belmont county, and succeeded himself in 1896. He has performed the duties of his office in such a manner as to win the highest praise from his constituents. Mr. Weems is a fluent and forcible speaker, on several occasions has "stumped" the county in the interest of his party, and is ever ready to give both time and money when they are needed to advance the cause of Republicanism. In 1887 he presided over the opening meeting of the state campaign; in 1891 was chairman of the county executive committee, and he has

been a delegate to the judicial, senatorial and congressional conventions.

Mr. Weems is the son of David Weems, and was born in Whigville, Ohio, July 7, 1860. He attended the public schools of his home city and later the normal school, until fifteen years old, at which early age he began teaching, following that vocation for eight years. In the meantime he had been studying law during his leisure moments, and in October, 1881, was admitted to the bar of Ohio. He at once commenced the practice of his profession, being associated with J. M. McGinnis until 1889, when he moved to Cleveland and remained there one year, coming to St. Clairsville in 1890. In 1884 Mr. Weems was elected prosecuting attorney of Noble county. Regarding his social relations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1883 Mr. Weems was united in marriage to Miss Mary B. Nay.

JOHAN PORTER CAMERON.—The successful lawyer is a product of spontaneity, though there must be to his portion certain intrinsic or innate attributes of personality to insure the greatest measure of adaptability and the consequent maximum of success. But these elements alone by no means insure prestige, for the successful lawyer must be made by close application, earnest effort, perseverance and resolute purpose. The abilities with which nature has endowed him must be strengthened and developed by use, and only through merit may the lawyer attain pre-eminence. The subject of this review stands forth unmistakably as one of the leading members of the bar of Defiance county, Ohio, and as such has done honor to the state, which is that of his nativity.

Born in Tiffin township, Defiance county, on the 29th of March, 1851, John P. Cameron was the son of John and Lydia (Stenger) Cameron, his father having been a prosperous and honored farmer of the county. Our subject received his preliminary educational discipline in the common schools in the vicinity of his home, later attended a private school in Williams county, and finally became a student in the academy at Bryan, where he prosecuted his studies from 1869 until 1873. Having determined to enter the legal profession and to devote his attention to a work for which he had not only a natural inclination but a manifest predilection, in 1873 he began his technical study in the office of Hill & Meyers, prominent attorneys of Defiance. After continuing his reading for some little time under such preceptorage, Mr. Cameron matriculated in the law department of the famous University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated in 1875. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of the

Centennial year, 1876, and on the 5th of July following went to Defiance, where he opened an office and prepared to enter upon the practice of his chosen profession. The obstacles which lay before him were such as ever confront the young attorney who essays to place the wedge in the solid and conservative block of professional precedence and to win for himself reputation and success. A close student of the law, retaining a comprehensive grasp of its technicalities, minutiae and established precedents; acute in mentality and powers of assimilation, and animated with enthusiasm and a pertinacity of purpose which gave no countenance to aught of failure, it was but in natural sequence that the young lawyer should soon gain to himself a clientage of representative order. His abilities and sterling integrity have gained the recognition due, and he is secure in the confidence and esteem of the community in which he has labored to so goodly ends.

In 1878 Mr. Cameron entered into a professional alliance with W. D. Hill and G. L. Meyers, his former preceptors, the firm name of Hill, Meyers & Cameron being thereupon adopted. This association continued only until the following year, when Mr. Cameron formed a partnership with B. F. Enos, with whom he continued until 1880, when the firm of Harris & Cameron was formed, his professional coadjutor being H. B. Harris.

In 1881 official preferment was accorded our subject, in his election as clerk of the courts, an incumbency which he retained for a term of three years, after which he again resumed the practice of his profession in company with H. B. Harris,—an association which has continued consecutively from that date until the present time, the firm being recognized as the foremost of the county. It is naught but justice to say that Mr. Cameron stands at the head of the Defiance county bar, for his precedence has come as a legitimate result of abilities earnestly and faithfully applied in the general practice of the profession, and he has been prominently concerned in much of the most important litigation which has come before the courts of the county for many years past. A man of distinctive individuality, he is firm in his convictions and fearless in defending them, but is ever charitable and tolerant in his judgment of others. That he enjoys the respect of the bench, the bar and the people is a foregone conclusion.

From his boyhood days Mr. Cameron has taken a deep and intelligent interest in politics and has been a stalwart supporter of Republican principles and policies from the time when he attained his majority. He has been signally, almost radically, averse to the accepting of political office, but has ever stood ready to

lend his best efforts in furthering the cause of that grand old party in whose keeping he believes the destinies of the nation have been and may be most safely entrusted. In 1877 he became a member of the Defiance county Republican central committee, in which capacity he continued his service until the present year, 1896, doing much to direct the affairs of the county Republicanism effectively and wisely. While a member of the committee he always served on the executive committee, in which capacity his valuable services were recognized by all whose party affiliations were identical with his own. In 1891 Mr. Cameron was appointed assistant United States attorney, in which capacity he maintained his headquarters at Cleveland. The district attorney, I. N. Alexander, was in ill health, and as the work devolving upon our subject was so onerous as to overtax his powers of endurance, he resigned the office in the fall of the same year. Since that time he has been unwavering in his refusal to accept public office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his extensive and representative private practice. In his fraternal relations Mr. Cameron is identified with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias.

HON. EDWIN TIMOTHY HAMILTON.—If there is one state in the Union to be credited with producing more representative Republicans than any other, it is universally admitted that Ohio would be named, and Cleveland is especially rich in possessing material which goes to make up the bone and sinew of the party. In this connection ex-Judge E. T. Hamilton may be mentioned, and a brief review of his long and honorable career will be here given. With the undeniable advantage of being born of parents of more than ordinary intelligence and sterling qualities, we will show how his whole life bears the impress of those excellent teachings inculcated into his young mind which later became fixed habits.

His father, Justus Hamilton, was a native of Massachusetts, that little state which has contributed to the west so many descendants of its early settlers. He was born March 17, 1792, a son of Samuel Hamilton, who traced his ancestors to a hardy race from the north of Ireland, descendants of which were among the early settlers of New England. When a boy of nine years, in 1801, Justus Hamilton emigrated west with his parents, who settled in Newburg township, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, being among the original pioneers of this county who endured with fortitude and cheerfulness the many deprivations and crudities invariably falling to the lot of the early settler. Justus

became a farmer and a very successful one. In 1826 he was united in marriage to Miss Salinda Brainard, a very superior woman, who was born in Connecticut, March 16, 1791. She was a daughter of Amos and Rachel Brainard, who were also sturdy New Englanders and among the early pioneer settlers of Cuyahoga county. The Brainards of Connecticut are one of the oldest and best known families in New England. Daniel Brainard, their first American ancestor, came from England when but eight years of age. As he grew up he acquired property until in 1662 he was known as the largest landholder in Haddam, Connecticut. The result of the union of Justus and Salinda Hamilton was three sons and one daughter. One of these sons we wish to speak of further.

Edwin Timothy Hamilton was born in Newburg township, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, July 13, 1830, on a farm. He attended the public schools of Newburg and later the Allegheny College at Meadville, Pennsylvania, but, deciding upon a professional career in 1851, took up the study of law in the office of Kelly, Bolton & Griswold, one of the most prominent firms of attorneys in Cleveland. He was admitted to the bar at Painesville, Ohio, in 1854, and deciding to locate in the west he went to Ottumwa, Iowa, and after being admitted to practice in the supreme court of Iowa, established a practice which gave promise of becoming a very large one, had he not been forced to abandon it on account of ill health after a six months' sojourn there. Returning to Cleveland, after recovering his health, he again began the practice of law—a profession for which he was so admirably adapted by virtue of his rare intuitive faculties, natural aggressiveness and tenacity of purpose. When the Civil war broke out Mr. Hamilton enlisted as a private in Company D, Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After serving four months he returned to Cleveland, resuming his law practice.

Mr. Hamilton had retained his residence in Newburg, and when, in 1873, that town became incorporated with the city of Cleveland as the eighteenth ward, he was one of the first two members of the city council elected from that ward. In 1875 he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, retaining this position for twenty years, his last term expiring in 1895. Those splendid mental attributes possessed by Mr. Hamilton when a struggling young attorney, were prominently brought out in his extended career on the bench. Naturally of an analytical turn of mind, and capable of great concentration, Judge Hamilton's decisions were arrived at with unerring precision and dispatch. He is fearless in maintaining his opinions and ranks high among the judiciary of the state, his associates on the bench often availing themselves of

his erudition and good counsel on intricate points in law.

Since the organization of the Republican party Judge Hamilton has been a useful member. Though not an office-seeker, he has always stood for irreproachable methods and good government, administered by the best men.

Judge Hamilton is a director of the Citizens' Savings & Loan Association, vice-president and director of the Dime Savings & Banking Company, and has been a stockholder of many other financial institutions. During the years 1871-2-3, with others, he was interested in the development of real estate in Cleveland.

Personally he is an ideal citizen, being always an enthusiastic worker and prime mover in those interests for the advancement of the city's welfare and prosperity. Of pleasing address and sociable disposition, he is open to the approach of any one, which makes him intensely popular with the younger generation of attorneys. He enjoys the steadfast friendship of many of Ohio's most substantial citizens, who hold him in high esteem not only for his exalted principles, but for his delightful personality.

Judge Hamilton was married February 10, 1863, to Mary E., daughter of John and Mary Ann (Mason) Jones, who were old settlers of the Western Reserve, and enjoys an exceptionally happy home life. They have one son, Walter J., born in 1865, now a promising young attorney of Cleveland in partnership with his father. He is a graduate of Cornell University, and in 1890 was admitted to the supreme court of Ohio and has been in practice ever since. The firm name is now Hamilton, Hamilton & Smith. Judge Hamilton has also one daughter, Florence A., born in 1866.

WILLIAM M. BECKMAN.—The newspaper is a potent factor in politics, and its influence is felt in every locality into which it penetrates. The editors have facilities for advancing the cause of their party that are not possessed by anyone else, and the advantage derived from an able article in the editorial columns is beyond estimation. Among the Republican newspapers of Hardin county none have accomplished more for their party than the *Daily News Republican*, and the *Hardin County Republican*, which are most intelligently conducted by Messrs. Beckman & Crane. The *Republican* was established in 1848 by General James S. Robinson and was at that time known as a Whig journal, but in 1856 it joined the Republican forces and has since been a loyal adherent to that party.

Mr. Beckman has been in the newspaper business for about eighteen years. After leaving school, in

1878, he accepted a position on the Weekly Republican as local editor, and later started a job printing office. In 1890 he founded the Daily News, which subsequently was changed to the News-Republican, and was issued in connection with the Weekly Republican, Mr. Beckman being the managing editor of both these publications.

The birth of Mr. Beckman took place in Tiffin, Ohio, May 31, 1860, he being the only son of S. E. Beckman, who came to this county at an early day and eventually moved to Tiffin. The subject of this review received his education in the public schools of Kenton, after which he embarked in his present vocation. He has always been a Republican, in thorough sympathy with the principles of his party as set forth in the platform adopted at the national convention held at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1896, and is a strong advocate of a protective tariff, sound money and reciprocity.

Mr. Beckman is a member of the Presbyterian church and a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity. He is an energetic, progressive gentleman and discharges the responsible duties of his position in a most capable manner.

GEORGE E. CRANE, one of the leading Republicans of the state, is a member of the firm of Beckman & Crane, and is also a well-known attorney of Kenton. He has been a worker in the political field ever since he was entitled to a vote, has made numerous speeches in the campaigns, and in the fall of 1896 he "stumped" the whole of Hardin county in the interest of his party, afterward attending the state convention. He cast his first vote for James A. Garfield in 1880, and is strictly in line with the Republican platform on both the tariff and financial questions.

Mr. Crane was born September 9, 1858, and is the son of Samuel I. Crane, an editor and book publisher of New York, who died in 1859. After passing through the common schools Mr. Crane attended Oberlin College, at which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law, and in 1885 was admitted to the bar. He subsequently came to Kenton, where he has since followed his profession and has succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice. He is a director and stockholder in the Forest Steel Roofing Company, the Champion Iron Company, the Kenton Hardware Manufacturing Company, and a director in the Kenton National Bank. He is the attorney for the foregoing concerns, and also for the Chicago & Erie, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad Companies. In social matters Mr. Crane is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is past high priest of Scioto Chapter.

Both Mr. Beckman and Mr. Crane are enterprising gentlemen, and have met with more than ordinary

success. The publications which they control are the only Republican papers in Hardin county and are valued accordingly by the members of that party. The circulation has been considerably increased since Messrs. Beckman and Crane have been in charge, that of the Graphic News now reaching two thousand six hundred, and the Republican about fourteen hundred. They are live papers, full of good reading matter, and contain all the news, both local and general.

LESTER TAYLOR.—To but few men is given the distinction of attaining so venerable an age as has the subject of this biography, whose years all but touch the century mark and whose career is and must ever be prominently identified with the history of the Buckeye state. Mr. Taylor has watched Ohio's development and progress with a keen delight and natural pride, not unmixed with wonder at the advancement and improvement which has been steadily going on under his observant eye, the most radical change, perhaps, being that pertaining to the political status in the state.

Coming to Ohio in 1819 he became associated with the educational interests here, and was one of the first school examiners appointed by the courts. When the school land had been secured and located, comprising sixty thousand acres in Tuscarawas and adjacent counties, he was one of the commissioners for their appraisal. In 1832 he was chosen to represent Geauga county in the state legislature and was re-elected in 1834, during his term of office taking part in enacting the laws referring to the distribution of the school funds resulting from the sale of the above mentioned lands. Mr. Taylor at different times occupied the chair of both house and senate, had presided as justice of the peace, and in 1846 was elected one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas with Judge Aiken and Judge Converse, in which capacity his logical mind, rapid comprehension, and strong sense of justice made of him a most efficient officer. He remained on the bench until 1851, and three years later was once more elected to the house of representatives, where his former record at once gave him prestige. He became the nominee of the Whig and Free-soil parties for speaker of the house, but as the Democrats were largely in the majority he failed of election. In 1855 he was sent to the senate from the district composed of the counties of Ashtabula, Geauga and Lake; and, as Lieutenant-Governor Ford was seldom present to occupy the speaker's chair, that honor fell to the lot of Mr. Taylor, who was elected president *pro tem.*, and who performed the arduous duties of that position in such a manner as to win the highest encomiums of

praise from his fellow legislators. During his public career Judge Taylor has presided over assemblages of almost every nature, and in his capacity as chairman of great political meetings he has had the honor of first introducing to the people three men who were destined to hold the highest office in the land,—General Hayes, General Garfield and Governor McKinley. Judge Taylor has been connected with various movements for the exaltation of his fellow-men, and whether in political life, on the bench, as a public official, or a private citizen, his voice has ever been raised in the advocacy of truth and right.

Judge Taylor delivered the first temperance lecture ever given in the legislative halls of the state, where one of his first speeches was made against a bill abolishing capital punishment. In his religious views he has been reared in the Congregational faith, and was moderator of his church for a time. He held the same office in the Plymouth Rock conference for sixteen years and represented that body in the first national council, held at Boston in 1865, the one held in Detroit in 1877, and that in Minneapolis in 1893. The Judge has always been interested in agricultural affairs and is the only surviving charter member of the first society formed here in 1823. He has given a great deal of his time and attention to the local pioneer history of his county, in the compiling of which he has worked hard to secure competent writers, and in 1880 a large volume was published, the contents of which were largely due to his efforts. He was one of the energetic leaders in the organization of the Historical Society, in which he has held the office of president for twenty-three years. At present he holds the office of director in the First National Bank at Chardon.

As an orator, Judge Taylor has a graceful, easy flow of language, his mental equilibrium and quick perceptions permitting him at once to observe all sides of a situation and to handle it in an eminently able and efficient manner. In 1882 the Judge, on the fiftieth anniversary of his taking his seat in the state legislature, visited Columbus and was introduced to the members of the house by Hon. I. N. Hathaway, speaker *pro tem.*, in most eulogistic terms, and on the following day a similar visit was paid to the senate. Before both of these bodies the Judge delivered an address, which was listened to with great interest. Ten years later, at the age of ninety-five, Judge Taylor again made his appearance in the legislative halls, where his reception was in accordance with the veneration inspired by his years. The rules were suspended and a committee of two escorted the Judge to the speaker's chair, which he had occupied sixty years previously, and, upon being introduced by the speaker, he addressed the assembly in a clear and penetrating

voice, after which he was introduced to the members of the house. A similar program was followed in the senate chamber. In 1888 he was one of the orators of the day at the Ohio centennial celebration held at Columbus, and more recently addressed the Cuyahoga County Pioneer Association at Cleveland.

Back to the end of the eighteenth century must we go to find the date of Judge Taylor's birth, which occurred in Hartland, Hartford county, Connecticut, August 5, 1798. Although desiring an advanced education, his hopes were doomed to disappointment, as his father was unable to give him other than an ordinary public schooling, which, such as it was, only continued until he reached the age of ten years, with a winter term of three months until he was sixteen years of age, when he was put to work on the farm, assisting his father in performing the labors incident to such a life. He began teaching when seventeen years old, which vocation he followed until 1819, when he moved to Chardon township, Geauga county, where fell to him the work of clearing the forests and establishing a home in a wilderness hitherto untrod by the foot of man. The task was an arduous one, but the youth was possessed of the perseverance, energy and strong vitality that have characterized his after life, and obstacles such as then presented themselves had not the power to discourage him or divert him from his purpose. Sustained by the thoughts of the happiness that was in store for him, he built a cabin, tilled the soil and cultivated the land, and then returned to Connecticut, where, on May 2, 1821, he was married to Miss Mary L. Wilder, and, bringing his bride to the home he had prepared for her, they began their career of self-sacrifice, struggles and privations, which eventually brought a just reward and turned their lives of toil into an existence of peace and happiness. Mr. Taylor's farm consisted of one hundred and five acres, and their nearest neighbor was three miles distant; but here they resided in the original cabin until 1832, when our subject erected the house he now occupies. He labored on the homestead during the summer and in winter taught the district school. In December, 1877, a reunion was held of the pupils then living who attended the session in 1819, conducted at Mentor. On July 4, 1821, Judge Taylor delivered the first address in Chardon celebrating our independence day. On the eighty-fourth anniversary of that day, at the age of ninety-seven, the Judge again gave an oration on the same grounds. He is still vigorous, mentally and physically, apparently unmindful of the weight of years that have somewhat bowed his frame and whitened his locks, and his eyes are as bright and his smile as cheerful as they were

fifty years ago. He takes his outing regularly and when at home extends a cordial greeting to his numerous friends who delight in the enjoyment of his hospitality.

Childs Taylor, the father of our subject, was a native of Connecticut and a soldier in the Revolutionary war, his regiment being stationed at Ticonderoga, New York, and at Montreal, Canada, and he was in service in the south, taking part in the battles at Princeton and Germantown. He married Miss Rhoda Bates, a daughter of Captain Oliver Bates, of Durham, Connecticut, who was of Welsh extraction, tracing his ancestors to Colonel Hinsdale, in honor of whom the town of Hinsdale, New Hampshire, was named. Prince Taylor, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Connecticut, and was a son of Prince Taylor, who emigrated from Taylor's Wells, county Kent, England.

C M. HASSLER.—The events of to-day become the history of to-morrow, and oftentimes seemingly trivial incidents shape the destinies of nations. The spirit and principles of Republicanism, first promulgated by a local gathering in a small town, soon spread and in Ohio found ready acceptance. Situated on the border line between the north and the south, and witnessing the debasing effects of slavery, the people of the Buckeye state soon added their strength to the growing numbers of those who wished to prevent the further extension of the curse into free territory, and in Columbus assembled the first state convention of the Republican party of the nation. Its example was quickly followed by other states, and the power of the party rapidly increased.

At this time C. M. Hassler was a small boy living in Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He was born in St. Thomas, Franklin county, that state, December 6, 1841, and after acquainting himself with the elementary branches of learning in the common schools, he entered a general mercantile establishment at the age of thirteen. Thus early in life he was thrown upon his own resources and has since depended upon his own exertions. This naturally developed in him great self-reliance and force of character; it also led him to entertain broad views of life, and to study the questions which affected the welfare, prosperity and happiness of his native land. Thrown into active contact with the busy world, he heard men of greater years and wider experience discuss the issues of the day, and as he approached manhood the all absorbing theme was the slavery question. He realized its wrongs and also noted the hostile attitude assumed by the south when this favorite institution was con-

demned, and the threats to withdraw from the Union. As time passed the Republican party grew and waxed strong, becoming the pronounced opponent of the extension of slavery.

These things Mr. Hassler revolved in his own mind; his sympathies went out to the new political organization, and although he was not old enough to vote for its honored candidate in 1860, he resolved that he could fight for his country, and determined that if war was begun he would strike a blow for the defense of the Union. From 1854 until 1861 he was employed in mercantile houses in Pennsylvania, but on the 12th of April, of the latter year Fort Sumter was attacked, and on the 13th was forced to surrender, the ammunition having been exhausted, and this time Mr. Hassler gave up his mercantile position and returned to St. Thomas, the home of his boyhood, and soon became a member of the Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, known as the Sixth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps. He served gallantly as a private, and several times refused promotion, for which his meritorious conduct on the field of battle justly entitled him. At Fredericksburg he was recommended for promotion to a second lieutenancy in recognition of his fidelity on the battlefield, but he was content to serve his country as a high private, his loyalty being far above his desire for military honors.

Mr. Hassler was mustered out of service at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of June, 1864, but on the 1st of July, the same year, re-enlisted in the regular army and was assigned to duty in the adjutant-general's office in the war department, where he remained for two years, being honorably discharged on the 31st of July, 1866.

After leaving the regular service Mr. Hassler engaged in the dry-goods business in the Keystone state, where he remained until the fall of 1868, when he came to Dayton, Ohio. In the same line of business he continued and was recognized as one of the best salesmen in the city. He was connected with the firms of A. C. VanDoren & Company, and G. G. Prugh & Company for ten years, and for a time with M. B. Parmelee. Later he accepted a position in the employ of the government, being made register and money-order clerk in the Dayton post-office under Feilding Louny, in which capacity he acceptably and creditably served for nine years, when he resigned and became bookkeeper for the firm of Reynolds & Reynolds, blank-book manufacturers and stationers. He remained with that house until the late summer of 1889, and in September of that year was appointed assistant postmaster, serving through two administrations. When the Democrats came into power he left the office, and in 1893 was nominated and elected



P. M. Hassler

clerk of the courts, by a majority of eleven hundred and forty-three. This was a triumph of which he may well be proud, for at the election of the previous year the Democratic majority in the county was fourteen hundred. In 1896 he was re-elected by a majority of twenty-three hundred and fourteen. His present term of office will continue until August, 1897, and the second to August, 1900. His largely increased majority indicates his promptness and fidelity in the discharge of his duties, the confidence reposed in him and his personal popularity; and no citizen in Montgomery county is more worthy of political honors at the hands of his fellow townsmen than Mr. Hassler. His labors in the interests of Republicanism have been earnest and effective, and he has put forth every effort in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. He is well versed in the political questions of the day and is therefore able to give an intelligent support to those principles through whose agency he believes the best interests of the nation will be promoted.

In 1866 Mr. Hassler was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah E. McKinney, a native of New York, who in her maidenhood was Miss Aldrich. Of several civic societies Mr. Hassler is a valued member, being now identified with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Grand Army of the Republic and Knights of A. E. O. He is very prominent and popular in Dayton; his nature is broad and liberal, his manner is courteous and his disposition genial. These combined characteristics have won him a circle of friends that is limited only by the circle of his acquaintances.

GEORGE M. SKILES, of Shelby, is a Republican both able and zealous. Republicanism, while its general principles in the abstract are comprehended by simple minds and indorsed by many, in its innumerable applications to the details of public affairs is comprehended only by keen intellects; and the study of law enables a competent man to see these numerous bearings of political principles. Mr. Skiles is one of those who both perceives these relations and conscientiously sanctions them, and is therefore an able advocate of the doctrines of his party.

Mr. Skiles, whose name heads this sketch, is the junior member of the law firm of Skiles & Skiles, the senior member being his brother, W. W. He is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Stowstown, in the year 1852, the second son of John C. and Sarah J. (Martin) Skiles. After attending the common schools of his neighborhood until well advanced in youth, he entered Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, and pursued

his studies there for six years. Then he took up the study of law, entering the law office of Messrs. Matson & Dirlam, at Mansfield, and in due time was admitted to the bar, at the regular term of the circuit court, Judge Geddes presiding. Then, forming a partnership with his brother,—which relationship has been already mentioned,—he commenced the practice of his chosen profession. This firm has a large practice, making a specialty of railroad cases, in which they have enjoyed a signal degree of success.

Mr. Skiles is a stockholder and director in the Citizens' Bank of Shelby, and also in the bicycle works here, which were established in 1894. He is also vice-president of the Shelby Electric Company, which manufactures incandescent electric lamps, and vice-president of the Shelby Water Company, and is connected with several other industries. He is a shrewd business man as well as lawyer. He has served three years as chairman of the State Law Board of Examiners of Ohio.

In the year 1878 he married Miss Elizabeth Clark, of Shelby, and a daughter of S. A. Clark, Esq. They have four children,—two sons and two daughters, namely: Roscoe C., Blanche G., Grace A. and Glen G.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Skiles is a member of the Order of Knights of Pythias, and is Chief of the Grand Tribunal of Ohio.

JOHAN WELCH, deceased.—In glancing over the records of a life that have been profitably spent, one that has made the best use of the faculties which God has given to man, many lessons may be learned and taken to heart, and an example set that it would be wise for the rising generation to conscientiously follow. Great men appear upon the horizon of human existence, perform the duties assigned to them, and go the way of all flesh; but while the mortal remains may vanish from the sight of loving eyes and leave a void within the hearts that remain to mourn, the deeds accomplished can never perish, and the memory will ever cherish fond recollections of the kindly spirit that has passed to its eternal reward.

Judge John Welch, the subject of this biography and a gentleman who had won distinction as a man and a politician, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 28, 1805, came to Athens in 1833, and resided here until his death, which occurred in August, 1891. His early education was acquired in the common schools of his native town and in Franklin College at New Athens, after which he taught school for a while. His father, who came from Pennsylvania, moved to Athens county, where, in 1829, the Judge was married to Miss Martha Star, a

descendant of an old Connecticut family, after which he began the study of law. He and his brother Thomas bought a grist and saw mill on Hocking river, and while occupied in attending to the mill he spent all his spare time in reading books on law. In 1833 he came to Athens with his wife and two children, and, borrowing some works on law, he studied diligently, with a courage born of a determination to succeed, until September of the current year, when he was admitted to the bar, and followed that profession until his demise, covering a period of fifty-eight years. He was an energetic, progressive young man, possessing rare ability and application, and as a consequence had soon built up a large and lucrative practice, having at the end of ten years two hundred and fifty cases on his docket at one time. His practice extended throughout Athens, Washington, Meigs, Vinton, Hocking, Gallia, and Jackson counties, and in the course of time he became one of the leading attorneys in this section of Ohio, many of his cases being in the state supreme and United States courts.

The first political office held by Judge Welch was that of state senator, which he held from 1845 to 1847. In 1862 he was elected judge of common pleas for a five-years' term, but in February, 1865, before the expiration of his term, he was appointed by Governor Brough to fill a vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the death of Judge Ranney, and was afterward elected to two full terms of five years each, serving in all thirteen years. He was also twice chief justice of the supreme court. In 1850 the judge was elected to congress from the old eleventh congressional district to succeed Samuel S. Vinton. He served two terms but was defeated at the third election, owing to the fact that the Democrats had redistricted the section of state from which he was sent, leaving Athens the only county with a Whig majority in the district and thus depriving him of his former support. He was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Scott in 1852, at Baltimore, and was present at the formation of the Republican party. He took a stand with the advanced members of the party on the slavery question, was an eloquent "stump" orator, and during the campaigns came in contact with such men as Henry Stanbery, Thomas Ewing, General Charles Goddard, John T. Brazee, Samuel F. Vinton, Hocking H. Hunter, and other early prominent attorneys of this state, all of whom he met in legal contest and proved himself their equal in every way.

The Judge was an old-time advocate of the tariff and was strongly in favor of protection to our home industries and of sound money. He believed also in internal improvement and was a warm supporter of

Henry Clay. While in congress he attracted considerable attention by making a strong speech in favor of the enactment of the homestead law. After retiring from the bench Judge Welch formed a partnership with his son, Johnson M., with whom he practiced until 1878. In 1886 he edited a book known as Welch's Index,—Digest of Ohio Decisions,—and in 1891 had in preparation a second volume, which was completed by his son, Johnson M. Judge and Mrs. Welch were the parents of two sons,—the one already mentioned, and Henry, who is engaged in business in Brooklyn, New York.

Major Johnson M. Welch, who for forty years has been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, voting for Fremont in 1856, and who performed meritorious service during the Civil war, was born in Athens county, Ohio, April 20, 1832. Although the Major has never been a candidate for office, he has always been an active worker in the local field as a member of the county committees and a delegate to the state conventions. He is one of the able organizers of Republican forces in the county; has ever favored a high protective tariff and reciprocity; is a firm believer in sound money, and heartily endorses the principles as promulgated by the Republicans at the national convention held at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1896. He is of the opinion that the immigration law should be regulated, and that all immigrants should pass an examination to show that they are fit to become American citizens. Major Welch remembers the time when the Kansas and Nebraska bill created so much excitement, and was one of those who opposed and voted against it. He is a trustee of the Ohio University, at Athens.

The early education of Major Welch was acquired in the public schools, supplemented by a course at the Ohio University. Being "run down" physically, he immediately afterward took a sea voyage in order to recover his health, and upon his return home he began the study of law, securing his admission to the bar in 1858. He has since given his time to the practice of this profession, making a specialty of handling real estate, and is one of the largest dealers in coal lands in this section of the state.

At the commencement of the Civil war Major Welch enlisted in Company C, Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, of which he was captain, and was promoted to the rank of major of the same regiment for meritorious conduct. He was with the Army of the Ohio, General Mitchell's Division, was later with the Second Division of the Fourteenth Corps of the Army of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, and participated in the battles of Stone river, Chickamauga and many others of less importance. After

performing most efficient service the Major was mustered out, with his regiment, in November, 1864.

In 1853 Major Welch was united in marriage to Miss Adeline Carpenter, and of this union three sons and two daughters were born, as follows: Charles H., who is at the head of the Gas & Electric Light Company, of Athens, and who is an active worker in the Republican ranks, having been a delegate to conventions at different times; John J., lives at Hutchinson, Kansas, where he is a prominent banker and an earnest Republican; and George H., a physician of note and an active Republican of Chillicothe, Ohio. Of the two daughters, Mattie became the wife of Emmett Tompkins, of Columbus; and Jessie married William Wilkins, of Dallas, Texas.

Major Welch's wife having died in 1866, he married, in 1870, Miss Ella Cadwallader, of Marietta, Ohio, and their children are Edward G., a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School; Dr. Dudley W., a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College; Thomas C. and Philip J., both of whom are pursuing their studies at college. The Major and his seven sons are all Republicans. He is still hale and hearty, notwithstanding his sixty-five years, and stands high in the esteem of his numerous friends.

THOMAS M. BEER.—For over a quarter of a century this gentleman has been conspicuously identified with the Republican party in various capacities, and the faithful service performed by him during that period well merits the gratitude and high esteem with which he is regarded by his fellow citizens. Unselfish in his desires, true to every principle of his party, discharging every trust reposed in him with dignity, fidelity and ability, he has ever been the right man in the right place, and his record will go down in history as a shining example worthy of emulation.

In 1872 Mr. Beer was elected to the honorable office of mayor of Ashland, Ohio, and so well did he fulfill the duties of that position that he was urged to accept a second term, which, however, he declined to do. He was chosen in October, 1877, to represent, in the state senate, the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth joint district, which comprised the counties of Ashland, Lorain, Medina and Richland, and was re-elected in October, 1879. While in the senate all his efforts were directed toward advancing the interests of the state and his constituency, and as chairman of the finance committee he won much commendation for the satisfactory manner in which he performed the arduous labor pertaining thereto. In January, 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison as supervisor of the sixth district of Ohio, the largest in the state, com-

prising the counties of Ashland, Cuyahoga, Huron, Holmes, Medina, Lorain, Erie, Richland and Wayne, and under his able direction nearly four hundred enumerators accomplished the work to the gratification of the census bureau.

Born on a farm two miles south of Ashland, Ohio, in 1837, Mr. Beer spent his youth in attending the district school in winter and working on the old homestead during the summer, subsequently attending the Ashland high school, which was at that time under the superintendency of Colonel Seth M. Barber, and the Vermillion Institute. Upon leaving the latter, he began "teaching the young idea how to shoot," occupying several winter terms in the public schools, until he engaged in the hardware business, with Mr. S. W. Beer, the firm name being known as S. W. & T. M. Beer. This was continued until December 1, 1871, when our subject purchased the interest of his partner and for the following five years carried on a most successful trade in hardware and farm implements. In March, 1887, he secured a controlling interest and became managing editor of the Ashland Gazette, one of the principal Republican newspapers in the county, which, under the competent direction of Mr. Beer, has attained a most successful financial standing. Our subject is interested in various local enterprises, being a director and vice-president of the Fostoria Light & Power Company, president of the Ashland Building & Loan Association, and a director in the First National Bank of Ashland, the Ashland Flax Mill Company, and the Ashland Gas & Electric Light Company.

Personally Mr. Beer has many attributes which have gained for him friends all over the state, is a man of commanding appearance, being six feet two inches in height, well built and weighing two hundred and twenty-five pounds. Genial in nature, a character of the strictest integrity, constant and faithful to all his friends, he is a public-spirited citizen of whom Ashland may well be proud.

The parents of our subject were Richard and Jane (Anderson) Beer, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio and settled in Ashland county in 1821. On the maternal side the ancestors were Scotch-Irish, the father descending from good old Holland-Dutch stock.

W. J. MARSHALL.—A history of the business, political or social career of Brown county would be incomplete without mention of this gentleman, for he is prominent in all circles. He is now postmaster of Sardinia and is there successfully engaged in the banking business. His allegiance to the Republican party has never faltered since as a boy

in the campaign of 1860 he was numbered among the "Lincoln Rail Splitters," a campaign club. He has ever followed the banners of the political organization which preserved intact the Union and which has ever been the champion of reform, of progress and of advancement.

Mr. Marshall was born in Brown county on the 18th of March, 1847. His father is now living in Iowa, to which state he removed some years ago. He has always been a stanch Republican, has held office there and for many years has served as township assessor. In his family are three sons: W. J., of this review; H. L., who resides in Chase, Kansas, and has represented Rice county in the state legislature; and Robert L., of Cincinnati, a railroad man now connected with the Big Four. He is also a firm adherent of the grand old party. The Marshalls belong to one of the prominent old families of Ohio that have long been honorably connected with the history of the state.

In the county of his nativity W. J. Marshall was reared to manhood and when the war came on, threatening the destruction of the Union, he entered the army as a member of Company B, Thirty-fourth Ohio Infantry, enlisting in February, 1864, when only sixteen years of age. He served for eighteen months or until the close of the war, participating in the battle of Cloyd mountain before he was eighteen years of age. He also took part in the engagements at Lynchburg, Berryville and Beverly, and at the last named was taken prisoner, January 11, 1865. For two months he was incarcerated in Libby Prison and then exchanged. In August of that year he returned home with a record of valor and loyalty as a soldier equal to that of the time-tried veterans.

Mr. Marshall has been connected with various business interests and possesses that firm determination of spirit which enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. He brooks no obstacles that can be overcome by honorable effort and persevering industry and thus has won prosperity. For fifteen years he has been engaged in the banking business in Sardinia, as a member of the banking firm of Feike & Marshall, and now as proprietor of the Bank of Sardinia. He also owns a farm and therefrom derives a good income.

Mr. Marshall cast his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1868, and has since taken a very active part in the political work of county and district. He has for many years been the committeeman for Washington township, Brown county, is now a member of the county executive committee and is serving as its vice-chairman. He has performed various and arduous labors as a member of the committee, has been prominent in the work of organization in each

campaign, and is prominent in the party management in his section of the county. For twenty-five years he has never faltered in his advocacy of Republican principles and is still firm in his support of the gold standard, of protection and other leading Republican measures. In 1897 he was appointed by President McKinley postmaster of Sardinia and took the office on the 1st of July.

Mr. Marshall is a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, and for some years has been the commander of David G. McFadden Post, No. 741, G. A. R., of Sardinia. He and his wife enjoy a home which is the center of a cultured society circle.

JOHN TENNYSON HAYNES, one of the prominent supporters of the Republican party in Sandusky, and surgeon of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home, of that city, is a native of Ohio, having been born in the town of Seven Mile, Butler county, on June 29, 1864. The first sixteen years of his life were passed in the county of his birth, where he obtained the fundamental basis of his education in the district schools, after which he attended a private school for young men for a period of four years, and later his mental discipline was advanced at the Parkerville and Earlham Colleges. After a sojourn in southern Kansas the Doctor returned to Richmond in 1884, and in 1885, following his early inclinations, he took up the study of medicine under his father's tuition. He then entered the Miami Medical College, which is the medical department of the University of Cincinnati, at which he was graduated in March, 1889, and then took a special hospital course. Upon leaving the University Dr. Haynes accepted a position of assistant surgeon of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Sandusky. In September, 1891, he was appointed to the responsible post of surgeon of the Home, and is the present incumbent of that office, fulfilling the duties devolving upon him in an efficient and satisfactory manner. He is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, the Northern District Medical Association and the Ohio Northwestern Medical Association.

Dr. M. H. Haynes, the father of our subject, was one of the early settlers of Butler county. He was born in Connecticut and when four years old was brought to Ohio by his parents, his father, John Haynes, also being a native of Connecticut and a descendant of English stock. Dr. Haynes is a graduate of Miami Medical College, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1856, and he was also a student of Miami University. The Doctor was a surgeon in the late war, attached to the Sixty-ninth



Yours,
J. F. Haynes

Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and on the field of battle was instrumental in giving relief to many sick and wounded soldiers, administering to their wants in a spirit of charity and humanity that has ever characterized his entire life. Previous to the war he was a conductor on the "underground railway," and in that capacity was instrumental in securing the freedom of a large number of slaves. He has retired from the active practice of his profession and is now living with his excellent wife in Richmond, Indiana. Mrs. Haynes is a native of Butler county, Ohio.

Dr. John T. Haynes was married December 23, 1891, to Miss Olive D. Ashton, a daughter of Dr. A. S. Ashton, who is, like our subject, a descendant of Revolutionary stock. This union has been blessed with three children, Ashton H., John H. and Dorothy W. Both the Doctor and his wife are popular members of society in Sandusky.

In his social relations the Doctor is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a Sir Knight in Erie Commandery, No. 23, Knights Templar.

Although a young man in years Dr. Haynes is old in experience, and his natural aptitude in all things pertaining to his profession, together with a mind well stored with practical knowledge, have gained for him an enviable reputation in the medical world.

JOSEPH CARABELLI.—Well might it be said that the Republican party is the mainspring of the country's best and most rapid development, and of the advance of American civilization. One glance at its history will suffice to convince the most skeptical of its superiority over all other organizations of a similar character. It was conceived in the deep and ever abiding love of humanity and fostered in the faith that all men are created equal and have inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Proud indeed is it, then, to have beneath its scepter so mighty a subject, so willing a friend, as the great state of Ohio, resplendent in its record of political triumphs and happy in the knowledge of its loyal adherence to a party which has proved itself to have been so instrumental in securing the peace and prosperity of the greatest nation on earth. Among the residents of Cleveland who are earnest advocates of the principles inculcated in the Republican platform is Joseph Carabelli, who, although not a politician in the common acceptance of the term, has studied carefully the fundamental laws of Republicanism and renders all the aid in his power to the grand old party. He is a member of the Tippecanoe Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and is one

of the organizers and the first president of the Italian Fraternal Association.

Mr. Carabelli, who is the proprietor of the Lake View Granite Works, of Cleveland, Ohio, is a native of Porto Ceresio, Italy, where he was born in April, 1850. His father, Charles Carabelli, was by occupation a stone mason. He never came to America but died in Italy in 1870, at the age of sixty-one years. The early life of our subject was a busier one than usually falls to the lot of a youth. He was sent to the common schools of his native country and at the age of twelve was apprenticed to the sculptural trade. He attended school in the forenoon, studied sculpture in the afternoon, and devoted his evenings to drawing lessons, the natural result of such steady application and industry being that he soon became a thoroughly qualified workman. Having heard of the many advantages and opportunities to be obtained in the United States, he conceived the idea of coming to the land of the free, and with this end in view, in addition to his numerous other labors, he occupied what leisure moments he had in making himself familiar with the English language, and at the age of twenty he embarked for America.

Landing in New York in 1870, Mr. Carabelli had no difficulty in securing work at his trade, being, as he was, an expert in that line, and after one year's employment in Harlem he obtained a position with the contractors who were building the New York post-office and was sent to the quarries at Dix Island, Maine, where the stone for the building was being cut. To him was assigned the task of carving the statue, "Industry," one of the six figures which decorate and beautify the exterior of the edifice, and he also fashioned one of the eagles that adorn the entrance. He continued to be employed on the ornamental work of the postoffice building for a period of eight years, during which time he had accumulated some money and this he decided to invest in business. After spending several weeks in looking for a desirable location he finally came to Cleveland, in 1880, and here established the Lake View Granite and Monumental Works, which is now the largest of its kind and produces the highest-grade work of all like concerns in northern Ohio or west of the quarries.

Mr. Carabelli is an enterprising, loyal and progressive citizen, and his love for the country of his adoption is fitly demonstrated by the energy he displays in assisting in the education and elevation of those who emigrated here from the sunny shores of Italy. He is president and organizer of the Italian society known as the Mazzini Club, which social body includes in its membership about all of the Italian citizens living in the city of Cleveland. The career of

such a man as our subject cannot help but be an inspiring one to those who, like him, seek a broader field of industry in a land where every man is equal, whose institutions rest on the firm foundation of freedom, justice and humanity; and to the man who comes to her shores with an earnestness of purpose in his heart and a desire to obtain an honorable competency America is ever ready with outstretched hand to extend a cordial welcome.

On February 26, 1876, Mr. Carabelli was married to Miss Anna Grassi, who also was born in Italy, and they have had nine children, the following three of whom now survive: Lillian, an accomplished young lady of nineteen years, who is receiving her education in the Ursuline Academy; Joseph, aged twelve; and Charles, whose years number nine.

WILLIAM W. SKILES, senior member of the noted law firm of Skiles & Skiles, of Shelby, Ohio, has always been a stalwart Republican in politics, unwavering in his allegiance to the party whose principles he believes are best calculated to promote the country's best interests. As one of its prominent representatives he has taken an active part in public affairs, and has served as a member of the city council and president of the board since Shelby was incorporated. He is also a member of the state committee of the fourteenth congressional district of Ohio, and has served as a delegate to many of the more important conventions of his party, in which he has done effective service for its interests. For the past twelve years he has been a leading member of the school board of his city, and been president of the same most of the time.

It is said that the poet is born, not made; but the successful lawyer has to be both born and made,—made by close application, earnest effort, by perseverance and resolute purpose. The abilities with which nature has endowed him must be strengthened and developed by use, and only by merit can the lawyer gain a pre-eminent position. In our subject we find one of the ablest representatives of the bar of Richland county, and he has gained a state-wide if not a national reputation in conducting cases of great corporations where large sums of money are involved.

Mr. Skiles was born on the 11th of December, 1849, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, where the first seven years of his life were passed, but at the end of that time he was brought to Richland county, Ohio, by his parents, John G. and Sarah J. (Martin) Skiles, who located permanently on a farm. On leaving the district schools, where he began his education, our subject entered Baldwin University, at Baldwin, Ohio,

where he pursued his studies vigorously for some three years, and then took up the study of law under the direction of the noted law firm of Matson & Dirlam, of Mansfield. On his admission to the bar in 1877, he immediately commenced practice in Shelby, and was later joined by his brother, G. M. Skiles, the firm being known as Skiles & Skiles. They have prosecuted some of the most important cases connected with corporations and railroads in the state, and also in Chicago, their success along this line being almost phenomenal. Having a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of law, they have succeeded in building up a large general practice, doing an extensive business in all the local, federal and supreme courts.

In 1877 was celebrated the marriage of W. W. Skiles and Miss Dora Matson, of Mansfield, a daughter of the Hon. John S. B. Matson. They have two children, namely: Zante, who is now attending the Ohio University at Columbus; and Aubrey M., a graduate of the high school of Shelby, and now attending Oberlin College.

Public-spirited and progressive, Mr. Skiles has become interested in several enterprises which tend to advance the interests of his town, being at the present time a director in the Shelby Steel Tube Company, president of the Electric Light Company, and president of the Citizens' Bank of Shelby, Ohio. Socially, he affiliates with the order of Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Upright, reliable and honorable, his strict adherence to principle commands the respect of all. The place he has won in the legal profession is accorded him in recognition of his skill and ability, and the place which he occupies in the social world is a tribute to that genuine worth and true nobleness of character which are universally recognized and honored.

ISAAC LANDAKER.—The south has given to the Republican party many stanch supporters who have advocated its principles on all occasions and at times when their assistance was most needed and appreciated.

Our subject, a resident of South Charleston, Clark county, is one of the leading Republicans of that city, and has voted with his party ever since 1856, up to which time he was a Whig. He was born in Virginia, in 1830, and shortly afterward was brought by his parents in their emigration to Ohio. In 1861 he enlisted in Company B, Fourth Ohio Infantry, in which he was appointed sergeant, and served thirty-eight months in that capacity, participating in some of the hardest-fought battles of the war, among which were those of Stone river, Chickamauga and Kilpatrick's

raid in the vicinity of Atlanta. After serving two months over the time for which he had enlisted he returned to his old home, saved from the domination of rebels. While in the army he cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln for president. He tells a good story about the Vallandigham tickets which were sent to his regiment to be voted but which in some way found their way into the stove.

Mr. Landaker has been a member of the city council of South Charleston for twenty-two years; was in the state convention that nominated Foraker for governor, and has been a member of the county central committee for several years. He has always been a hard worker during the campaigns, and has devoted all his energies to the success of the Republican party.

Gideon Landaker, father of Isaac, was a Virginia Democrat, and came to Ohio in 1826, settling in Campaign county, where he died, leaving three sons,—Lawrence, Gideon and Isaac. Lawrence was a staunch Republican, and supported that party up to the time of his death, which took place in Iowa, in 1895. Gideon gave his services to his country during the Civil war, and is now a resident of Illinois.

Mr. Isaac Landaker married Miss Elizabeth Marshall, a daughter of James Marshall, a strong Republican of Greene county, and they have three sons and three daughters,—James, Kenneth and Gideon, the sons, are Republicans.

Mr. Landaker is engaged in the manufacture of tile and brick, of which he has made a financial success and possesses large real-estate interests in South Charleston.

Socially, he belongs to the Masonic fraternity and is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

J F. VON BEHREN, the present auditor of Williams county, is recognized as being one of the leading Republicans of the county, and although a man young in years his ability and efficiency in fulfilling the duties of his office are unquestioned,—so much so in fact that he has twice been elected to the position, his second nomination being by acclamation. Mr. Von Behren first entered the political arena in 1893, when he became a candidate for auditor on the Republican ticket, was nominated in the county convention, and received a majority of two hundred and seventy-five votes at the hands of his party. As has been said, he was nominated a second time by acclamation, and was the only Republican elected in the county. He enjoys the distinction of being the youngest man in the state holding the office of auditor. He is bright, energetic and progressive, and richly merits the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Von Behren was born in Stryker, Williams county, Ohio, June 9, 1870, and is the son of John A. Von Behren, also a native of Ohio, and a prominent business man who established the Stryker Manufacturing Company, of which he is the present vice-president. Our subject attended the district schools of this county and completed his education by taking a business course at the college in Oberlin, Ohio. Upon concluding his studies he entered the employ of the Stryker Manufacturing Company as secretary, which position he filled in an able and satisfactory manner until he began his political career, in which he has made such a brilliant success.

In October, 1895, our subject was united in marriage to Miss Blanch Louys, of Stryker, whose father was one of the leading business men of that place. Mr. Von Behren is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife take an active part in all the social affairs of their home city.

FRANK N. PATTERSON.—In the political fields of Ohio the young men are becoming conspicuous for the manner in which they are “forging” ahead and occupying positions of importance that require a high order of intellect and executive ability. The Republican party is a young man's party and is always ready to encourage the ambitions of any one who gives evidence of his loyalty and honesty of purpose. One of these, who has attained distinction in the Republican ranks, is Frank N. Patterson, prosecuting attorney of Ashland county.

Mr. Patterson was born in Hayesville, Ohio, December 28, 1863, his parents being F. C. and Caroline M. (Ayers) Patterson, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. His mental training was received in the public schools of Hayesville, the Greentown Academy of Perrysville, and the University of Wooster, leaving the latter in his junior year in order to take up the vocation of teaching. He taught for three years in the public schools of Loudonville, during which time he read law, receiving assistance in his studies from ex-Judge D. Dirlam, of Mansfield, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar December 6, 1888. He began the practice of his profession in Loudonville, and took an active part in the county, state and national politics, serving at one time as chairman of the Republican central committee. He was appointed a member of the county board of elections in 1893, and in the following year was nominated and elected prosecuting attorney of Ashland county, taking up the duties of his office January 6, 1895. In the election of November, 1894, he had the honor of leading his ticket, on which he was the only member of his party

elected in the county. He also has the distinction of being the only Republican office-holder in Ashland county elected by the suffrage of the people. He has exhibited great executive ability and a fearlessness in the discharge of his duties that has won for him the respect and admiration of his fellow citizens.

In his social relations Mr. Patterson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated in Ashland Lodge, No. 151, exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Ashland Chapter, No. 67, of which he holds the chair of high priest, and was created a Sir Knight in Mansfield Commandery, Knights Templar. He is the present secretary and treasurer of the State Prosecuting Attorneys' Association.

The marriage of Mr. Patterson and Miss Mary M. Schauweker, of Columbus, was celebrated in 1892, and this union has been blessed by one child, a bright little girl of two years. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson have a pleasant home in Ashland, and are popular members of society.

THEODORE F. HORSTMAN was born in the city of Cincinnati, which is now his home, on the 1st of October, 1856, and is a son of Dietrich Horstmann. He attended the public schools and Woodward high school, after which he pursued a course in stenography. At the age of nineteen he was a reporter in the courts, and this led him to take up the study of law in the office of Judge John W. Okey, afterward a judge of the supreme court of Ohio. He began his reading in 1875, and when twenty years of age, the youngest member of his class, was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, in which he carried off some of the honors, winning one of the Dexter examination prizes. In the spring of 1877 Mr. Horstman was admitted to the bar, being licensed to practice in the common-pleas and all the state courts, and four years later was admitted to practice in the United States courts. He entered the field of politics when only twenty-one years of age and served that year as a delegate to the state convention which nominated William H. West for governor. He has always been a zealous advocate of Republican principles. In 1886 he was a member of the Republican state central committee and has served as delegate to various conventions. In the year in which he attained his majority he was chosen a member of the school board from the eleventh ward, being nominated by the Republicans and endorsed by the Democrats. Two years later he was re-elected to the board by the city at large, and during that time served on the union board having in charge the high schools. A warm friend of the cause

of education, he labored earnestly in behalf of the schools.

Mr. Horstman began the practice of law in 1877 and has since continued an active member of the profession, although for several years after his admission to the bar he divided his time between his professional labors and newspaper work. In 1887 he was elected corporation counsel for a term of two years, and in 1889 was re-elected. On the expiration of the second term he was a third time elected for a three-years term by a majority of over nine thousand, running about seven thousand votes ahead of his ticket. He held that office until May, 1894, and no incumbent of that position has won a higher reputation in the discharge of the important duties or received more unqualified commendation. In May, 1894, he was nominated on the Citizens' ticket for the mayoralty. In 1893 he was offered the nomination for a seat on the superior-court bench of the county, but declined the honor. At the election for mayor on the Citizens' or Independent ticket he received a vote of twenty thousand, running five thousand ahead of his ticket, but by trickery he was defeated. Since that time he has engaged in the private practice of law. In 1896 he declined a nomination to the bench of the court of common pleas tendered him by the Bar Association committee and endorsed by the Democratic convention. While serving as corporation counsel Governor McKinley appointed him a member of the Anti-Trust League, which met in Chicago in 1892. He has been connected with some of the most important litigation that has been heard in the courts of this section of the state. While corporation counsel he brought many suits against corporations in the interests of the city, including the one against the Gas Company, in which he gained a favorable decision from the supreme court. In several important suits against the street railway companies he also gained favorable decisions in the supreme court. Since his retirement from office he conducted the case attacking the constitutionality of a number of road bills, involving the expenditure of about three million dollars for Hamilton county alone. The suit was conducted in the name of Franklin Alter, a tax-payer, in whose favor it was decided by the supreme court. In the spring of 1897 Mr. Horstman acted as chairman of the Citizens' Republican campaign committee, which supported a fusion ticket, which was elected by a large majority, defeating the ticket named by one George B. Cox, known throughout the country as a political "boss," who had theretofore been uniformly successful. His legal attainment, his thorough preparation of cases, and his logical reasoning have gained him prestige as a representative of the Ohio bar, while in his public life, although



Elias H. Hartman

necessarily exciting political antagonism, no one has ever attempted to impeach his honesty or to question his ability.

Mr. Horstman was married in 1878 to Miss Emma F. Garrette, daughter of the late eminent physician, Rollin J. Garrette, of Cincinnati. They have two children,—Horace and Florence,—aged seventeen and fifteen years respectively, now students in the Walnut Hills high school. The family attend the Lutheran church. Mr. Horstman is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

MARTIN WELKER.—Among the eminent jurists of Ohio, none has attained to a higher degree of prominence or has been more closely identified with the interests of the Republican party, municipal and national affairs, and public matters in general, than Judge Martin Welker, the well-known and popular citizen of Wooster. His career as a lawyer, a statesman and a soldier has been one long series of brilliant events, practically demonstrating the successful result co-existent with a life of integrity, perseverance, executive ability and honesty of purpose, and serves to furnish an example well worthy of emulation by the younger generation of to-day. A *resume* of the services performed by the Judge—all too brief to do entire justice to so distinguished a subject—is herewith presented for the edification of our readers.

Referring primarily to the early period of Judge Welker's life, we find that he was born on a farm in Knox county, Ohio, on April 25, 1819, and remained there until arriving at his fourteenth year, obtaining such educational advantages as were afforded by the log-cabin school of that day. His business career began in a neighboring village store, where he remained three years, in the meantime diligently pursuing his studies of the common branches of education. In 1836 he commenced to read law under the instructions of Hon. W. R. Sapp, at Millersburg, Holmes county, and on May 25, 1840, was admitted to the bar, immediately following which he entered into partnership with his former preceptor, which continued until he was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas of Holmes county in 1846.

In 1848 the Judge was the nominee of the Whig party for congress, but as the district was largely Democratic he failed of election, and in 1850 was again tendered the nomination but declined to accept it. He resigned his position as clerk of the court in January, 1851, and forming a partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Armor, he once more took up the active practice of law, which association continued until the fall of that year, when he was elected

to the office of judge of the common pleas of the sixth district, comprising the counties of Holmes, Coshoc-ton, Wayne, Ashland, Richland, Morrow, Knox, Delaware and Licking, serving five years in that capacity and *ex officio* as judge of the district court. In the summer of 1857 he was nominated by the Republican state convention at Columbus for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Hon. Salmon P. Chase, and was elected the following October.

As *ex-officio* president of the senate he presided at the inauguration of Governor William Dennison in January, 1860. On May 14, 1861, our subject was appointed judge advocate of the second brigade of the Ohio Volunteer Militia, mustered into the service of the United States under requisition of the president of the United States, dated April 15, 1861, with the rank of major, and served with General J. D. Cox, commander of the brigade, until its term expired. On August 10, 1861, he was commissioned aid-de-camp by Governor Dennison, with the rank of colonel, and served as judge advocate-general, paymaster-general, and in various other capacities until the expiration of Governor Dennison's term in January, 1862. In May, of that year, Governor Tod appointed Judge Welker commander of the Emma Duncan on a trip to Pittsburgh Landing to bring back sick and wounded soldiers. This service he performed by bringing back some four hundred soldiers, besides visiting the army in front of Corinth, and being present at the evacuation of that place. Soon after this Governor Tod appointed him assistant adjutant-general and superintendent of the draft in Ohio, ordered by the war department, and continued in that service until the completion of the draft in 1863.

In the summer of 1862 he was nominated for congress from the fourteenth district, comprising the counties of Holmes, Wayne, Ashland, Medina and Lorain; but, owing to the absence of Republican soldiers and the necessary engagement with the draft, he was defeated by a majority of thirty-six votes. In 1864 he was again the Republican candidate and was elected by a majority of twenty-five hundred, and again in 1866 and 1868, serving in all six years in the thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first congresses; and while a member of that body he was on the committee of the District of Columbia, retrenchment committee (of which he was chairman), and committee on private land claims, during his connection with which, and as a member of congress, he performed valuable service in the interest of his country. During his service as member of the District of Columbia committee, he took great interest in the improvement of Washington city and the laws governing the district, having procured the passage of the first law to pave one of its

streets, embracing the parking system, which since its general adoption, has made Washington one of the most beautiful cities of the world. He was also instrumental in having adopted the Ohio practice in the courts, and many of Ohio's most valuable statutes.

His service covering the whole period of reconstruction, he actively participated in all the legislation to accomplish it, having made one of the earliest general speeches on reconstruction in the house. In November, 1873, he was appointed by President Grant district judge of the United States for the northern district of Ohio, and served in that office until June, 1889, when, at the age of seventy years, he retired from that office, under the provision of the laws of the United States.

During a successful career on the bench, he served on the board of education of Wooster for several years, and delivered several courses of lectures on political economy and government affairs, receiving from the university before which they were given the degree of LL. D. Judge Welker is at present the president of the Wooster National Bank, and vice-president of the Wayne County Fair Association, and socially is a member of Given Post, No. 133, Grand Army of the Republic.

Judge Welker is a representative citizen of Ohio, and one in whom the state may well take pride, none of her residents holding more public offices or serving longer and more efficiently in them than he. He owns a greatly improved and model farm just south of the city, where he spends much of his time, but lives in a charming home on Beall avenue, where he, with his estimable wife, is passing the evening of his life in that peaceful contentment that comes to those who have passed their days in a useful manner, doing their duty to both man and God.

RL. CAREY, who is serving as clerk of Union township, Brown county, is accounted one of the leading young Republicans of his section of the state. He was appointed to his present position November 23, 1896, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, C. E. Carey, who had been elected to that office in April, 1895. In April, 1897, our subject was elected to the office and will continue the incumbency until September, 1898.

Mr. Carey was born in Brown county on the 7th of February, 1872, and is a son of J. C. Carey, who died December 22, 1894. During his boyhood he had located in the county, his residence dating from 1835, when he established a home in Ripley, the place of his abode until his death. He was a member of its city council for thirty years and took a more active

and important part in the municipal affairs of the city than any other one man. In politics he was an active Republican, warmly endorsing the principles of the party, and was frequently in attendance on district and state conventions, while in county political circles he was very prominent. His business was that of contractor and builder, and he was well known in trade circles as an honorable, straightforward man. He belonged to both the Masonic and Odd Fellows societies. He had two sons—C. E. and R. L. The former was throughout his life an active worker in the Republican ranks. He was born in 1868 and in his youth manifested an intelligent interest in the political questions of the day, which interest deepened with the passing years. He was often in state and congressional conventions and his opinions were received with attention in the local gatherings of his party. Elected to the office of clerk of Union township, Brown county, he was acceptably discharging the duties of that position when called to his final rest.

Mr. Carey of this review acquired his education in the graded and high schools of Ripley and entered upon his business career about 1887, in connection with the sale of agricultural implements. For the past six years he has engaged in the cooperage business, manufacturing tobacco hogsheads. He is a wide-awake and progressive young business man to whose energy and capable management is attributable his success. He commands the confidence and respect of those with whom he has come in contact through commercial relations, and in social circles, as a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, he has made many warm friends.

Mr. Carey became actively interested in politics in 1888 and has since been a close student of the issues of the day which concern the two political parties. He has since attended all the district as well as the county conventions and since 1895 has served as a member of the Republican county central committee. Working in harmony with the best interests of the organization, he is recognized as one of the valued members of the party and accorded a leading place in its ranks in his native county. He is now discharging with marked fidelity his duties as township clerk and undoubtedly still higher political honors await him in the future. He is a young man whose excellent qualities have gained a favorable place in social circles.

CHARLES E. HARD.—Scioto county is conceded to have probably the strongest Republican organization in Ohio, and this fact is due to the unrelenting efforts of such men as he whose

name appears at the head of this paragraph. Mr. Hard, who is the editor of the *Portsmouth Blade*, and one of the prominent attorneys of the city, is the present chairman of the Republican county executive committee. He has been one of the recognized organizers of the party since 1889, since which time he has been identified with Judge A. C. Thompson and Philo S. Clark in the management of what is known as the "Old Guard," or Sherman-Thompson wing of the party in Scioto county, and which has done so much to give that county its present prominence and influence in the councils of the party, not only of the southern reserve, but also of the state. Within the last ten years three Republican state tickets have been headed by candidates from Scioto county, and the present state ticket also bears the name of one of its candidates. These results bear testimony of the efficiency of the Republican organization in Scioto.

Entering politics in 1889, Mr. Hard served as the secretary of the county executive committee in 1890 and 1891, and at once became one of the most active of the younger Republicans upon the stump and the general work of the campaign.

In 1893 he became the nominee of his party for representative, and was elected to the seventy-first general assembly of Ohio over Hon. R. H. Hayman, Democrat, by a plurality of one thousand and eleven votes. He was returned to the seventy-second general assembly over E. K. Walsh, Democrat, by a plurality of two thousand, two hundred and forty-one votes. One of the youngest members of the assembly, he achieved a reputation for unusual industry and attention to public business, and was the author of some of the most notable laws of the sessions. His committee service was important, the committees of which he was a member being those on finance, taxation, corporations, library, dairy and food products, claims and deaf and dumb asylum. The principal problem confronting the seventy-first assembly was the question of the finances of the state, which were in bad condition, both a reduction in expenditures and an increase in revenues being required. As a member of the finance committee and its secretary, Mr. Hard aided very greatly in securing material reductions and economies in the appropriation bills. To provide for an increase in revenues the assembly created a special committee on taxation. Mr. Hard was made a member and took an unusually prominent part in its valuable labors. Among the revenue measures of which he was the author, and which have all been sustained by the courts, were his collateral inheritance tax law, express company excise tax law, foreign corporation franchise fee law and an important amendment to the Carpenter foreign corporation

law. The work of the finance and taxation committees were specifically endorsed by the Republican state convention of 1894, which "commended the seventy-first general assembly for the wise and much needed revenue laws which it enacted, and for the care and economy of its appropriations." A similar plank was placed in the party platform of 1895.

In the seventy-second general assembly, second only to Senator Garfield's corrupt practices law, were the numerous changes perfecting the Australian ballot-law system effected by the amendatory act of Mr. Hard, which, among other important changes, for the first time rendered the ballot in Ohio absolutely secret, and which also, in practice and effect, for the first time introduced the educational qualification into the ballot laws of the state. These two laws have reduced corruption and bribery to the minimum and have been invaluable in making the elections in Ohio pure, honest, and free from corruption.

Mr. Hard also effected the passage of numerous important acts improving the corporation and other general laws of Ohio, and measures advancing the local interests of his city, county and section of the state. In the seventy-first assembly, he secured the passage of a resolution providing for the appointment of two commissioners to represent Ohio at the Antwerp (Belgium) International Exposition, and Governor McKinley, at his request, honored Hon. R. H. Hayman, his opponent for election to the assembly, with one of the appointments. Mr. Hayman was in Europe at the time, and the compliment was one of the graceful amenities of politics. In the seventy-second Mr. Hard secured the passage of a resolution advocating the election of United States senator by a direct vote of the people, which gave rise in the senate to one of the fiercest and most brilliant debates of the session.

In the great presidential campaign of 1896, Mr. Hard was the chairman of the Scioto county executive committee, and led in securing a Republican vote of five thousand four hundred and ninety-six, the largest ever cast in the county by eight hundred and thirty-four votes. In this campaign, the fiercest fought in the annals of the county, not only were more documents distributed, more speeches made, and the most thorough organization in the history of the party secured, but forty Republican clubs were also organized at the opening of the campaign, which without exception rendered the most valuable services until the polls closed. So thoroughly was the county organized that in the country precincts, where the free-silver sentiment was most active, there was a Republican committeeman to every seven voters, accounting for the unpleasant surprise the outcome of the election

brought to the Democratic state and county committees, both of which anticipated better results in Scioto county than any other county in the state.

In 1895 and 1896 Mr. Hard served on the Republican state central committee as the representative of the tenth congressional district, being the secretary of the committee in the national campaign of 1896.

Mr. Hard has led an active life also aside from politics.

He is a native of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred near Haverhill, Scioto county, on the 21st of January, 1864. His ancestors came from New England, settling near Haverhill in 1812. He attended the public and high schools of Portsmouth, graduating with one of the honors in the class of '82. His interest in the Portsmouth schools has never waned, and he was the president of the Alumni Association in 1892, and is now its vice-president. Upon leaving school he engaged in bookkeeping under George D. Selby and J. J. Rardin, and followed that occupation until 1888, when he entered the law office of Judge J. W. Bannon. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar, and shortly afterward became the junior partner in the firm of Thompson & Hard, which at once established one of the best and most lucrative practices in southern Ohio.

Mr. Hard served two years as secretary of the Board of Trade. In 1892 he was appointed United States commissioner by Judge Taft. He organized the Portsmouth Guard, Fourteenth Infantry, Ohio National Guard, resigning its captaincy when his legislative duties took him to the capital city. He is a member of the Portsmouth lodge of Elks, and a charter member of Magnolia Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he was chancellor commander in 1891. He was at one time secretary of the old Morton Club and helped to organize the Garfield Club, two powerful political organizations that have added much to the reputation of the Republicans of Portsmouth. He is a member of the Portsmouth Reading Club, the oldest literary club in southern Ohio, and finds his chief pleasure and recreation in reading and literary study. He takes a great interest in the splendid public library of Portsmouth, was largely instrumental in securing its being thrown open daily to the public, and it was one of the pleasantest duties of his legislative career to effect a change in the law giving the library an increase in its revenue. He also assisted in starting and establishing the permanent lecture course in Portsmouth.

In January, 1897, Mr. Hard became the editor of the Portsmouth Blade, which is the leading paper in southern Ohio, and has conducted it most successfully, widening and increasing its influence, thereby con-

tributing a powerful support to the cause of Republicanism in Ohio. Under his management the Blade makes the advancement of the welfare of the Republican party its chief aim, is clean and wholesome in tone, fearlessly advocates honesty and economy in the management of public affairs on the part of all public officials, and stands like a bulwark for law and order and all that is best and elevating in the affairs of life. Mr. Hard's great acquaintance, not only throughout southern Ohio but also throughout the state, makes the Blade an important factor in the politics of Ohio.

FRANK EDGAR JAMES, one of the prominent young lawyers of Dayton, Ohio, is numbered among the supporters of the Republican party, "whose achievements have added luster and glory, brilliancy and fascination to many pages in this history of the world, all of which shall be treasures of memory as long as the people are dwellers in the valleys and shadows of God's eternal hills." In the above sentence he voiced his estimate of the great work accomplished by this great national organ, and indicates therein the reason of his loyal and unfaltering support of its principles. He has never sought office, and it is therefore not with the hope of reward that he labors to promote its growth and insure its success, but because his mature judgment sanctions its policy as most conducive to the national good.

Mr. James is one of Ohio's native sons, born in Greene county, August 27, 1860. His parents were William and Maggie (Elliott) James. The father, also a native of Greene county, died in Dayton, Ohio, in 1890, at the age of fifty-four years, and the mother departed this life in 1866. The subject of this review obtained his primary education in the schools of his native county, and continued his studies in the high school of Bell Brook. In September, 1882, he entered Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he remained as a student and teacher for five years, serving as a member of the faculty of the institution for the years 1885, 1886 and 1887.

Mr. James took up the study of law in the office of Hon. John Little, at Xenia, Ohio, in 1888, and continued his reading there for a year, when he came to Dayton and completed his law studies in the office of Nevin & Kumler, prominent and well known attorneys of this city. In December, 1891, he successfully passed an examination before the supreme court of Ohio, in Columbus, was admitted to the bar and has since been actively engaged in practice in Dayton, where he has secured a large clientage. His practice is general, and for work in all departments of the law he is well fitted,

for his knowledge of the science of jurisprudence is broad and accurate and he is constantly informing himself further on the intricate points which are involved in court proceedings. He is a fluent and forceful speaker, a close reasoner and his deductions follow in logical sequence.

Mr. James was married in May, 1894, to Miss Ida M. Kimmel, of Montgomery county, Ohio, and they have many friends in Dayton.

Mr. James uses his powers of oratory not only in the courtroom but he is also widely recognized as a leading campaign speaker whose clear, concise and eloquent utterances have advanced the interests of his party. For eight years he has thus labored for its success, and we quote a short extract from one of his addresses which shows his realization of what American citizenship imposes and the light in which he regards the duties that come to every voter in this fair land of ours. In addressing the people of Bellbrook he said: "We meet not as members of any political party, but as Americans to consider questions of social order, safety of society, home and state; to consider the life of our national credit, and whether or not we shall be honest before God and man, whether or not that priceless flag, the embodiment of undying governmental truth, shall be committed to unworthy hands." Then, reverting to the money question, he continued: "It is our duty as American citizens, interested in our welfare individually, collectively and nationally, to look at the questions of finance in a fair and impartial manner, to be willing to become acquainted with the financial history of our country and the legislation of both parties, and then proceed to support such men and measures as in our judgment will be for the best interests of the greatest number. In a fair and impartial review of the facts, not as members of any political party, but as American citizens, interested in maintaining and preserving and protecting the history and glory of our past, and improving the conditions at present, and for those who shall come after, we should give this question candid and honest consideration. After we have examined the facts and the truth, and the evidence has been submitted, it then becomes our duty, irrespective of our belief politically, to cast our strength, our influence and our ballot with those men and those statesmen, who are in favor, in truth and in fact, of maintaining the national credit and a sound currency upon this question of honesty between man and man."

In his public addresses, either in the court room or on the campaign platform, Mr. James manifests no straining after effect, but a precision and clearness in his statement, and acuteness and strength in his argument, which indicate a clear mind trained in the severest school of investigation, and to which the clos-

est reasoning is habitual. He is a man of high personal worth, whose integrity is above question and whose loyalty to every duty of both public and private life has won him the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

CHARLES K. DAVIS, of Glen Roy, is regarded as one of the leading Republicans of Jackson county; and, although a young man, his opinions are sought in the councils of the party, and when followed have been attended by excellent results. As every American citizen should do, he takes a deep interest in the political situation of the country, and keeps well informed upon the issues of the day. It has therefore been after careful consideration and earnest thought that he has allied his interests with those of the Republican party, which has secured to the country some of the most important measures in the promotion of its prosperity for the past forty years. Mr. Davis earnestly labored for the Republican candidates in the campaigns of 1890 and 1892, and much prefers to advance the interests of his friends than to seek political honors for himself. He has been a member of the county central committee, and his extensive business experience has enabled him to be of efficient service in planning and conducting the campaigns. He has a firm belief in the justice of protective tariff and of a gold standard; and his arguments in support of these measures are forceful and convincing.

Charles K. Davis is accounted one of the leading business men of Jackson county, and his history will therefore prove of interest to our readers in this section of the state. He was born May 21, 1872, and was reared in Scioto and Jackson counties. His father, Lester Davis, who was engaged in mining for many years, is now living retired. During the Civil war he joined the "boys in blue" of the Second Kentucky Infantry, and under General Rosecrans served for three years, enduring the hardships and dangers of war. When the preservation of the Union was an assured fact he took up his residence in Scioto county, where he made his home until 1885, since which time he has lived retired in Wellston, enjoying the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Davis, of this review, acquired his education in the common schools of Jackson county, and in the commercial college of the Kentucky University. In early youth he pursued his studies through the winter season and worked in the mines during the summer. He has always been engaged in mining interests, and is now the owner of the Alma coal plant, operating one of the largest coal mines in the county. He has two hundred and fifty-two acres of land underlaid with

three and four foot veins of coal. Operation was begun there in 1893, and employment is now furnished to between three and four hundred men. This is one of the most productive and best paying mines in this section of the state, the annual output yielding to the owner an extensive income.

Mr. Davis is also one of the stockholders in the Miller Gas Engine Company, of Springfield, Ohio, and is regarded as one of the leading business men in Jackson county. He has the brain to devise and the will to put in successful operation large undertakings, and his honorable, straightforward methods insure a successful continuance of the same. He is ever just in his dealings with all men and commands the public confidence by methods that are above question.

Mr. Davis was married to Miss Alma B. Lucas, of Glen Roy, and they have a handsome home in that place, noted for its charming hospitality.

JUDGE H. B. MAYNARD, judge of the court of common pleas of the second division of the fifth judicial district of Ohio, sessions at Washington Court House, was appointed in 1894 to fill a vacancy made by the death of Judge Gregg, and in the fall of the same year was elected to the office by a majority of two thousand and three hundred over Arch Mayo, of Chillicothe. He filled the office of prosecuting attorney of Fayette county in 1868-9, was chairman of the county committee 1865-70, and from 1856 to the time he was elected judge he was always active in the ranks of the party, delivering many speeches on the issues of the day. He has always taken an active part in state, judicial, congressional and county nominating conventions, was always an efficient member of the local executive committee and all this while was never a seeker for an office. For many years he has held a place on the city board and also on the school board. He is an earnest believer in protective tariff and he holds that while a single gold standard is not the proper principle both gold and silver should be made to circulate at parity. He is a well-posted reader and a deep thinker. He has been a practitioner of law ever since 1855, in Washington Court House. His father, John P. Maynard, was a tanner, and in politics a Whig, well known as an active politician he served in the state legislature of New Hampshire; a number of times.

The Judge (our subject) was born in Massachusetts, but grew up to manhood in New Hampshire; was admitted to the bar in Vermont and in 1854 came to Ohio, and is now seventy years of age. He has five sons: Herbert, John P., Walter (an attorney

since 1885, practicing in Washington Court House), Augustus and Horatio,—all of whom are strong and active Republicans.

ALBERT E. AKINS.—When but a mere boy the principles of the Republican party were instilled into Mr. Akins' mind. His father was an ardent Abolitionist, and upon the birth of the Republican party, became one of its most devoted adherents and promulgators. That the son has been bettered by the instruction is best shown by the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his party associates.

The Akins family were among the pioneers of Cuyahoga county and assisted in converting a howling wilderness into a populous community. Henry Akins, father of Albert, was born in 1814, being a son of John Akins, of Connecticut. Originally the family was of Scotch-Irish extraction. When but six years of age Henry's parents came west and located in Euclid township, Cuyahoga county, Ohio. Here his early youth was spent; and, as this undeveloped region presented many possibilities for the builder, Henry learned the carpenter's trade and became a skillful and much sought-after workman. As the years rolled by he accumulated a competence, which he invested in land in Royalton township and became a tiller of the soil. By virtue of his sound judgment, aggressive spirit and activity in the promotion of public enterprises, he was always a leading factor in the community in which he lived. He was a very important element in local politics, being an old-line Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when, as we have said before, he became a zealous Republican. When the war of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Akins was for shouldering his musket and marching to the front, but his years were too many, so instead he let his two eldest sons go, who were also enthusiastic patriots. Mr. Henry Akins' death occurred in 1877.

His wife, who was Mercy M. Wilkinson, was born in New York state in 1816, but when a young girl came with her parents to Euclid township, and later moved to Huron, Erie county, Ohio, where her early life was passed. She is still living at the advanced age of eighty-one years, being one of the oldest inhabitants of Cuyahoga county. She was the mother of a family of nine children, seven of whom still survive. Mr. and Mrs. Akins were both lifelong and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and their old age was made beautiful by their faith in its precepts. When Mrs. Akins' call comes, as soon it must, her life will go out as the light of day passes away in the evening, quietly and peacefully, leaving the grand record of a work well done.

Albert E. Akins, of whom we wish to speak, was born in Royalton township Cuyahoga county, Ohio, March 1, 1847, on a farm, and his early life was spent in agricultural pursuits. Being the third son, and his two elder brothers enlisting in their country's service, Albert was compelled to assume additional responsibility in the management of the farm. The stirring times that ensued tended to absorb every other question but that of the war, and educational subjects were temporarily put into the background. Notwithstanding the dearth of opportunities presented, Albert acquired a vast amount of general knowledge during his farming experience—a knowledge that stood him in good stead in later years.

Upon the conclusion of the war Mr. Akins entered Baldwin University at Berea, for the purpose of fitting himself as a teacher. Upon the completion of his schooling at this institution until 1880 he served as an instructor in various schools of the county, when he accepted the position of deputy in the county treasurer's office, with M. G. Watterson, then county treasurer and now president of the Dime Savings Company, where he remained for nine years. In 1889 he was elected county auditor, which office he filled in such a creditable manner as to win a unanimous re-nomination in 1892. This year, as is well known, the Republican party met with disastrous defeat, notwithstanding which fact Mr. Akins ran one thousand votes ahead of his ticket, which enabled him to yield gracefully to defeat. When the Republicans were once more restored to power in 1895, he was again the popular candidate for county auditor and was elected by an overwhelming majority of six thousand votes. He entered upon the duties of this office in September, 1896.

Mr. Akins' political record has been a scrupulously clean one. He strives with industry and energy to promote Republicanism, but he will not get down into the dirt of ward politics to do it. With him politics comes after his duty to the public, and when in office he performs every duty incumbent upon him with ability, honesty and fidelity to the interests of the people.

In 1892 Mr. Akins became interested in the Cleveland & Berea Street Railway. This road at that time was in very bad condition. Since Mr. Akins' connection with it the property has been developed until it is now ten miles in length, fully equipped and running from Cleveland to Berea, Mr. Akins being vice-president of the company. He was an early believer in suburban electric railroads and was one of the promoters of the electric road running from Cleveland to Elyria in connection with the Cleveland & Berea road, a distance of twenty-one miles, which is one of

the finest equipped lines and is considered one of the best properties of its kind in the country. In 1896 the capital stock was increased and the company consolidated into the Cleveland, Berea & Elyria Railroad Company, of which Mr. Akins is the secretary. They are now projecting a road to Oberlin, a distance of ten miles from Elyria, to be built in 1897. Upon the organization of the Union Building & Loan Company, of Cleveland, Mr. Akins was elected one of the directors, a position which he still retains.

Socially Mr. Akins is a most charming man. His broad intelligence and genial manner make him as popular as he is well known, while his wide information makes his opinions eagerly sought and readily accepted. He is a member of the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. In the fall of 1893 he was elected president of the famous Tippecanoe Club, and during his administration the club reorganized and incorporated, and permanent headquarters established upon its present basis. This was largely accomplished through his efforts.

In 1871 Mr. Akins was united in marriage to Miss Linnie D. Meacham, of Strongsville, Ohio, a lady of rare culture and ability. To them have been born two children, both of whom are now dead.

HON. CAMPBELL LEONIA MAXWELL is a man of strong intellectual endowments who by the utilization of his opportunities has won a high place at the bar of Xenia. He was born on his father's farm in Fayette county, Ohio, April 7, 1849, and is a son of Campbell and Henrietta Maxwell, natives of Virginia. He attended the district schools during his boyhood and remained upon the home farm assisting in its cultivation until nineteen years of age. Then he began teaching, which profession he followed for two or three years, and in 1870 entered Wilberforce University, where he pursued a special course of study. At the same time he was a law student in the office of Hon. John Little, of Xenia, and was admitted to the bar of Greene county in 1873. He at once began the practice in Xenia, but soon after was elected principal of the Pleasant Street school at Springfield, Ohio, where he remained for four years.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Maxwell returned to Xenia, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law with the exception of the time spent in Santo Domingo as consul to that country, having been appointed to that position by President Harrison. His legal ability ranks him among the able advocates of the Xenia bar; his mind is analytical and his manner of presenting an argument is forceful and effective. He is logical in his reasoning and never loses sight of

any point of vantage which will promote the interests of his clients. He is now attorney for the Wilberforce University and a member of the Normal Industrial board of that institution.

Mr. Maxwell was married in 1873, the lady of his choice being Miss Mary E. Cousins, then a resident of Xenia but a native of Indiana. They have two children.

The province of this volume is largely to indicate the connection of those who are herein mentioned to the Republican party, and to show what service they have performed for the advancement of Republican interests. Since attaining man's estate Mr. Maxwell has been unswerving in his advocacy of this party, and has put forth every effort in his power to promote its growth and insure its success. His fellow townsmen, as an evidence of their appreciation of his service, elected him to the office of city clerk of Xenia, and in that capacity he acceptably served for six years. He has three times been a member of the Ohio Republican state executive committee, and was alternate at large to the Republican national convention at Chicago in 1888.

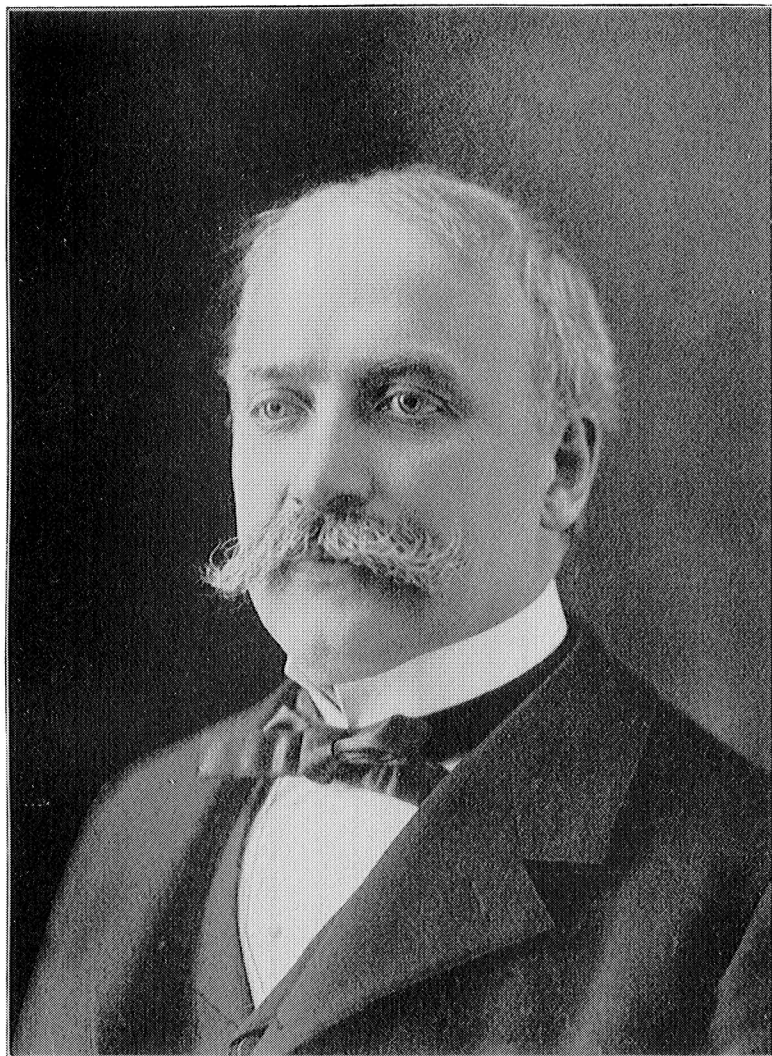
CHARLES O. HUNTER.—The lineage of the subject of this review is one of distinguished and most interesting order, as taken in conjunction with the annals of the Buckeye state from the earliest pioneer epoch to the present end-of-the-century period, bearing high aloft the standard of achievement and advancement in all spheres of endeavor. No modicum of apology need be made in reverting to this in connection with the individual accomplishments of the subject himself, who has not only honored a noble name and the memory of noble deeds, but has offered contributions which still further embellish the unblemished scutcheon borne up by those who were his predecessors. While the province of this work necessarily proscribes detailed consideration of the ancestral history of Mr. Hunter, yet it is but consonant that the more salient points be touched upon.

The family is of blended English and Irish extraction. Captain Joseph Hunter, great-grandfather of the subject of this review, was a valiant soldier in the war of the Revolution, in which he served with signal distinction, holding the rank of captain in the Continental army. His prominence in the history of Ohio is most unmistakable, since he came hither in 1798, and brought about the organization of Fairfield county, within the present confines of which he had established himself while yet the section was yet a veritable wilderness. His son, the late Hon. Hocking H.

Hunter, who became one of the most distinguished members of the Ohio bar, was the first white child born on the Hockhocking river, and for which he was named. Captain Hunter was an uncle of the late R. M. T. Hunter, a United States senator from Virginia 1847-62, secretary of state of the Southern Confederacy, and the senator who represented Virginia at Richmond 1862-5. At the time when Captain Hunter brought about the organization of Fairfield county, its boundary lines embraced all of Franklin county, in which the capital city of the state is located. Elnathan Scofield Hunter, father of Charles O., was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in the year 1818. He was one of the early graduates of the Ohio State University, at Athens, was a man of distinctive force of character and of scholarly attainments. During his early manhood he was an earnest and successful worker in the educational field, having been for some time an academic professor. He was guided by the loftiest principles and was singularly true in all the relations of life, gaining and retaining the confidence and esteem of men and ever laboring toward goodly ends. After he had attained the age of thirty years he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he was very successful. In his political adherency he was originally an old-line Whig, but as he was an enthusiastic and uncompromising advocate of the abolition of the institution of slavery, he naturally identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its organization, to which he rendered a stalwart allegiance until the time of his death, which occurred in 1882, at the age of sixty-four years.

Elnathan S. Hunter chose as his wife a member of the old and distinguished Peters family, his marriage to Mary Peters having been consummated in 1845. She was the granddaughter of John Peters, who founded and gave his name to the city of Petersburg, Virginia. Representatives of the Peters family were among the early pioneers of Ohio, having taken up their abode in Fairfield and Pickaway counties long antecedent to the admission of Ohio to the sisterhood of states.

Of the five children of Elnathan and Mary Hunter, Charles O., the immediate subject of this review, was the third in order of birth, the place of his nativity having been Nebraska, Pickaway county, where he was born on the 7th of June, 1853. He received his rudimentary educational discipline in the public schools, the while profiting by the associations of a home of distinctive culture and refinement, and in due time prepared himself in the public schools, and, with the careful help of his father, for admission to the University of Lebanon, Ohio, where he completed a four-years course in scientific and literary studies, as a



W. B. Smith

member of the class of 1873. He was ambitious and had given a clear definition to the course which he wished to pursue in connection with the practical affairs of life. Immediately after his graduation he began his work of technical preparation for the profession which he adorns, instituting his studies under the effective preceptorship of Messrs. Hunter & Daugherty, of Lancaster, Ohio, one of the leading law firms in the state. The senior member of the firm was his uncle, Hon. Hocking H. Hunter, to whom reference has already been made. Upon the death of his uncle, our subject accompanied the surviving member, the late M. A. Daugherty, to Columbus in January, 1874, where the latter established himself in practice. Mr. Hunter remained under the tutorage of his able preceptor until October, 1875, when he was admitted to the bar, upon examination by the supreme court. He immediately established himself in practice, and gratifying success attended his efforts from the start. The clientage which he drew to himself was of distinctly representative order, and his exceptional familiarity with corporation law in all its phases distinguished him in that branch at an early period in his practice.

In January, 1876, Mr. Hunter initiated his association with the line of professional work which has made him conspicuous in connection with one of the leading industries of the nation,—that of railway corporations. It is in this direction that he has achieved his greatest success, as in it he has found an opportunity to develop the unusual organizing and administrative abilities with which he is so happily endowed. At the time noted he was elected general counsel for the Scioto Valley Railway Company, which was engaged in the construction of a line from Columbus to Ashland, Kentucky. For a full decade he retained the incumbency as general counsel for this corporation and for the construction company, and when the proceedings for the foreclosure of the mortgages upon the road, and the sale of the property under the same, were instituted, he was prominently concerned in the long and fierce litigation which ensued. He gave substantial aid in effecting a satisfactory adjustment of the affairs of the company and in bringing about the reorganization which placed the property on a sound financial basis. He was a member of the purchasing committee and on the reorganization of the corporation, which assumed the title of the Scioto Valley & New England Railroad Company, he was one of the incorporators, a director and assistant secretary. Mr. Hunter was also prominently identified with the foreclosures of the mortgages on the Kanawha & Ohio and the Columbus & Maysville Railroad Companies, and active in the reorganization of the same. He was retained as

counsel for the plaintiff in the famous suit of the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad Company versus Stevenson Burke, et al., former directors of the company, a litigation involving eight million dollars, and he is intimately concerned with numerous other corporations, as counsel, attorney or director. It is a characteristic of Mr. Hunter, in connection with the many important enterprises with which he has been identified, that he has manifested an intimate knowledge of the resources and possibilities of his undertakings and has demonstrated his power of readily applying the most practical expedients at the proper time. His capacity for acquiring minute information and his unusual powers of observation and concentration of details, have caused his services to be greatly sought where intricate and difficult problems are encountered in the conduct of large enterprises. Although of a conservative nature, once determination reached, he plans broadly and boldly and executes with celerity and confidence.

Mr. Hunter retained the position as counsel for the Scioto Valley Railroad Company for ten years, after which, in 1885, he resigned, by reason of broken health. He sought rest and recuperation in Europe, where he remained several months, after which he returned to Columbus and gave his attention to the general practice of his profession until August, 1891, when he became general solicitor of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, which position he has ever since retained, being the third incumbent of the office. The first to occupy the position was the distinguished Allen G. Thurman, the second, General James A. Wilcox,—both now deceased. In illustration of the breadth of the man and his capabilities, and the wide scope and ramification of his interests, it may be stated that he was one of the organizers of the Ohio Land Railway Company, of which he is president, director and counsel; president, director and counsel of the Wellston & Jackson Belt Railway Company; president, director and counsel of the Hocking Valley Home Building Company; director and counsel of the Hocking Coal & Railway Company and of the Gallipolis & Point Pleasant Railway Company; besides being the originator, as well as attorney, of the People's Building & Loan Association, of Columbus. He is broad-minded and essentially public-spirited, and has taken a deep interest in all that tends to conserve the material prosperity and growth of Ohio's capital city, having been for years an energetic member and president of the city council, and a member and director of the Board of Trade, of Columbus.

It is to be taken for granted that a man of so marked energy and strong mentality would not render allegiance of apathetic order to that political organiza-

tion whose principles and policies he believes best calculated to further public prosperity and national integrity, and thus he has been an active worker in the Republican cause and a liberal contributor to the same. He has always been averse to seeking political preferment, but is ever ready to valorously uphold the principles of his party.

In the year 1884 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Hunter to Miss Kate Deshler, of Columbus; but this most happy union was of short duration, for Mrs. Hunter was summoned into eternal rest in September, 1887, and our subject endured a second bereavement, in November, 1889, when their only child, Deshler, died, at the age of two years. Mr. Hunter is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, in whose creed and affairs he maintains an abiding faith and interest.

Personally Mr. Hunter possesses most attractive characteristics. Although dignified and of marked individuality, and unequivocal expression, he is of the most agreeable address,—kind, courteous, easy of approach and of decided personal magnetism. He has read and traveled extensively and his circle of acquaintances is large, while he possesses the varied accomplishments of a thoroughly trained man of the world. His success has been pronounced, and yet is but in natural sequence, as the result of industry, integrity and well directed efforts.

NATHAN B. BILLINGSLEY.—Of all the learned professions that of the law requires a greater versatility of talents, a greater variety of dominant natural gifts and admits of higher possibilities in the line of public and political prominence than any other to which man may direct thought for the purpose of acquiring specific expertness and distinction. There is absolutely no limit to the development of the professional genius, which, throughout all the historic past, has directed the destiny of nations and the intricate government of mankind. No man can become a great statesman or diplomat without first becoming a great lawyer, because a luminous and comprehensive knowledge of the law is indispensable to all the subtle problems of statecraft and to all the complicated technicalities of sociology. So necessary are extraordinary gifts to great distinction in the practice of law that comparatively few acquire a reputation that lives beyond their own generation, and many are unknown beyond the confines of their own districts. The qualities of mind and character which reveal the distinguished lawyer are almost identical with the endowments necessary to the eminent politician, the diplomat and the statesman, from which fact

it naturally follows that nearly all of our great political leaders have made a profound study of the principles of law and equity. It is not always those who hold office who are the real political leaders; more often it is the men who mould public opinion, who teach the people the principles of government, the policies of parties, and the methods of self-protection are the real leaders. The lawyer with his comprehensive grasp of affairs is therefore peculiarly fitted for the position of leadership. These men occupy a highly responsible position by standing as a guaranty of the stability and good name of the party; they are the mainstay of the political organizations, and constitute a most intelligent and honored class of men. The bar of Ohio has furnished its full quota of prominent political leaders, and the party thus able to draw to itself the brains, intelligence and in a measure the wealth of the county, is worthy of and usually receives the favor of the masses. Eastern Ohio claims a large number of earnest Republicans who are a credit to the state, and of these none occupy a more honored place in public esteem than Judge Billingsley, of Columbiana county.

Nathan Bayless Billingsley was born in this county, the ancestral home of the family, his birth occurring October 9, 1850. His parents were John W. and Lydia (Bayless) Billingsley, and the family is not only one of the oldest in Ohio but even dates its establishment in America in colonial days. John Billingsley, the great-grandfather of the Judge, was born in London, England, and came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he afterward served. When the cause for which he fought was achieved, he removed to Havre de Grace, Maryland, where his son, Robert Billingsley, the grandfather of our subject, was born. About 1812 he removed to Columbiana county, locating in Middleton township, where occurred the birth of John Billingsley.

The Judge obtained his primary education in the district schools, but supplemented his early course by study in Mount Union College, at Alliance, where he remained until 1871; at this time he began reading law, and on returning home continued his studies under the direction of Judge Jonathan H. Wallace, one of the most distinguished members that ever practiced at the bar of eastern Ohio.

Fortunate indeed was Judge Billingsley when he came under the instruction of Judge Wallace, whose influence for good made an indelible impression upon the younger lawyer. The congeniality of the two men must have been almost perfect, for a year after Mr. Billingsley was admitted to the bar—which occurred in September, 1873—Judge Wallace admitted him to a partnership in his very lucrative practice,

under the firm name of Wallace & Billingsley, a connection which was continued until the death of the senior partner, October 29, 1892. The only interruption in their business relations was when Judge Wallace was serving on the bench of the common-pleas court. In 1885 a change occurred in the firm by the admission of Hon. Robert W. Tayler, under the name of Wallace, Billingsley & Tayler. On the death of Judge Wallace, Messrs. Billingsley & Tayler succeeded to the extensive practice of the firm. On the 25th of April, 1893, the former, entirely without solicitation on his part, but at the request of the bar of Columbiana, Stark and Carroll counties, comprising the first subdivision of the ninth judicial district, was appointed judge of the court of common pleas by Governor McKinley, to succeed Judge William A. Nichols, who died April 16, 1893. Judge Billingsley was elected without opposition in November, 1893, to fill out the unexpired term, and in November of the following year was elected for the full term, but resigned December 4, 1895, after only thirty days' service of the full term.

In 1894 Robert W. Tayler, the partner of Judge Billingsley, was elected to congress, and as an immense volume of business devolved upon our subject in consequence thereof, too great for the care of one man, J. W. Clark became a partner and the firm name of Billingsley, Tayler & Clark was assumed. For more than sixty years this firm may be said to be in existence. In 1835 the firm of Umstaetter & Curtis began the practice of law, and at the death of the latter E. M. Stanton, member of President Lincoln's cabinet, became a partner. Subsequently they were joined by Judge Wallace, under the name of Umstaetter, Stanton & Wallace, and the next change was when Judge Billingsley succeeded to an interest in the business. Robert W. Taylor being admitted to the firm, business was carried on under the name of Wallace, Billingsley & Taylor until the death of the senior partner, after which the two other gentlemen remained alone until the admission of Mr. Clark and the formation of the present firm of Billingsley, Tayler & Clark.

Judge Billingsley has a most comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, and his application of its principles to the points at issue is exact and sure. His mind is analytical and discriminating, and in the preparation of his cases he manifests most provident care. His practice has been general, but tends toward corporate law, and he is now general counsel for the Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western Railway; also local attorney for the Erie Railway Company for the past fifteen years. During his early life he took a very active part in politics, working for the interests of his party, and still continues to give

his services at each campaign when required. He served as presidential elector in 1880 and cast his ballot for James A. Garfield.

The home relations of Judge Billingsley have been exceptionally pleasant. In 1876 he wedded Miss Mary Wallace, daughter of his preceptor and law partner. Her mother was Mrs. Elizabeth E. (McCook) Wallace, daughter of the eminent physician, Dr. George McCook. The Judge and his wife have three children: Loraine, Robert Wallace and Horace McCook.

Distinguished as one of the foremost members of the bar of eastern Ohio, Judge Billingsley is no less prominent and respected in social circles, and the example of the man who in private life is faithful to the duties devolved upon him is more useful to the majority of mankind than that of heroes, statesmen or writers, and the career of such a man as Judge Billingsley furnishes many valuable lessons and is well worthy of emulation.

JOSEPH A. REED, county recorder, Canton, Ohio. —The career of the Republican party is fast passing into the hands of the young men of the nation. The old "war horses" who have guided the party through success and have stood loyal in defeat are now compelled to look to the younger men to assist them; and, with such a man as "Joe" Reed in Canton, Stark county will never want for an active worker.

Mr. Reed was born in the city of his present residence, May 29, 1855, descending from one of the early pioneers of this locality. His grandfather Reed came from Maryland to Canton as early as 1812, and lived and died at this place, aged eighty-three years. W. W. Reed, the father of our subject, was born in Stark county, in 1828, and is still a resident of Canton. He has been a Republican since the inception of the party, and was an old-line Whig, as was his father before him. W. W. Reed married Miss Elizabeth A. Wise, a native of Ohio and a daughter of Adam Wise, and to them were given seven children, two of whom died in infancy, Joseph A. being the third in order of birth.

Joseph A. Reed attended the public schools of his native city, and after leaving the high school took a course in Duff's Commercial College. At the age of seventeen years he entered the office of the Iron Bridge Company, as bookkeeper, and remained with this firm for nearly five years, leaving it then to engage in the nursery business, in which he is still interested. Shortly after leaving the Iron Bridge Company he was appointed deputy tax collector of Stark

county, under County Treasurer Henry Wise, who is now probate judge, and continued to collect county taxes from 1881 to 1891, when he was elected county recorder on the Republican ticket. The friends he had made throughout the county while serving as deputy in the treasurer's office showed how popular he had become with them, for in the election of 1891, when the county went two hundred and sixty-four Democratic, he was elected by a plurality of one hundred and thirteen. He was re-elected in 1894, receiving a larger majority than any other candidate ever elected to any office on either ticket in Stark county.

Mr. Reed is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics and Knights of Pythias. He was married in 1875 to Miss Ida A. Lupher, of Stark county, and they are the parents of three children,—two daughters and a son.

GILBERT DWIGHT MUNSON is a veteran of the Civil war; he has been an energetic supporter of the Republican party for the past thirty years; he was born in Monticello, Illinois, September 26, 1840, and is a son of Horace D. Munson. He was educated in the public schools of Ohio. He began the study of law with Hon L. P. Marsh, in 1861, but after the second battle of Bull Run offered his services in defense of the Union and served throughout the war.

He attended the Columbia Law School, at New York, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar there. In the same year he was admitted to practice in the courts of Ohio; pursued his profession in Zanesville five years alone; in 1872 formed a partnership with M. M. Granger (late of the supreme court commission), which continued a short time. In 1881 the law firm of Munson & Adams (John J. Adams, now one of the circuit judges of Ohio) was established, and continued for ten years. In November, 1893, Colonel Munson was elected judge of the court of common pleas, without opposition.

On several occasions he has been a delegate to the state and county conventions, has addressed the people from the political rostrum in various parts of the state during the more important campaigns since 1868. Referring to a speech delivered by him in 1892, when the Republican candidate for congress was opposed by a Democratic soldier candidate, who it was feared would get the soldier vote, the Marietta Register, in its issue of November 8, said, editorially:

On the question of the wisdom of a protective tariff he made a clear case. He put away as settled all other questions heretofore between the parties. To the soldier he made the appeal that every considera-

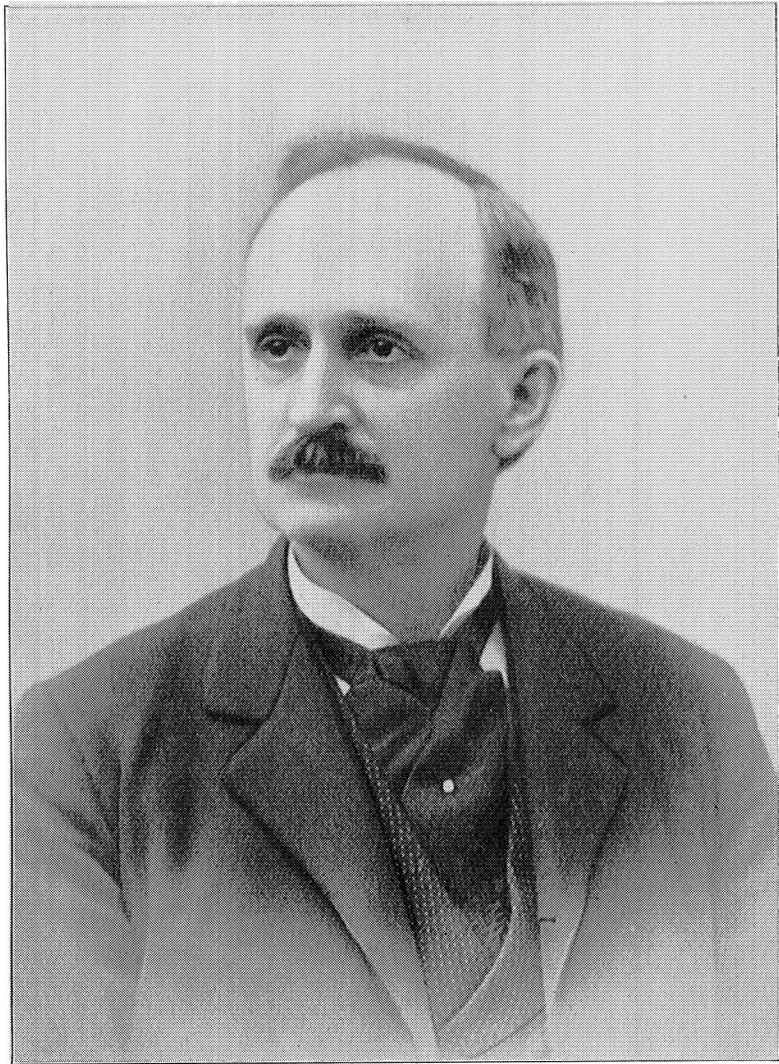
tion of gratitude and self-interest called for his vote for Harrison and a congress to support him. Comradeship, he said, was a holy sentiment, a dear and indissoluble friendship; but it never induced Grant to support Hancock, or Logan to vote for McClellan, when the policy of the party which had provided the ways and means to put down the Rebellion was at stake. It should not influence the soldier now.

He urged all comrades to stand by the Republican candidate for congress and not allow "comradeship" to carry them into the Democratic camp.

The Judge is a member of Hazelette Post, Grand Army of the Republic, the Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion, Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Sons of the American Revolution and the State and American Bar Associations, in the former of which he is a member of the committee on judicial administration and legal reform, and in the latter a member of the committee on commercial law. In 1896 he was a delegate from the Ohio State Bar Association to the American Bar Association at its meeting at Saratoga, New York.

June 6, 1872, he was married to Miss Lulu S. Potwin, and of this union two children were born, namely; Isabel, now deceased; and Sarah.

JAMES W. BELL, one of the most prominent and aggressive Republicans of Madison county, who has not only served his constituents in a most capable manner, but who has also had the best interests of the county at heart, was, in 1895, elected to represent his district in the seventy-second general assembly of Ohio, by a majority of four hundred and thirty and while a member of that honorable body was on numerous committees and accomplished a large amount of work. Mr. Bell has always been in sympathy with matters pertaining to education, and his labors were chiefly directed toward the advancement of that intellectual science. He presented several bills to the legislature for passage, among them being the following: A bill which would have raised the salary of the state school superintendent from two thousand to three thousand dollars; another giving authority to the county committee to purchase all the blank books for county officers; one creating a special court fund in Madison county, which became a law; framed the bill to allow Madison county to issue thirty-five thousand dollars in bonds for the purpose of purchasing real estate and erecting a children's home, which was passed; introduced and secured the passage of several other bills affecting education, and took an active part in the introduction of the Harris temperance bill. Mr. Bell was on the library and school committee, and was in many other respects an important member of the legis-



Gilbert D. Munson

lature. He became an energetic worker in the ranks of the Republican party, even before he was entitled to vote, and in 1892 was a candidate for nomination to the office of county recorder, but failed to get the requisite number of ballots in the convention. In 1895 he made a great many speeches throughout his county and was one of the active workers on the county central committee, doing excellent service as a local organizer and attending the state, congressional and county conventions. A staunch supporter of a high tariff and a firm believer in the gold standard, Mr. Bell is a man who has made a study of the questions of the day and is quite capable of backing up his opinions in an oratorical contest. He cast his vote for Foraker when he was nominated for the United States senate.

Mr. Bell was born in Madison county, Union township, November 26, 1862, and is the son of James Bell, a farmer by occupation and a strong Republican, who came to Madison at an early day. He was born in Champaign county, where his father, James Bell, was a pioneer settler. The Bells have always been Whigs and Republicans and have been known in their community as honest, progressive, leading citizens. The subject of this review was the eldest of three sons, the other two being Martin J., who holds the position of guard in the penitentiary at Columbus; and Robert H., who is living on the old home farm.

Until he attained his majority Mr. Bell remained on his father's farm, where he assisted in the work during the summer and attended the district schools in winter. Later he attended the Ohio Normal school at Ada, and at the age of twenty-two began the profession of teaching, subsequently becoming principal of the Newport school, where he remained for three years. In 1893-4 he was president of the Madison County Teachers' Association, and is considered one of the best educators in this section of the state. He is strongly interested in literary work and debating clubs and has launched many young men on the field of oratory. He is a thoroughly capable, honest citizen, and is well liked by his political associates as well as his many personal friends. His record is a clean one and he richly deserves the high esteem in which he is held.

Mr. Bell was married August 28, 1896, to Miss Minnie F. Blaugher, a highly accomplished young lady of Madison county.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, the cashier of the First National Bank at Ashland, Ohio, has been associated with the banking interest of Ashland county, for a number of years, and is an earnest Republican who sees that only through the essential principles of

that party can the nation enjoy the highest prosperity. He, however, has never sought office, as his profession, if we may so term it, is sufficient to occupy his time and attention, and is attended with far more peace than the turmoils that always attend political strife. The Republican party is mostly composed of such men, as in it they find the most substantial elements of durability. Protection of American industries, sound money and general patriotism are the prominent planks in its platform, endorsed by a large majority of the honest financial men of the country.

Mr. Patterson was born upon a farm in Ashland county, October 18, 1843, the son of John and Christian Patterson, both of whom were natives of "Scotia's isle," and emigrated to America when young, becoming pioneer settlers of Ashland county. Mr. Patterson, whose name introduces this brief sketch, was reared principally in the hard labor incident to agricultural pursuits, attending, as was the usual custom, the district school of the neighborhood during the winter seasons. The education he thus attained he at length supplemented by pursuing a course of study at Savannah Academy, in the same county, where he was industrious and made the most of his opportunity.

In 1861, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the employ of the private banking house of Luther Crall & Company, of Ashland, as bookkeeper, and remained with them in that capacity until 1864, when the First National Bank was organized, and for this institution he was teller until 1870; he was then elected cashier, which responsible position he has held ever since,—a very long period indeed. The original bank was organized in 1853, and the institution is now the oldest bank in the county, and is also the only national bank in Ashland county. The president of the bank is Jacob O. Jennings, a resident of Ashland, who has been connected with the institution for many years.

October 14, 1886, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage with Miss Emma Kellogg, of Ashland, and a daughter of Mr. Sage Kellogg. They are acceptable members of the First Presbyterian church, of which Mr. Patterson is treasurer and trustee. He is also a member of Ashland Lodge, No. 151, F. & A. M.

COLONEL CYRUS W. FISHER, of Bucyrus, was born in Warren county, this state, educated at Lebanon and cast his first vote in Bellefontaine for John C. Fremont in 1856, and has voted the Republican ticket ever since. He was one of the most active in the formation of the new party during that period, in company with Mr. Stanton and Judges Lawrence and West. In early days he was often sent

as a delegate to state conventions, and all his life he has been a very active Republican.

In 1861 he entered the army, serving in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, going out as lieutenant of Company F at Camp Chase. During his service he was promoted adjutant of the regiment, and afterward was appointed major of the Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, reporting at Camp Dennison. He was in Sherman's first division at Paducah, Kentucky, and at Shiloh, being in the army of the Tennessee until the close of the war, taking part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Champion Hills, etc. He was finally discharged in 1863, for physical disability, at which time he weighed only eighty-six pounds.

He studied law in the office of Allison & Stanton, at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar. Going to Oskaloosa, Iowa, he purchased the Oskaloosa Herald and edited it until 1868, meanwhile taking up the practice of law. In 1869 he went to Colorado, where he was elected first superintendent of the first railroad built in that territory,—the Denver Pacific Railway; was also superintendent of the Kansas Pacific, the Colorado Central and the Denver & New Orleans, and also was the manager of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad lines west of the Missouri river. The last named position occupied his attention until 1888, when he spent a year in Europe.

Returning to America in 1889, he settled in Bucyrus, investing capital here, and here he still makes his residence, an exemplary citizen. He is a stockholder in the American Clay-working Machine Company, of Bucyrus, and in the gas and electric-light plant. He also has large interests in mining property in Colorado, and in real estate in the city of Denver. He is president of the Denver, Cripple Creek & Southwestern Railroad Company.

Socially he is a member of Keller Post, G. A. R., at Bucyrus, the Loyal Legion of Honor, Commandery of Colorado, and of the Masonic order, in which he has received the Knights Templar and Scottish-rite degrees. The Colonel is a kind-hearted man, a thorough, good business man, and believes in protective tariff and sound money. He is therefore a Republican from principle.

He was first married to Miss Sallie M. Dunham, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and for his second wife he wedded Martha I. Hetiah, of Bucyrus. By the first marriage there was one son—W. I. Fisher. By the second marriage he has one son, Cyrus H. Fisher, and one daughter, Sallie M. Fisher. He married, the third time, in 1891,—Mrs. Mary D. Beer, who has two sons and one daughter by her first marriage. By the last marriage there have been no children.

J. BENNETT.—Considerable credit is frequently due the silent worker in the field of politics,—he who directs his efforts in that channel wherein he perceives the greater amount of usefulness may be effected. In every community there are voters who necessitate an inordinate degree of persuasion before being brought to a sense of their paramount duty, and the labors of party workers who are devoted to this branch of political industry cannot be too highly appreciated. While Mr. Bennett has been active in other directions as well, his principal work has been among the voters, and being a man of considerable influence and popularity in his home city, he has accomplished some very telling results in favor of his party.

The political career of Mr. Bennett began in 1880, during the Garfield campaign, and since then he has been energetically employed in advancing the cause of the party to which he has allied himself and which he considers most conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the country. He has been a member of both the county central and executive committees, has been in most of the county conventions, was at the last state convention held in Columbus in 1896, of which he was assistant secretary, and for the past few years was present at the congressional conventions, holding the office of temporary secretary in that held at Ironton, in 1894, when H. S. Bundy was nominated on the seventeen hundred and ninety-third ballot! On several occasions he has been chairman of the delegation. In 1885 Mr. Bennett was elected recorder of Jackson county and re-elected a second time, serving two terms of three years each, which is the only official preferment he has ever accepted.

On May 9, 1857, occurred the birth of Mr. Bennett at Keystone Furnace, Jackson county, Ohio, his father being Albert Bennett, an active Republican now residing in Wellston. The early days of our subject were spent at Keystone, Howard and Madison Furnace, acquiring his education in the district schools and supplementing the same by a three-years course at Rio Grande College, which he concluded at the age of eighteen years and then engaged in the iron business. He taught school during the winter until 1885, when he was elected to the office of recorder, as already stated, receiving a plurality of seven hundred and twenty-seven over M. McK. Davis; and he entered his second term with a plurality of eleven hundred and sixty-five over Lorenzo Booth, running ahead of the Harrison ticket by two hundred votes. He had one of the busiest terms on record in that office, as the county was at that time in the midst of an extensive boom. Since retiring from his duties in 1892, Mr. Bennett has been engaged in the real-estate business, in which he

has met with unqualified success, and is regarded as one of Wellston's representative citizens, upright and honest in all his dealings, and possessing the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. He is now secretary of the Wellston water-works and electric-light plant.

In 1891 he married Miss Esther Lloyd, of Jackson county. In society relations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, is past captain of the uniformed rank and past chancellor of the lodge at Jackson.

JOHN GLASGOW BIGHAM, M. D.—In a comparison of the relative value to mankind of the various professions and pursuits, it is widely recognized that none is so important as the medical profession. From the cradle to the grave human destiny is largely in the hands of the physician. Dr. Bigham is one of the ablest representatives of this noble calling, and is one of the prominent citizens as well as leading physicians of Millersburg, Ohio, the county seat of Holmes county.

In the city which is still his home the Doctor was born April 22, 1835, a son of John and Eliza (Glasgow) Bigham. The paternal grandfather, James Bigham, a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, was descended from a family which came to this country from the south of Ireland. He was numbered among the early settlers of Wayne county, Ohio, where his death occurred in 1819. The father of our subject was born in Pennsylvania, in 1800, while the mother was a native of Washington county, that state, and a daughter of Samuel Glasgow, whose ancestors were Scotch and were among the first settlers of Pennsylvania. Samuel Glasgow was an intimate friend of Andrew Poe, and a noted Indian fighter, taking part in the engagement with the red men at Smith's Ferry on the banks of the Ohio river.

At a tender age Dr. Bigham lost his father, and, owing to extreme delicacy of his mother's health, was then taken to the home of relatives, by whom he was reared. His only sister, Maria Irvine, went to India in 1850, the wife of Rev. D. E. Campbell. At Cawnpore, in June, 1857, she, her husband and two children, fell in the terrible massacre there. An invalid son escaped by absence at a health resort. Later he became a minister in the United Presbyterian church, and died at Monmouth, Ill., in 1885. After attending the common schools Dr. Bigham entered the Vermilion Institute at Hayesville, Ohio, where he was a student in 1851 and 1852, after which he accepted a position in the engineering corps engaged in the construction of the Akron branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad, and was promoted while in that service. On

the completion of the road he went west, in 1854, and purchased three quarters of a section of government land west of the Mississippi river, on which he pitched his tent, and with a breaking team of five yoke of oxen one hundred acres of prairie land was plowed in six weeks, ready for the planting of seeds of the black locust for fence-posts.

Subsequently the Doctor was employed as surveyor throughout western Iowa and Minnesota by land-agency firms, one of which was located at Des Moines, and while in this service traveled much of the time alone, lying down at night with only the green grass for a couch and his saddle for a pillow. During these journeys he met many bands of Indians as he surveyed through the districts then visited by the Potawatomie, Sac, Sioux and Chippewa tribes. In July, 1856, while surveying a section of pine lands in northern Minnesota west of Mille Lacs, he met a caravan which was quite unique. It was the annual supply train of the Pembina people from the Red river of the north carrying furs to St. Paul. There were nearly three hundred carts, each drawn by a single black ox, and the tires of the wheels were of rawhide!

In December, 1856, Dr. Bigham returned to Millersburg, Ohio, where he began the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. T. G. V. Boling, and later attended lectures at the department of medicine and surgery of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor for six months, ending in April, 1859. He then matriculated at the medical department of the University of the City of New York, where he graduated in March, 1860. He also attended clinics in the Bellevue and New York City Hospitals and served on the staff of the New York Lying-in Asylum during the summer of 1860. Opening an office in Fredericksburg, Ohio, he there engaged in practice during the winter of 1860-1, after which he was in partnership with his preceptor, Dr. Boling, at Millersburg, until August, 1863, when he was commissioned acting assistant surgeon in the United States army, and assigned to duty in the field with the regular brigade, Fourteenth Army Corps. After the capture of Atlanta he was commissioned surgeon with the rank of major, and was on duty in the field through the campaign ending at Raleigh, North Carolina.

When hostilities had ceased and his services were no longer needed, Dr. Bigham returned to Millersburg and at once resumed private practice. Keeping well abreast with the advancement made in the science, he is one of the most successful physicians and skillful surgeons in his section of the state and enjoys a large practice. He is a prominent and valued member of the Holmes County Medical Society, and also the Ohio State Medical Society, as well as the Grand

Army of the Republic. He is chairman of the committee for the soldiers' monument at Millersburg and was president of the board of United States pension-examining surgeons from 1889 until 1893, and holds the same position under President McKinley's administration. The Republican party finds in Dr. Bigham a most earnest advocate, and at the polls he never fails to support its men and measures by his ballot. It is safe to say that no man in Millersburg has more or warmer friends than our subject.

On the 31st of December, 1868, the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Nancy M. Lockheart, of Millersburg, and to them was born a son, who died in 1870.

GEORGE P. WALDORF, a broker and prominent citizen of Toledo, was born in Brookfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, December 21, 1849; attended the common schools of Lima, this state, and after finishing there entered Phillips Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire. After completing the middle year there he was obliged to give up the collegiate course contemplated on account of ill health.

In 1872 he engaged in the book and stationery business at Lima, in which he continued successfully for a number of years. He was appointed postmaster of Lima by President Hayes in 1877, and reappointed to the same office by President Arthur in 1881,—some time elapsing between the expiration of his first term and the the confirmation for his second, making his period of service nine years. Mr. Waldorf was next appointed collector of internal revenue for the tenth district of Ohio, with headquarters at Toledo, by President Harrison, and served the full term.

He became interested in the oil fields of Ohio, as a pioneer in that direction, and was instrumental in organizing the first incorporated oil company operating the Ohio field, known as the Trenton Rock Oil Company; and he was actively engaged with it until it ceased operating, in 1889. Since that time he has been connected with several business enterprises and is well known throughout the state.

At the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861 he was only eleven years old, but even at that age he took a great deal of interest in the success of the federal army. Politics occupied his attention to a considerable extent, and he performed some service in the Republican ranks long before he was old enough to vote, since which time he has been an active worker in the cause without interfering with his business. He was appointed on Governor Foraker's staff, with the title of colonel, and served as such during the governor's incumbency. He was a delegate to the national Re-

publican convention at Chicago in 1888, and was an earnest supporter of John Sherman for president. He served upon the executive committee of Allen county for some fifteen years, and was its chairman for five years. Mr. Waldorf is an enthusiastic Republican, and may always be found at the post of duty, ready to aid his party in any manner within his power. He has attended every state and national convention for the past twenty-five years, generally as a delegate to the state conventions. He is a strong advocate of the highest integrity in political affairs, no matter what the issue.

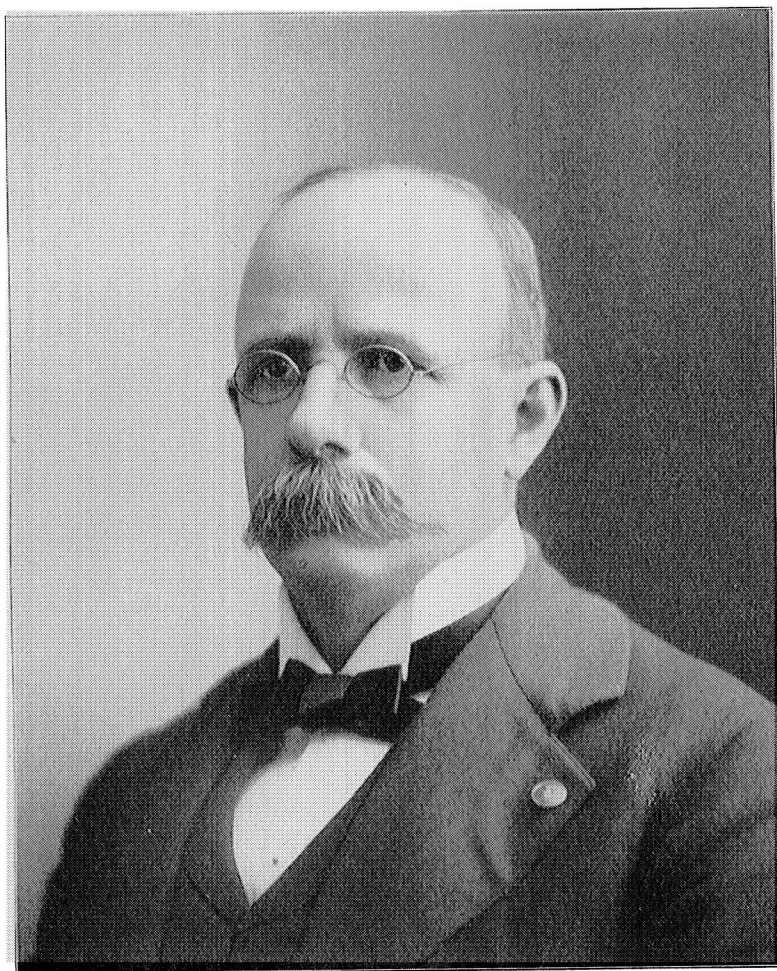
He is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity, the Royal Arcanum, National Union and of the Lincoln and Toledo Republican Clubs.

He was married in 1892 to Miss Mary R. Holmes, a daughter of Branson P. Holmes, who was a prominent merchant of Lima. They have two children, and are members of the Collingwood Presbyterian church of Toledo.

The Waldorf family is of German origin, the American branch springing from three brothers who came to this country in the seventeenth century. The father of our subject, Asa B. Waldorf, married Miss Jerusha E. Wilmot, both of whom were natives of Trumbull county, Ohio. The great-grandfather upon his grandmother's side, Asa Burton, was the first to settle in that county, where he located in the latter part of the last century and engaged in farming. Colonel Ebenezer Webber, a great-great-grandfather upon the same side, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and was from Connecticut. The father of George P. was a lawyer and practiced his profession in Lima for years, where he achieved a considerable reputation as a brilliant jurist, although he was but thirty-five years old at the time of his death, in 1859. He had two children,—George P. and Wilmot D.,—the latter now residing at Lima.

JUDGE HENRY CLAY WHITE, who is now serving his third term as probate judge, is one of the stalwart Republicans of Cuyahoga county. A man of strong convictions and clear foresight, he has ever been active and generous in the promotion of public enterprises, and his heart and hand have ever been freely enlisted "*pro bono publico*."

He was born in the town of Newburg, near Cleveland, February 23, 1839. His father, Wileman W. White, came from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1815, and settled in what was then the small village of Cleveland. Being by trade a carpenter and joiner, numerous were the buildings he was employed to construct in this rapidly growing settlement, among



G. R. Waldorf

which was the first frame church edifice ever raised in Cleveland, and the first bridge built across the Cuyahoga river. He continued actively working at his trade until the year 1838, when he purchased and removed to a large farm and mill property in the township of Newburg, on the Ohio canal, which was then the great line of communication between the lakes, Pittsburg, Cincinnati and other points. Mr. White did not live to achieve the result of his early thrift and industry. His death occurred in 1842, when Henry, the youngest son, was but four years of age. The burden put upon the mother, who was also from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, proved too heavy, and by a series of misfortunes the home and other property was eventually swept away.

Practically thrown upon his own resources at a very tender age, Henry was compelled to act in numerous humble capacities in order to eke out an existence. At no time, however, did he lose sight of the fact that he must gain an education; and by dint of hard work and unceasing effort he was enabled, in 1851, to attend for a year the Eclectic Institute, the predecessor of Hiram College. In 1856 he returned to that college, and was happy in having for a principal no other than the late James A. Garfield. The five years thus spent under the tutelage of one of the best instructors in the country, one whose very name was a synonym for sterling worth and lofty aspiration, could not but result in the most desirable manner for the pupil. Ambitious now to adopt a profession, Mr. White in the fall of 1860 entered the law department of the University of Michigan, graduating there in 1862 as bachelor of law. The same year he settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was immediately admitted to the bar, and where he has since resided.

Owing to depression of business consequent upon the breaking out of the Civil war, Mr. White entered the clerk's office of the court of common pleas, remaining there in all capacities until 1874, when he returned to the active practice of law. In the fall of 1887 he was a candidate for probate judge of Cuyahoga county on the Republican ticket. His chief opponent was the Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, who had held the office for thirty years successfully. Mr. White was nominated and elected by a handsome majority, and entered upon his first term February 9, 1888. At the present writing he is still serving in that capacity. He has been a life-long Republican, having taken part in the campaign of 1860, which resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln, and has been an active and earnest factor in the city, county and state elections since.

Judge White is an arduous and conscientious worker upon the bench, and has administered the

complex duties of the probate court in a manner which has given entire satisfaction to the people generally, as has been fully attested by his repeated re-elections. He is an orator and public speaker of recognized ability, and is often called upon to address various bodies, societies and organizations, upon pertinent questions of the times. He is a man of wide information, gained by extensive reading and study, and one who ranks among the leaders of Cleveland in intellectual, moral and progressive circles.

Judge White is a man of pleasing address, affable, courteous and dignified. He is now in the full prime of vigorous, healthful activity, and we trust will live long to benefit, with his wise counsel, the section wherein he has made his home.

He was married in 1866 to Sabina M. Capron, who was also a student at the Eclectic Institute at Hiram, and who is a cultivated and estimable lady and in every way a fitting and equal partner in his happy domestic establishment. They have four children, two sons and two daughters. Judge White and family are members of the Disciples' church.

RICHARD HARRISON MCCLOUD, of London, born March 11, 1858, is one of the foremost lawyers, and in politics a stalwart Republican and a leader in Madison county. His early training was in the Republican school of thought, his father, Colonel J. C. McCloud, having been a leader in the party for years. The family is of New England origin, Charles McCloud having emigrated from the state of Vermont to Ohio in 1808, settling in Franklin county. Curtis McCloud, son of Charles, settled in Madison county about 1839. The wife of Curtis McCloud was Elizabeth, *nee* Cutler, daughter of John Cutler, of Vermont, who came to Ohio in 1815. Colonel J. C. McCloud was the son of Curtis and Elizabeth McCloud, and was about ten years of age when his parents settled in Madison county.

He was educated at Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, taught school for a short period, studied law under the instructions of R. A. Harrison, of London, and entered on the practice in 1857 in connection with his preceptor. Colonel McCloud was chairman of the Republican county central committee for sixteen years, but never an aspirant for any office. His ambition was attained in the recognition of his ability as a lawyer of wide experience, unfaltering devotion to his clients' interests and strict integrity. His adherence to the cause of Republicanism was wholly unselfish and was fraught with great good for the people amongst whom he lived. He died April 17, 1887.

Richard Harrison McCloud is the son of Colonel

J. C. McCloud, and has inherited all of the sterling qualities that made his name beloved in Madison county. He was educated in the common schools at London, graduating at the high school there in 1875; spent two years at the Ohio University and read law under the supervision of his father; was admitted to the bar in 1879, and has since been actively engaged in the practice.

He takes an active and prominent part in the conduct of political contests, having always been a Republican. He was elected a member of the school board in 1880 and gave his time to this important interest for over fifteen years. Like his father, Mr. McCloud is not an aspirant for office, but gives his entire time to his professional duties, participating in political affairs from a motive of pure patriotism and his desire to see the tenets of his party prevail. His unselfish devotion to the party, and his wise counsel and advice, are recognized as factors in its success and appreciated by the people to whom it has insured a good and honest administration of the affairs of the county. He has been chairman of the county Republican executive committee since 1881, with a possible exception of one year, and is now the chairman.

WILLIAM FINLEY CARR.—A man of distinguished ability and attainments, one who has accomplished much in the line of his profession and who has thereby contributed to its advancement and incidentally wrought for the good of his fellow men, is William Finley Carr, a prominent and able attorney and influential citizen of Cleveland.

Born at Canal Fulton, Ohio, March 13, 1848, on his mother's side he is of English descent, his early ancestors coming to this country previous to the Revolutionary war, in which war his great-grandfather fought as a patriot. Mr. Carr's paternal grandfather was of Scotch parentage and a native of New Jersey, but in the early history of Ohio migrated to Stark county and was among the early settlers of that locality. Jacob and Jane Finley Carr, parents of William, who were natives of Stark and Holmes counties, respectively, removed to Mendota, Illinois, when William was a young lad, where they remained until 1872. Mr. Jacob Carr has always devoted his attention to that most important and honorable occupation—farming—and has been successful by reason of his thorough familiarity with practical details of the work, his intelligence, industry and progressive methods. In 1872 he returned with his family to Ohio, locating on a farm near Wadsworth, Medina county, where he remained for about ten years, when he located in

Wadsworth, where he still lives, enjoying his declining years.

William's early educational advantages were obtained in the public schools of Mendota, where he was known as an earnest and resolute pupil. Upon obtaining his majority he decided to adopt the profession of law, for which he had considerable native ability. He accordingly went to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he entered the office of his uncle, Judge E. B. Finley, and began reading law under his tutelage. He was admitted to the bar of Ohio by the district court of Crawford county, and soon afterward removed to Cleveland, where he established a practice. His career as an attorney has been marked by phenomenal success. In the law he is an adept, and as an advocate he is persuasive and eloquent. His first partnership was formed in 1876, with Thomas Emery, which continued for three years, or until Mr. Emery left Cleveland to locate in Bryan, Ohio, from which place he subsequently removed to Toledo, where he is now a resident. For the next four years Mr. Carr continued his practice alone, then became associated with F. H. Goff, with whom he practiced until January 1, 1890, when a new firm was formed with E. J. Estep and Judge M. R. Dickey as senior members, the style of the firm being known as Estep, Dickey, Carr & Goff. This firm, which did a large general practice, was very prosperous until January 1, 1896, when it was disorganized and Messrs. Carr and Goff formed a new partnership with Virgil P. Kline and Shirley H. Tolles, the firm name being Kline, Carr, Tolles & Goff, which is still in existence.

Mr. Carr has always been engaged in general civil practice and is held in high repute by his brother practitioners at the bar. He has made a success of his life all through his career, and in doing so has surmounted all obstacles and conquered all difficulties unaided and alone, having no outside assistance, but relying entirely upon his natural business ability and his inexhaustible stock of energy and enterprise.

In his political proclivities Mr. Carr has ever arrayed himself on the side of the Republican party. He has always been active and progressive as a worker in the ranks, and maintains a consistent interest in national and local issues, but does not aspire to hold office.

Mr. Carr is a highly respected and popular citizen. He is interested in all that pertains to the city and her people; keeps himself in touch with all public and social questions, and is officially connected with many of the city's substantial institutions. He is one of the school sinking-fund commissioners of Cleveland; director of the Park National Bank, of the Merchants' Banking & Storage Company, and of the

Cleveland, Painesville & Eastern Railroad Company, which operates an electric road from Cleveland to Painesville; a member of the Union Club; vice-president and director of the Colonial Club; president of the Cleveland General Hospital, and has been president of the Cuyahoga Bar Association for the past two years.

Mr. Carr was married November 8, 1883, to Miss Alice T. Coddling, a lady of rare culture and ability and a native of Bucyrus, Ohio. Two children, Marion Coddling and Majorie Leigh, comprise the remainder of the family.

T J. WHITE is a representative of a family that has been identified with the Republican party since its organization and he is accounted one of the leading local workers in Ripley. He was born in Mason county, Kentucky, on the 25th of July, 1845, and is a son of Peyton White, an old-line Whig who died about 1855. In the family were five sons, three of whom are living. John S. and Henry C. represented the family in the Civil war as loyal defenders of the Union, the former as colonel of the Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry, and the latter as lieutenant of Company I, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry. The latter died soon after the close of hostilities, the result of exposure and hardships during the struggle. A. O., the third son of the family, is now living in Missouri; and W. A., the first son is now deceased. All the brothers took an active part in political affairs and were stanch advocates of Republican principles.

Thomas J. White, of this review, was reared in his native state, and since his early youth has made his own way in the world, so that his success is entirely attributable to his own efforts. When a young man of nineteen he left home and accepted a position as bookkeeper for a lumber company in Maysville. In 1874 he came to Ripley and accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Boyd Manufacturing Company. His experience in the lumber business covers the period extending from 1864 and well qualifies him for the responsible duties which now claim his time as general manager for the Ripley Mill & Lumber Company, of which M. L. Kirkpatrick is president and G. G. Bambaugh vice-president. They own and operate one of the largest plants in the city and their trade is very extensive. Their patronage comes from a wide area and the volume of their business has now assumed extensive proportions, owing largely to the capable management, business discretion and enterprise of Mr. White.

Mr. White was united in marriage to Miss Anna B. Rossman, daughter of Philip Rossman, and they

now have seven children, three sons,—namely: T. J., John S. and Albert O.

Like other members of his family Mr. White heartily endorses the platform and policy of the Republican party and has labored for its interests since casting his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1868. He has been active in the work of the party since coming to Brown county, and is well known in local and state circles, but his most earnest labors are given to the promotion of the cause of his party in Ripley, he taking an active part in the local organization, in getting out voters and in promulgating Republican principles among his friends and neighbors. He believes firmly in the policy of protecting American industries and accepting as a standard of values a money which will pass current throughout the world.

He is a member of the McKinley Club, of Ripley, and his social, genial manner makes him a favorite in political circles. For over thirty years he has been a valued representative of the Odd Fellows society, and possesses those sterling qualities which everywhere command respect.

JAMES W. BIRMINGHAM, M. D.—There is ever a degree of satisfaction and profit in scanning the life history of one who has attained to an eminent degree of success as the diametrical result of his own efforts, who has had the mentality to direct his endeavors toward the desired ends and the singleness and steadfastness of purpose which have given due value to each consecutive detail of effort. As a distinctive type of the self-made man we can refer with singular propriety to the honored subject whose name forms the caption of this paragraph, Dr. Birmingham, a well-known physician of Columbus, who, overcoming many obstacles, fitted himself for his profession, and since his active identification therewith has steadily advanced toward perfection.

The Doctor comes of a family of Irish origin, his grandfather having been a native of the Emerald Isle and the first of the name to cross the Atlantic and seek a home in the United States. The Doctor's father, Edward Birmingham, was a native of Troy, New York, and emigrating westward with his family in 1859 located in Elgin, Illinois, where he resided until 1861, when he came to Ohio. For two years during the Civil war he followed the old flag on southern battle-fields as a faithful defender of the Union. In politics he was a Republican, giving a stanch support to the party formed to prevent the further extension of slavery. He died in 1893, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife bore the maiden name of Miss Delilah Walsh, and was also a native of the Empire

state. Seven children were born of their marriage, four sons and three daughters, and one daughter died in infancy.

The Doctor was the fifth in order of birth, and was born in Troy, New York, December 4, 1857. He left school at the age of sixteen years and came to Columbus, where he secured a position in the Ohio Bent Wood Works, receiving as a compensation for his services one dollar per day. This company was engaged in the manufacture of rims for carriage wheels, and he remained in that employ for two and a half years, when he secured a situation with the Hays Carriage Company, of Columbus. Here he served a two-years apprenticeship and within that time attained a high degree of skill as a carriage-manufacturer. For eighteen consecutive years he followed that occupation and enjoyed the highest confidence and respect of his employers, while his efficiency and close application to his duties is indicated by his long continuance with that company. During the last five years he was engaged in the service of that company he read medicine at nights, under the able preceptorage of Dr. W. T. Rowles. He felt that the medical profession offered broader fields for individual accomplishment, and after leaving the factory for the day he would spend his evening in the perusal of those volumes containing the facts essential for each practitioner to know. After five years thus passed he entered the Columbus Medical College in 1888, and was graduated with the class of 1890.

With his diploma Dr. Birmingham started out to establish a practice. Locating in Columbus, where he must compete with many physicians prominently and favorably known, he awaited the support of the public, who are always sure to come to those who demonstrate their ability and their right to the public confidence. Dr. Birmingham soon did this, and his practice steadily increased. He is now enjoying a liberal patronage and has attained to a high position in the ranks of his medical brethren. For some time he served as medical examiner for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. In January, 1891, he was appointed physician to the Franklin County Infirmary, and in 1896 was elected to the position of coroner of Franklin county. His political preferences are strong on the side of Republicanism; he stanchly advocates the principles of his party and by his ballot always upholds its interests.

Socially, Dr. Birmingham is connected with the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow-Craft and Master Mason in the blue lodge. His time, however, is mostly given to his professional duties. He is a close student of the science of medicine, keeps abreast with all the im-

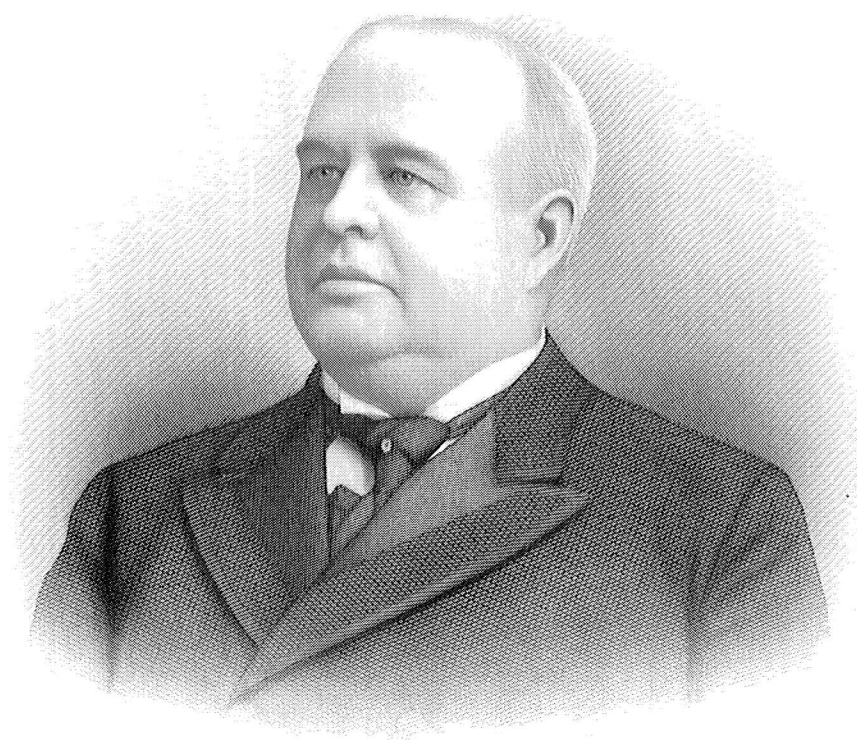
provements made in methods and is thoroughly well-informed on all theories that are advanced in connection with the healing art. His ability has won him a liberal patronage, which attests his skill and proficiency, and in the social world he has gained a place which is a tribute to that genuine worth and true nobleness of character which are universally recognized and honored.

CAPTAIN JOHN MITCHELL.—The development of marine transportation of the great lakes has been marvelous, and has been a most important factor in building up the great cities and towns which line its borders, and indirectly connected with the commercial development of the entire west.

Captain John Mitchell, now one of the respected business men of Cleveland, has seen a great part of this development during his service of twenty-three years of active life on the water, and ten years of business life connected with large transportation companies since he quit sailing. A brief review of his active life is here recorded as a matter of emulation to others, as it shows the rise of a humble lad before the mast to be a commander of his own steamers, and subsequently to become the head of some of the largest transportation companies doing business on the lakes.

Captain Mitchell was born October 8, 1850, in the town of Franklin, county of Henschman, Lower Canada, but of American parentage. His father, Daniel Mitchell, was a Pennsylvania German, and his mother, Calista (Roseberry) Mitchell, was a native of New York state, and of French ancestry. His father was a carpenter by trade and removed with his family to Canada, subsequently returning to New York state, thence to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in 1865 settled in Fairhaven, Michigan, where he died in August, 1866. The mother is now living at Marine City, Michigan, at the age of sixty-six years. Of a family of nine children but two now survive, Captain John and Captain Alfred, both of whom have followed the lakes all of their lives and been in association together in business enterprises.

Captain John, as he is now familiarly called, when a lad decamped from a stove-mill, where his father had placed him, and became cook on the old steamer J. B. Smith, in 1865. During the years 1866-7-8 he sailed before the mast on sail-boats. In the winter of 1868-9 he together with his brother Alfred and brother-in-law William Rouvel, purchased the scow Evergreen, and began business operations for themselves, carrying supplies to Lake Huron ports and returning loaded with tan-bark, lumber, etc., to Lake Erie ports, Cap-



John Mitchell

tain John Mitchell living at this time at Fairhaven. This business was continued until 1872, when the Evergreen was sold, and the steamer Mary Pringle purchased, and in 1875 they bought the old steamer Reindeer and rebuilt her into a tow barge. A general carrying business was conducted until 1880. In 1880 Captain Mitchell became interested with the Gratwick, Smith & Fryer Lumber Company of Tonawanda, New York, and built the schooner S. E. Marvin, and in 1882, with Alfred Mitchell, W. F. Sauter and William Rouvel, built the Edward Smith, which was sailed by Captain Alfred Mitchell. In 1886 the steamer Gratwick, which had been sailed for seven years, was sold, reserving the use of the name. In 1887 Mr. Mitchell retired from active service on the water. He then became interested in various transportation companies, superintending the building of boats, etc. In 1886-7 he built, in the yards of F. W. Wheeler, of East Bay City, Michigan, the new steamer Gratwick, and in 1888 built the steamer Robert L. Fryer, and bought the schooner Angus Amith. In 1889 he built the steamer John Mitchell and barge C. J. Fillmore, and in 1890 built the steamer Edward Smith, and the same year, in company with his brother-in-law, bought the schooner Marie Martin.

In 1891 the Mitchell Steamship Company was organized with a capital of three hundred and forty thousand dollars, John Mitchell being made president, Philip Morris, vice-president, Alfred Mitchell, treasurer, John Mitchell, superintendent and manager, and W. S. Sauber, secretary. The company that year built the steamer William F. Sauber, and in 1893 the William H. Gratwick No. 2 was built for the same company. In 1893 the Hopkins Steamship Company was organized, with a capital of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. James Corrigan was made president, Mark Hopkins, treasurer, F. W. Wheeler, vice-president, and L. C. Recor, secretary, Captain John Mitchell being on the board of directors and the general manager of the company. This company built the steamer Centurian.

In 1895 the Etna Steamship Company was organized, and the steamer Lagonda was built for them. The Etna company was capitalized for two hundred thousand dollars, with W. H. Gratwick, president, Fred Smith, vice-president, Alfred Mitchell, treasurer, and John Mitchell, secretary and manager.

In 1893 the steamer Wocoken was added to their fleet, but this unfortunate boat foundered October 14, that year, only three people being saved. This vessel was commanded by Captain Alfred Meswald, a brother-in-law, who, with his wife, a sister of Captain Mitchell, was drowned.

In 1894 the Gratwick Steamship Company was

organized and built the steamer J. J. McWilliams, one of the largest on the lakes at this time. This company has a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, W. H. Gratwick being president, John Mitchell vice-president, and George Hastings treasurer.

January 1, 1890, Captain Mitchell, together with his brother, Alfred Mitchell, and John F. Wedow, established the firm of Mitchell & Company, with offices in the Perry-Payne building. Here they are engaged in vessel and general insurance, having agencies with all companies doing a lake business.

It will thus be seen that Captain Mitchell has been and is identified with much of the development of the vast traffic of the lakes, and that he has a practical knowledge of every detail of the business acquired in the thorough channel of experience. In all of his undertakings he has earned the reputation of personal integrity of the highest character. He is one of the most popular men with all classes that has gained such a prominent position in the field of business life. His personality is most pleasing, and he has the happy faculty of making and retaining friends. He is now in the prime of life, having a strong constitution, and handles his large interests with ease. Besides those already enumerated Captain Mitchell is connected with other large enterprises, being president of the Marine City Salt & Brick Works; president of the Lake View Land Company; president of the Lancashire Syndicate; is interested in the Shaker Heights Land Company, and a director on the executive committee of the Cuyahoga Building & Loan Association.

He is a thirty-second-degree Mason and a "Shriner," and he belongs to the Union and Tippecanoe Clubs.

Captain Mitchell has always been associated with the Republican party, and is known as a staunch supporter of its principles and a liberal contributor to the cause.

He was united in marriage in 1873, to Miss Mary A. Rouvel, of Fairhaven, Michigan, and they are the parents of seven children now living: Herbert W., Ralph D., Mabel A., Ismay, John P., Calista Irene and Harold.

Since 1890 Captain Mitchell and family have resided in Cleveland, having a beautiful home at No. 2170 Euclid avenue.

THOMAS B. BLACK.—To attain prominence in politics argues a well-balanced mind, a close study of human nature, perseverance and an aptitude for adapting one's self to circumstances and observing closely the existing condition of affairs. Integrity, a strict adherence to the principles of a

party, and an earnest desire to serve its interests to the best of one's ability, are necessary ingredients in the character of an honest politician. That these qualities are possessed by Thomas B. Black is amply attested by the fidelity with which he has conscientiously served the Republican party in the many honorable and responsible positions which he has creditably filled within the fifteen years of his active public life. As mayor of Kenton, to which office he was elected in 1896, he has given a clean, honest and well-conducted administration, thereby receiving the encomiums of his constituents. For one year Mr. Black was city solicitor of Kenton, and served one term in the common council. He was a member of the county executive committee from 1884 to 1889, a part of which time he officiated as secretary; has been one of the enthusiastic workers in Hardin county, which he has stumped several times during the presidential campaigns, and is never absent from the state, congressional and judicial conventions, where he has often presented the names of candidates, among which may be mentioned those of Judge Melhorn for common-pleas judge in 1894, and Judge Strong, together with many others. He is frequently called upon to preside over Republican meetings and is an active participant in all matters connected with the party in the state and local fields. He has never been mixed up in state factional fights, as he does not believe that they are for the party's good.

Mayor Black was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1856, and there went to school during the first years of his life, later attending Ada College and the Northwestern University, pursuing a law course in those institutions, and afterward, under the tuition of General Finley and Attorney Eaton, being admitted to the bar in 1882. He at once commenced to practice, and in 1886 the firm of Black & Squier was formed, which continued until 1890, and was then dissolved by mutual agreement. In 1893 Mr. Black formed a partnership with Mr. Mahon, which has existed up to January 1, 1897. At present he is associated with S. T. Armstrong in the practice of law. As an attorney of ability Mr. Black has risen to a high position in the ranks of his profession in Kenton, is thoroughly posted on all legal questions, and his keen, comprehensive mind permits him to grasp all the points of a case with great rapidity. He is a clear, forceful speaker, and presents his opinions in a logical, convincing manner. In 1896 Mr. Black was a candidate for the office of circuit judge to fill an unexpired term in the third Ohio district. Mr. Black is now one of the trustees of the Columbus insane asylum, he being appointed by Governor Bushnell. He believes in a protective tariff and a monetary system with all the

silver that can be floated with a gold standard. Socially he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and a Mason.

COLONEL ARTHUR McALLISTER.—It is most fitting that there be incorporated among the biographical sketches in this volume of representative Republicans a record of one who, by his integrity and intellect, has won the esteem and respect of all; and by his artistic handiwork has contributed largely to making Cleveland one of the most beautiful cities in the United States.

Born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, Arthur McAllister was the son of Christopher McAllister, who, coming from Ireland in 1800, settled in Wilmington, Delaware, and subsequently serving in the United States Navy, was aboard the United States ship Philadelphia when that worthy old vessel grounded at Tripoli.

The early education of Colonel McAllister was obtained in the schools of his native county in the Keystone state, but when about seventeen years of age he went to Philadelphia and apprenticed himself to a carpenter and builder, remaining four years, when his trade was completed. His first work was done in New York city, where he lived until 1855, when he made a trip to the southern states. As this was the period preceding the Civil war, the very air in this territory was pregnant with rebellion. While located in Mississippi that state seceded from the Union, and full of patriotism young McAllister lost no time in returning to the north to tender his services to the government. He enlisted as a private in the Fourth New York Battery, and served in the Army of the Potomac until 1863, when he was ordered to New Orleans and operated with the Army of the Gulf in Louisiana, Texas and Florida. For two years following the close of the war, upon special authority from the war department, he served upon the staff of General Sheridan, being mustered out of service in 1867 as captain and brevet-major and lieutenant-colonel.

In 1888 Colonel McAllister formed a partnership with Mr. Andrew Dall, a Cleveland contractor and builder of merit, and the firm of McAllister & Dall have erected numerous large and important buildings in Cleveland and neighboring cities. In Buffalo, New York, the Erie County Savings Bank building, which is ten stories high and built of gray granite, stands as a lasting monument to their skill, and is acknowledged to be one of the largest and handsomest commercial buildings in the Empire state. Standing in the very heart of the business center, at the junction of Main and Niagara streets, two of the oldest and most important thoroughfares in the city, this



A. M. Austin

building presents a most commanding picture. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, of Cuyahoga county, erected by them, which stands on the public square in Cleveland, is one of the handsomest in the country, and is another substantial testimonial which will long remain to the credit of this company. McAllister & Dall are also the builders of the Lake Shore Railway depot at Toledo, Ohio, and the elegant residence of Colonel McClymonds, at Massillon. The new Mohawk building, facing the public square and opposite the Board of Trade building, erected in Cleveland's centennial year (1896), is the latest acquisition to the many commodious and handsome office buildings of the city. This building is owned by a company of which Colonel McAllister is president.

The career of Colonel McAllister, like many other Americans of this generation, has demonstrated what industry, perseverance and integrity will accomplish in opening a way from the humblest beginning. During a long career in which he has been engaged in constructing edifices that please the eye and serve the physical man, he has not neglected to build for himself "more stately mansions" and a character that will stand the test of time.

In Republican circles Colonel McAllister has always been a leader and a true and tried friend to the principles of the party. He was appointed by Mayor Gardner a member of the Cleveland board of criminal correction, on which he served five years with distinction and credit. With this exception he has neither held nor desired any official position, but has always been a most generous contributor to the cause. He enjoys the friendship of all the prominent men in his party. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic, in both of which organizations he participates with enthusiasm. He is also a conspicuous member of the Union, Roadside, Athletic and Colonial Clubs.

Colonel McAllister is one of the most respected and best-known citizens of Cleveland and his popularity with all classes is well known. He is a most charming companion, possessing a ready wit and geniality of temperament that is irresistible. His word is inviolate and a friend once made is his forever. There live to-day very few men who are so universally beloved in their own community as this warm-hearted, generous, ideal citizen.

to its principles, has labored faithfully to promote its interests, and his election to the office of which he is now the incumbent is but a fitting recognition of his sterling worth and high standing. The record of his life, in brief, is as follows:

Mr. Reed is a representative of one of the pioneer families of northeastern Ohio. His father, William Reed, was a pioneer of Stark county, owned a tract of land here, was a gunsmith by trade and lived to a ripe old age, dying in 1885 at the age of seventy-two years. He was in politics a Whig, affiliating with that party until the organization of the Republican party, when he fell in with its ranks. He married Miss Susan Wyandt, and they became the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom reached adult age. It was on the old Reed homestead in Stark county that William M. Reed, the subject of this sketch, was ushered into life, the date of his birth being February 2, 1850. His education was received in the district schools, and at seventeen he entered the employ of his uncle, Jacob Wyandt, a dry-goods merchant at Wilmot, Ohio, for whom he was employed as clerk for six months. While there he was offered a position as teacher in one of the district schools of Tuscarawas township, and resigned his place in the store in order to take the school. One term of teaching, however, was sufficient to convince him that life in the school-room was not as congenial to his taste as an experience behind the counter. Accordingly he located in Massillon, where he secured a position in the dry-goods establishment of Ricks & Brother, in whose employ he remained for thirteen years, and where he worked himself up from general store boy to the position of general manager of the business. While there his constant attention to business and close confinement began to tell on his constitution, and he was advised by his physician to seek a change of climate, and on leaving the store he went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he spent four months in recuperating his health. Returning to Massillon at the end of that time, he accepted the position of general manager for the Sippo Coal Company, with which he was associated in that capacity four years. Then, in company with several other gentlemen, he organized the Youngstown Coal Company at Massillon. They leased the Youngstown coal mine and operated the same successfully for about three years, when the mine showed signs of giving out, became flooded with water and was abandoned. About the time they discontinued this mining business, in 1890, Mr. Reed was elected mayor of Massillon, receiving the largest vote ever accorded any mayor of the city, and so popular was his term of office that at the end of two years he was re-elected, again receiv-

WILLIAM M. REED, auditor of Stark county, Ohio, is a gentleman whose name is well worthy of a place with those of other leading Republicans of this county. He has been identified with the Republican party all his life, has been true

ing a handsome majority. When his second term expired he was urged by his many friends to run again, but for personal reasons refused to accept the office a third time. On retiring from the executive office of the city he entered the employ of A. J. Humberger & Son, wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods, and, as bookkeeper and cashier of their establishment, was employed until October, 1896, when he severed his connection with the firm in order to enter upon the duties of auditor of Stark county, he having been elected to this office in the fall of 1895.

Mr. Reed is a man of family. He has a wife and two sons, Huntington and William Sydney, aged respectively nine and seven years. Mrs. Reed was formerly Miss Elizabeth McFarland. She was born in Brooklyn, New York, was educated at the Packer Institute of that city, of which she is a graduate, and is a most amiable and highly accomplished lady.

FRANCIS EDWIN HUTCHINS.—The Republican party in Ohio is fortunate in having within its ranks men of such mental caliber as insure the competent handling of all campaigns and to whom is due more than anything else the successful culmination of all political contests in this state. Bright men are they, whose giant intellects are set to combat with foes worthy of their steel, and whose executive ability is put to a crucial test within the political arena where mighty organizations battle for supremacy. Conspicuous among those who for many years have been closely identified with the most important interests of the Republican party is Captain Francis E. Hutchins, the well-known attorney of Warren, and a leader of the Trumbull county bar.

Captain Hutchins was born in New Milford township, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 16, 1826, his parents being Myron M. and Mary (Porter) Hutchinson. While reading law our subject dropped the last two letters of his name, at the suggestion of his preceptor. In 1833 the family moved to Portage county, Ohio, and after residing there for two years they removed to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, and settled on a farm in the midst of the virgin forests with which the state was at that time mostly covered. Their abiding place was a hut of rough logs, which was, however, supplanted a few years later by a more pretentious house of hewn logs. Their nearest neighbor was a mile away, and the schoolhouse three miles, access to which could be had only through the unbroken forests, which were as yet untouched by the woodman's ax. Here our subject passed the days of his childhood, attending school for about six months. His time was principally occupied in the manufacture

of split shingles, in which he became quite expert, and in working at an "up-and-down" sawmill, hunting raccoon, deer and bear as a diversion from his labors.

In the fall of 1844 the family returned to Ohio through Michigan, and located at Youngstown. During the following winter Captain Hutchins attended school at Boardman, working nights and mornings at odd chores in order to pay his expenses. In the summer of 1845 he went to Poland Academy and cultivated the garden of the principal for his board and tuition. During the next summer he ran on a canal-boat between Youngstown and Cleveland, first as man of all work and later as captain of the T. S. Morley. In the winter of 1845-6 he attended school at the old brick school-house called "Science Hill," the preceptor of which was Hiram A. Hall. In the summer of 1847 the captain ran the canal-boat Abbey Kelly until his birthday, in September, when he became apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, in which he continued until the spring of 1848, when he began to read law under the preceptorship of William Furgeson, of Youngstown, and in 1851 he was admitted to the bar at Canfield. He formed a partnership with Mr. Furgeson, and later with his brother-in-law, General Thomas W. Sanderson, and practiced his profession in Youngstown until 1859, when he moved to Warren and has been permanently located here ever since. While a citizen of Youngstown he was a member of the council, the board of education, and was attorney for the town. Since coming to Warren he has served as city solicitor, and in 1896 was sent as a McKinley delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated President McKinley at St. Louis, and during the campaign made several noted political speeches for his party. He is a charter member of the Republican party, having been a member from its birth and coming to it from the Free-soil party. He was one of the committee who examined President McKinley when he was admitted to the bar, and they have long been intimate personal friends.

In 1864 Mr. Hutchins enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, and was appointed captain of Company A. He was detailed to duty as superintendent of the rebel prison at Johnson's island, and later was sent to Cincinnati to act as judge advocate of a military commission, his work largely consisting in the trying of rebel bushwhackers and guerrillas. He subsequently returned to Johnson's island, where he remained until mustered out. While in service Captain Hutchins passed through a severe attack of typhoid fever, which permanently affected his hearing.

The legal career of Mr. Hutchins has been a long and honorable one. For ten years he was in partner-

ship with Judge Glidden, and for the same length of time he was associated with Judge Tuttle, during a portion of which periods John M. Stull was a member of the firms. Other of Mr. Hutchins' business connections have been: F. E. & U. H. Hutchins, Hutchins, Ratliff & Forrest, Hutchins & Forrest, Hutchins & Glidden, Hutchins & Tuttle and Hutchins & Hutchins, his son Frank W. being the junior partner.

Mr. Hutchins has taken part in a great many trials, one of the most important of which occurred in Chicago, where he and John Van Arman recovered a verdict of one hundred and nineteen thousand and three hundred dollars for the plaintiffs. He has been concerned in fourteen murder cases. The Captain has been in twenty-four states of the Union, and in 1874 he journeyed to Europe and again in 1875, visiting the principal cities of England, France, Italy, Germany and Holland. As a leader of the Trumbull county bar for a great many years Mr. Hutchins' record and life work stand out clear and distinct, and although time has silvered his locks his intellectual powers remain unimpaired and his judicial opinion is highly regarded by his colleagues.

The marriage of Mr. Hutchins and Miss Elizabeth M. Sanderson was celebrated December 11, 1851, and three children were born to them, two of whom are living. Socially our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained to the thirty-second degree, which was conferred upon him in Cincinnati. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

COLONEL CHARLES R. FISHER.—Few indeed, of the residents of the Buckeye state are able to trace back such a patriotic and public-spirited line of ancestors as can Colonel Fisher, whose father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all men of note, either in the Whig or Republican parties, in matters of importance, or in the wars of the country, winning distinguished hon or in the affairs of life and becoming prominently identified with the vital interests of the nation. The Fisher family, which has furnished loyal citizens from the days of the Revolution down to the present time, came west from Pennsylvania and first located on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Scioto river, subsequently, about 1799, settling in Clermont county. The first known progenitor of the family in this country was Adam Fisher, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1750, and he was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, participating in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and others of equal fame.

Charles R. Fisher bears the noted name of his ancestors with a distinctive dignity, and is a worthy expo-

nent of the spirit with which the hearts of his forefathers were imbued. Born in the city of Wilmington, Clinton county, Ohio, on the 14th of February, 1860, he received his mental discipline in the public and high schools of that place, and upon attaining his majority he began to take an active interest in politics, giving his support to the Republican party. He held the office of deputy clerk of the county courts for some six years, was a deputy in the postoffice for two and a half years, was appointed postmaster in 1890 under the administration of President Harrison, continuing as such until 1894, and in 1896 he was appointed a member of Governor Bushnell's military staff, with the rank of colonel.

In 1884 he and his brother, William G., purchased the Wilmington Journal, which, under their able and energetic management, has become one of the best known and most influential newspapers in this section of the state, giving its unqualified allegiance to the Republican party, the principles and policies of which it earnestly supports, and during the campaigns it is a prominent participant, causing its power to be felt throughout the entire county. The Journal was established in 1868 as a college paper by the Garvin brothers, but was bought soon after by W. H. P. Denny, who issued it on Republican lines, retaining the management until 1876, when he disposed of it to James M. Vernon, from whom it was bought by our subject and his brother, who have in it the leading Republican organ in southern Ohio.

Since becoming an affiliate of the party, Colonel Fisher has taken an important part in the state and district conventions as a delegate, has often been a member of the county central and executive committees, has been on the state central committee from the sixth congressional district, and was vice-chairman of the state central committee in 1897. He is a member of the Republican League and is secretary of the Tom Corwin Club, the principal Republican club in this part of Ohio. Colonel Fisher is well known all over the state as an earnest Republican and one of the most able editorial writers, and he strongly upholds the issues of his party, including a protective tariff and a gold standard.

In touching upon the social side of Mr. Fisher's life it may be stated that he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken an active interest, having attained the degrees of Sir Knight, and has held the office of eminent commander of Wilmington Commandery, No. 37. He is also associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and in these societies his genial, natural and friendly disposition have won for him a high degree of popularity.

WILLIAM B. FISHER, father of our subject, was a man well known in this part of the state, where he spent his entire life, becoming conspicuously identified with the political affairs of the community. He was a leading Whig, and later a strong supporter of the Abolition party, and was one of the promoters of the underground railway in southern Ohio. In 1847, his father, David Fisher, was elected to congress from this district by the Whig party. He was at that time editing the Clinton Republican and sent for William B. to take charge of the paper while he attended to his congressional duties. William came to Wilmington, assumed control of the Republican, and conducted it so successfully for two years that in 1849 he purchased the plant and continued as its owner and editor until 1870, part of the time being associated with Frank Corwin and Hon. A. P. Russell and Captain David L. Way, and in 1870 he disposed of his interest to Frank Browning. While managing the Republican Mr. Fisher became well known as a newspaper man as well as for his fearless advocacy of the policies of the Whig and Republican parties.

While residing in Clermont county Mr. Fisher had studied law, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and during the two years he was in the newspaper business he combined with it the practice of his profession. He was eventually elected prosecuting attorney of Clinton county, held the office of justice of the peace for many years, was frequently a delegate to the Whig and Republican state and district conventions, and took an active part in the formation of the Republican party. He was an able attorney, a clear, forcible public speaker, utilizing his talents in that direction by making numerous speeches during the campaigns in the interests of his party, and as editor of the Republican he published the leading paper in Clinton county. Strongly opposed to slavery, all his energies were devoted toward its abolition, and valuable assistance was rendered by him during the war of the Rebellion. Mr. Fisher was married to Miss Euphemia J. Pegg, of Clermont county, and four children were born to them: William G., Charles R., our subject; Mrs. Dr. A. T. Quinn, of Wilmington, and Mrs. C. C. Nichols, deceased. The death of Mr. Fisher occurred in Wilmington, on the 22d of April, 1874. He is survived by his wife.

WILLIAM G. FISHER was born on the 10th of June, 1852, and at the early age of seven years entered his father's printing office and there learned the printer's trade, since which time he has been connected with the business in nearly all its departments. He was foreman of a large printing plant, was at one time with the Louisville Courier-Journal, the old Cincinnati Commercial, and other leading papers, and in 1884, in

conjunction with his brother, he purchased the Wilmington Journal, and in his capable hands the mechanical part of the paper is adequately conducted. Mr. Fisher is an ardent supporter of the Republican party and an active worker in its behalf.

DAVID FISHER, the grandfather, descended from a German family of nobility, and was in his day one of the best known and most influential men in Ohio, to which state he came at an early day and settled in Clermont county. His father also became a prominent man in that county and lived to a venerable age. He retained a strong vitality which enabled him to walk to Cincinnati and back, a distance of twenty-five miles, making the journey in a day. He reared a large family, the male members of which were all Whigs, and many of their descendants, who are quite numerous, participated in the Civil war. David Fisher came to Clinton county and purchased the Clinton Republican in 1846, and in 1847 was elected to congress. He ran for re-election, but as he had been very active in supporting Zachary Taylor for president, the Quaker element of this section defeated him in favor of Mr. Campbell, of Butler county. He was one of the most noted men in Ohio for many years, was one of the most eloquent speakers of his day, and he was associated with the leading spirits in the state. It was said that his opinions on the tariff were ahead of those of Henry Clay. Upon the expiration of his term in congress he returned to Cincinnati, residing in that city until a few years before his death, which occurred at the advanced age of ninety-three years, in Clermont county, Ohio.

TRUMAN B. TAYLOR is one of the old and highly respected citizens of Erie county. His character is of such strength and symmetry that it must make an impression upon its surroundings. Men often achieve brilliant success in some special avenue in life, and their victories are permitted to shadow their defeats and defects. In some one feature of human character they are sometimes dazzlingly brilliant, while in others they are conspicuously lacking. But Mr. Taylor's character is roundly developed; it is the healthy development of the virtues that makes strong manhood. Absolutely honest and upright, illustrating in his thoughts and life the nobility and reliability of loyal citizenship, and with a clear, strong mind to comprehend existing difficulties and to solve business, social and political problems, he is a pillar to popular government and an imperial shield to the best interests of the community. The world is none too rich in such men,—men of practical judgment, of good intellect properly directed, and of untarnished

and unwavering patriotism,—in a word, of robust and unbending manhood. As in the case of Mr. Taylor, such men are always successful, either in private business enterprise or public life. He has, however, never sought advancement save through the legitimate channels of his business, wherein his keen discrimination, capable management and well-directed energy have brought him to success.

Mr. Taylor is a representative of one of the pioneer families of Erie county, and was born upon a farm in the vicinity of Sandusky in 1846, his parents being Dennis G. and Phoebe (Wright) Taylor. His father was born upon the same farm, where the grandfather, Jesse Taylor, settled in 1815. The maternal grandfather was Benjamin Wright, and both families are of English descent.

Truman B. Taylor was the only child of his parents. He remained upon the farm the greater part of his youth and performed such tasks in connection with the development and cultivation of the farm as usually fell to lads of his years. His education was acquired in the schools of Sandusky and Eastman's Commercial College, of Poughkeepsie, New York, and on his return to Sandusky he embarked in the implement business, which he has maintained for twenty years. In the meantime he so managed his industry as to make it a profitable one. He also extended the field of his labors by purchasing stock in the Citizens' National Bank of Sandusky, of which he served as director for a number of years. In 1892 he became president of the bank on the resignation of Mr. A. E. Merrill, who was its first president, and this responsible position he still continues. This bank is one of the solid financial institutions of Erie county, doing a general banking business. It is capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars and its patrons are among the most substantial citizens of Erie county.

In 1879 he purchased a controlling interest in the Sandusky Gas Light Company and at once assumed control of its affairs. A marked increase of business, with thirty-three per cent reduction in price of gas to Sandusky citizens, were some of the marked changes in the lighting of the city under Mr. Taylor's management of the property. Mr. Taylor was one of eight prominent business men who built the Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad and he has been an important factor in the promotion of many other enterprises tending toward the development and growth of this city.

While he is unfaltering in his support of the Republican party, he is never harsh in his condemnation of the views of others, according to all the same right of unbiased, independent thought which he reserves for himself.

Mr. Taylor owns a valuable farm near the corpo-

ration limits of Sandusky and there makes his home, his residence being one of the most attractive in Erie county. The farm is highly cultivated and improved, and in the rural pursuits there the owner finds rest and recreation from his arduous banking duties. He was married in 1872 to Miss Mary Eddy, daughter of Joseph Eddy, of Sandusky, and they now have two children: Burt, who is a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio, and Nellie, at home.

GEORGE J. CARTER.—Among the prominent business men and stanch supporters of the Republican party of Kenton, Ohio, is the gentleman whose name heads this review. Born in 1853, he was raised in the Democratic faith, but upon reaching his majority he began to study the principles of the two great parties, and becoming satisfied that those of Republicanism were better adapted to further the welfare of the country, he decided to swear fealty to that organization. He has never sought any reward for his long and arduous labors, but has been content to remain in the ranks, fulfilling his duties there in an effective but unostentatious manner. He was nominated for representative from Hardin county in 1889, but lost by a small majority. He has been a member of the board of education of Kenton, and has often acted as a delegate to the state, district and congressional conventions. He is a deep thinker, and believes in a protective tariff and the maintenance of sound money. He has cast his vote for the Republican party in every election since 1876.

In the business world Mr. Carter holds an enviable position. He is president of the Champion Iron Company, the largest manufacturing concern in Kenton. The plant was established in 1875 and incorporated in 1878. The present officers of the company are: Dr. George J. Carter, president and treasurer; W. H. Young, vice-president; and F. S. Bartlet, secretary. The company manufactures all kinds of architectural iron work, and employs about two hundred men. All the officers vote the Republican ticket, and are strong adherents to the principles of the party. Mr. Young has been a member of the city council, was for a number of years chief of the city fire department, and was one of the trustees of the water works. Mr. Bartlet is a member of the board of education of the city, and both gentlemen have taken an active interest in politics.

Dr. Carter entered the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he took a course of dentistry, receiving the degree of D. D. S., in 1876. The same year he located in Kenton and took up the practice of his profession, which he followed until 1890, when he

gave it up to become manager in the company of which he is now president.

Dr. Carter is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has endeavored to follow its precepts and teachings in his daily life. He was married in 1876 to Miss Pyrena Pancake, and they have one son, Lloyd, and two daughters, Ida and Clara. Dr. Carter is a man of energy, of undoubted probity, and is ever anxious to do everything in his power for the welfare of the community in which he lives. He is a public-spirited citizen and stands high in the respect and esteem of his fellow men.

CAPTAIN THOMAS WILSON.—The exodus from foreign lands to this country has at all times since the early years of the present century been remarkable for its steadiness, though varying during the decades. A home in freedom and a chance for a fortune in climes where centuries have not bound with iron every man's position, is always an incentive to brave spirits. Among those who took the tide at its flow and came to America in the early '50s was Captain Thomas Wilson, Sr., who was a Scotchman by birth but had accepted an appointment as a custom-house officer at Gwedore, in the north of Ireland, to which place he had moved his family and resided for several years.

Thomas Wilson, Jr., of whose life we wish to give a brief outline, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, October 31, 1838, and was yet a young lad when his father removed to Gwedore, Ireland. At the latter place the educational advantages offered were not of the best order, but by diligent application Thomas succeeded in obtaining a thorough knowledge of those common English branches which go to make up a practical education, which, coupled with his ambition to rise in the world and his sterling traits of character instilled into his young mind by earnest and God-fearing parents, constituted his stock in trade at the beginning of his career in the commercial world.

He was but sixteen years of age when, with his parents, he landed at Philadelphia (1854), and following his inherited inclination for the water—his father and both grandfathers having been sea captains—he adopted the life of a sailor, and for three years sailed the high seas, beginning as a "ship-boy." During these three years he gained a valuable knowledge of maritime affairs, and as he visited numerous foreign ports, his geographical information was considerably extended. When nineteen years of age young Wilson first came to sail on the Great Lakes, beginning as a wheelman, but was soon promoted as mate and later as captain, and in the latter capacity has commanded

a number of lake steamers. During the twenty-five years that Captain Wilson sailed the lakes, he was recognized by navigators and shippers as being one of the most trustworthy and reliable captains on the water. His services were always in good demand, and his genial personality and unfailing courtesy made him much beloved by his associate officers and respected and admired by vessel-owners and the traveling public.

In 1872 Captain Wilson built for himself a freight steamer and named it the D. M. Wilson, after his first-born son. He took a great deal of pride in this vessel, and as it proved very successful he decided to repeat the experiment, and accordingly built the Hia-watha and her consort Minnehaha. Upon the success of his first boat he had abandoned an active sailing life, giving his entire time to superintending the building of other vessels. Prominent among the boats which he has put in operation in addition to those already described, may be named the following: Tacoma, Wallula, Kesota, George Spencer, Wadena, Missoula, Spokane, Yakima, Yuma and W. D. Rees,—the last mentioned in 1896; and a steel steamer will soon be launched. The names given to these vessels were suggested by a trip the Captain made to the great northwest and the Pacific coast. These vessels were all finely constructed and modern in their equipments.

In addition to the interests possessed by him in the fleet of vessels he has built and floated, Captain Wilson has been president of the Ship Owners' Dock Company since its organization; was president in 1893 of the Lake Carriers' Association; president of the Huron Dock Company; has been director of the American Steel Barge Company, and president of the Central National Bank, of Cleveland, besides being interested in Lake Superior iron mines.

His proverbial good humor and optimistic qualities render Captain Wilson a most agreeable and charming companion. He has broad and enlightened views on all subjects of general importance, and is ripe in the experience of the world. He possesses a vigorous intellect, is quick in perceptive faculties and of a genial, kind and gentle disposition. His opinions never fail to carry weight among his associates and friends, and his honesty and integrity are unquestioned.

In politics, Captain Wilson is an ardent member of the Republican party; he firmly believes in its principles and has ever been an active worker and contributor for the success of the same. Not desiring office himself he has always used his influence for the nomination of honest candidates, and strives by every means in his power to preserve irreproachable methods in his party.



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Thos. Wilson.

A generous contributor to charity in an unostentatious way, he makes many homes happy which the public never hear about, and also gives freely to the organized charities. He was one of the organizers, and is president of the Floating Bethel Society, an eleemosynary institution, and has for years been officially connected with the Euclid Avenue Congregational church, of which he and his family are regular attendants. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason.

Captain Wilson was married in 1870 to Miss Mary Morris, daughter of Hon. David Morris, of Cleveland, and they reside in the "east end." Mrs. Wilson is a lady of wide culture and intellectuality, and a most graceful and hospitable entertainer. Three children, one son and two daughters, have been born to them, but in January, 1886, the home circle was irreparably broken by the death of the only son.

OLIVER S. KELLY, of Springfield, is one of the partisans but not a politician of the Republican school of political belief; always a busy man and a man of business. Mr. Kelly has espoused Republicanism from principle and not for personal profit or self-aggrandizement; and although frequently solicited to accept nomination to high office uniformly declines to permit his name to be used.

He is one of the largest manufacturers in the county of Clark and a powerful factor in the political arena. A town or city is indeed fortunate when it secures as one of its citizens a man who has its interests at heart and who does all in his power to promote the welfare of the community in which he lives. Springfield is to be congratulated in having amongst its residents such a man as Mr. Kelly.

He was born near that city, December 23, 1824. His father, John Kelly, was a soldier in the war of 1812. His grandparents came from Ireland some time before the war of 1776. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and in 1779 emigrated from Pennsylvania to Kentucky, where he lived until 1810, and then came to Clark county, Ohio, and settled near Springfield, bringing his family with him. He was a man of importance in the county. Six of his sons fought in the war of 1812, in the cause of American rights. John Kelly died in 1825. The mother of our subject was a Miss McBeth, descended from one of the early families of Clark county, her ancestry being Scotch emigrants.

Oliver S. Kelly passed his youth in Clark county, but in 1852, hearing the marvelous tales of wealth that could be had in California, he succumbed to the gold fever and started for the distant west. He arrived

safely and remained in the gold country until 1856, when, having met with more than usual good luck, he returned to his native state. With the exception of four years spent in California, Mr. Kelly has resided in Springfield ever since 1842. He married Miss Ruth A. Peck, a daughter of B. W. Peck, of Clark county, a soldier in the war of 1812. They had two sons: O. Warren and E. S., who are in business in Springfield.

Mr. Kelly was appointed by the general government in 1896 as a committee of one to attend the Mexican Exposition. He was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Minneapolis in 1892, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for president and he has often been a delegate to the district and state conventions. He had voted for Henry Clay, Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott, and returned from California for the purpose of, and in time for, voting for John C. Fremont in 1856, since which time he has been an active Republican, giving liberally of his time and means to the success of the party.

Mr. Kelly has done much for the building up of the city of Springfield. He is at the head of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the state,—the Springfield Engine and Traction Company,—which manufactures steam engines, threshing-machines, corn and cob crushers, pulp machinery, paper-mill plants and steam road and street rollers. He built the Arcade Hotel, and is interested in many other of the leading industries of the city. He was mayor of the city for two years, 1886-1887; was city commissioner for six years, and was one of the original trustees for the erection of the present water-works system.

He with W. N. Whitely and Mr. Fassler, under the firm name of Whitely, Fassler & Kelly, established in 1857 the manufactory of the Champion reapers and mowers at Springfield, and contributed by the success of that enterprise to the building up of the city, and of the manufacturing interests of the state and county in the line of agricultural machinery. He disposed of his interest in the firm of Whitely, Fassler & Kelly in 1881, and later embarked in the manufacture of other implements, the industry thus established having grown to be one of the largest and most important of the city.

Mr. Kelly is foremost in every good work looking to the upbuilding of his native state, and has found the tenets of the Republican party most congenial to their fostering and growth. He early gave his adherence to the cause of liberty and equal rights, honesty of administration and honesty in payment of all just demands. He is a liberal contributor to the cause of good government, in the success of Republican principles. While he has found his pleasure in contributing both time and money, he has sought no reward in the

the way of office. Mr. Kelly well exemplifies in his life and character the leading traits of his ancestry, the sturdy, upright and thrifty Scot, and the liberty-loving, brave, courageous and generous Irish. He has rightly the love and esteem of his fellow citizens, amongst whom his long and useful life has been passed.

DR. LEONIDAS S. EBRIGHT, one of the leading physicians and prominent citizens of Akron, Ohio, has always been an ardent Republican and has for years kept in close touch with the leaders of this great party. By reason therefore of his activity in political circles and the faithfulness with which he has performed the public service which has fallen to him, his name should go down in history with those of other tried and true Republicans.

Dr. Ebright is a son of George and Rachel (Hathaway) Ebright and was ushered into life in Fairfield county, Ohio, September 26, 1844. He enjoyed the advantage of the common schools of his native county, and had not yet emerged from his 'teens at the time the Civil war came on. Patriotic and ambitious, he was eager to join the ranks of the Union army, and in May, 1862, before he was eighteen, he enlisted as a member of the Eighty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. With this regiment he served until October, 1862, when he was discharged by reason of expiration of term of service. He enlisted again April 1, 1864, and was assigned to the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when he was assigned to clinical work, in which capacity he served until discharged, in July, 1865.

In February, 1866, the subject of our sketch came to Akron, Ohio, and began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. William Bowen and Thomas McEbright, later matriculating at Charity Hospital Medical College, where he graduated in February, 1869. Still later he spent thirteen months in Germany, where he further prepared himself for his chosen profession, and upon his return to America located in Akron, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and where his skill as a physician and his gentlemanly bearing have gained him a large and representative patronage. He has the honor to belong to numerous medical societies, county, state and national, and has served four years as one of the health officers of Akron. In 1880 he was the choice of a large constituency for a seat in the Ohio State legislature, and for two years his presence graced the legislative halls, and his influence was always felt on the side of right and justice. He was president of the Decennial Real Estate Board of Equalization of Akron for the year 1890. July 27, 1897, he was appointed postmaster at the city of Akron. As already stated, he has long

been an enthusiastic Republican. He is well known by the leading politicians and ablest men of the state, and by those who know him best he is most highly esteemed. For four years he was surgeon-general of Ohio, with the rank of brigadier-general.

The Doctor has a wife and two daughters. He was married November 15, 1883, to Miss Julia A. Bissell, of Sharon, Medina county, Ohio, and their children are Ruth Bissell, born September 24, 1884, and Mary Rachel, born June 21, 1889.

WK. BOAL.—No greater compliment can be paid to a party than by the conversion to its principles of an intelligent man who has carefully weighed the merits of the platform on both sides and who makes his decision in favor of the one which he considers will be more conducive to the prosperity and welfare of his country. Mr. Boal, whose name heads this biography, has been a life-long Democrat, casting his first vote in 1852 and never voting for any other ticket until the Democratic party held its convention in Chicago in 1896, and declared itself in favor of a free coinage of silver. The adoption of that platform compelled Mr. Boal to leave the ranks of which he has been a member for so long, his better judgment as a thinking man causing him to give his support to William McKinley and the gold standard, as he considers a monetary system on a basis of sixteen to one would mean the ruin of the country. Although allied to the Democratic party for so many years, Mr. Boal has ever thought that some of the industries of the United States would be benefited by a protective tariff, such, for instance, as the woolen and cotton mills. He is a sincere friend of the laboring man and believes that their interests should be looked after and protected. Mr. Boal possesses a high order of intellectual powers, is well posted on all the issues of the day, and the judgment of such a man is worthy of emulation.

W. K. Boal was born in the state of Pennsylvania in 1831, and when thirteen years old moved with his parents to Kentucky, where for many years he was engaged in the manufacture of pig iron. Soon after the war of the Rebellion he established a large stove plant in Cincinnati, which he carried on until 1889, when he moved his business to Piqua and has since that time been at the head of the Favorite Stove & Range Company, one of the largest industries in Ohio. It employs several hundred men, and its business extends all over the United States. The company has a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with a surplus of two hundred thousand, and has branches in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul and other

large cities. Mr. Boal's residence in Newport, Kentucky, extended over a period of thirty years, during which time he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Cincinnati. He is a man of energetic and progressive proclivities, and ranks as one of the successful and prosperous citizens of Piqua.

In 1855 Mr. Boal was married to Miss Eliza Naomi Von Bibber, and to this union seven children were born. He and his family are among the leading society people of the state. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

F M. MCKAY.—The influence of a newspaper in the community in which it is located can hardly be estimated at its true value, but it is very great; it voices the sentiments of the people, controls public opinion to a large extent, and its editorial columns have often been the turning point on many matters of considerable importance, and especially is this so in connection with politics, where instances have been known to occur in which a single sentence, published in the columns of a paper, has cost the opposition party several hundred votes. One of the most able editors in Hocking county is F. M. McKay, of the Logan Journal-Gazette, one of the leading Republican organs in this part of the state. The Journal-Gazette began its career in 1895, when it was formed by the consolidation of the Hocking Valley Journal and the Republican Gazette. The latter paper was established by F. S. Pursell, who is now the editor of the Lancaster Gazette, and the former in 1891 by Noah Johnson. In 1892 Mr. McKay purchased the plant from Mr. Johnson and issued the Journal as a semi-weekly until 1895, when he bought out Mr. Pursell's interest in the Gazette and merged the two papers into one, forming a joint-stock company, of which Mr. McKay owns a controlling interest. The Journal-Gazette Publishing Company has a paid up capital of ten thousand dollars, and Mr. McKay is president, general manager and editor. Its leading stockholders are Judge Bright, Colonel A. C. Sands and Colonel F. F. Rempel. The Journal-Gazette is now issued as a weekly and has a *bona-fide* circulation of over two thousand copies, which penetrate into every corner of Hocking county. It is most excellently equipped as regards office material, and has all the latest improvements in machinery and mechanical paraphernalia. It is a lively publication, prints all the news, both local and general, and its job department has facilities for turning out work that is excelled by few papers in the state. Mr. McKay, who has entire charge of the editorial work, is one of the most capable editors in

the county, a bright, spicy writer. Since 1892 he has taken an active interest in the affairs of the Republican party in Hocking county, attending the state and other conventions, laboring on the various committees and assisting in organizing the Republican forces of the county. He is a firm believer in a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money, and is an earnest supporter of the principles incorporated in the national platform of the Republican party. He organized the Hocking Valley Glee Club, and is the author of a number of campaign songs.

Mr. McKay was born in Clinton county, Ohio, October 28, 1865, and is the son of Jonathan McKay, a stanch Republican, whose death occurred in Clinton county in 1891. He was a leading man in his community and a local worker in politics. He married Miss Elizabeth Medsker and they have two sons and one daughter, viz.: The subject of this sketch, and Clarence, a resident of Clinton county; and Mrs. Louella Lacky, also of Clinton county. F. M. McKay, like hundreds of other boys, spent his youthful days upon the farm and in attending the district schools. At the age of twenty he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, at which he was graduated in 1891. Early in life he had been a teacher and practiced stenography, and in that way earned enough to pay for his education. Since 1892 he has given all his attention to newspaper work.

In 1893 Mr. McKay was united in marriage to Miss Lucy M., a daughter of the late Rev. W. H. McClintock, of Logan, a Methodist minister of prominence and influence in his circuit, who died about fifteen years ago. Mr. McKay is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an intelligent young man, a prolific, entertaining writer, and a most successful future is assured him.

E DWARD PAYSON LATHAM, a stanch advocate of the principles promulgated by the Republican party, and at present holding the office of commissioner of Geauga county, is one of the progressive citizens of Burton who has in various ways effectually served the interests of his city and the great party with which he is affiliated. In 1891 he was elected county commissioner of Geauga for a term of three years, and in 1894 was re-elected for a similar period. For some time he was a member of the senatorial committee, his ability as a ready accountant being his recommendation to that position. In discharging the duties of the public offices in which he has served Mr. Latham has always exhibited an efficiency, fidelity and executive capacity that have won

for him the highest encomiums of praise from his fellow citizens and placed him in the front ranks of Republican workers in the county.

Mr. Latham's initial appearance in this world was made on a farm in Troy township, Geauga county, March 2, 1839. He is a son of Royal and Amanda (Wait) Latham, the former being a native of Massachusetts, while the latter hails originally from the state of New York. The paternal grandfather, Nathaniel Latham, was born in Massachusetts, whence his ancestors emigrated from England at an early day. In 1836 Royal Latham moved with his family to Geauga county, Ohio, and settled in Troy township, where he carried on general farming, stock-raising and dairying, and continued thus employed until his death, in 1895, at the venerable age of four-score and two. His wife passed away in 1846, when our subject was but seven years old. The father was a Whig, later following the fortunes of the Republican party, and was very radical in his views. The early days of our subject were passed upon the old homestead, where he assisted his father in the multifarious duties incident to farm life, securing such mental training as could be obtained in the district schools during the winter months, in this way leading an uneventful country life until attaining his majority.

In September, 1862, responding to his country's call to arms, he enlisted in the Ninth Ohio Light Artillery, which was immediately ordered to Kentucky, and there, by the premature discharge of a cannon he was loading, Mr. Latham had both arms blown off at the elbow, which effectually ended his military career. Shortly after he was sent home and in November, 1862, was honorably discharged from service. He purchased a farm near that of his father's and engaged in the raising of cattle, hogs and sheep on an extensive plan, in which he continued successfully for a number of years. He then sold his estate and bought what was then known as the John Dayton farm, comprising one hundred and twenty-seven acres, besides an adjoining piece of property, making a total of one hundred and ninety-six acres of well-improved land, on which he conducted a large dairy for three years. To this he subsequently added a cheese factory, operating that for several years, and then became interested in three other factories, continuing in the manufacture of cheese for the next eighteen years. He was associated with George W. Downing under the firm name of Latham & Downing, and upon the latter retiring his place was taken by Mr. Munser, who continued in the business until his death, in 1891, after which Mr. Latham disposed of his interest in the factory and retired from active life.

In 1857 the subject of this review was married to

Miss Ella Van Zant, a daughter of Isaac Van Zant, of Geauga county. Of this union one child has been the issue, namely, Lillie, now the wife of L. B. Russell, of Troy township, this county. Mr. Latham is a member of Patchen Post, No. 229, Grand Army of the Republic, and was appointed on the staff of General Russell A. Alger, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his membership being in Geauga Lodge, No. 174. Mr. Latham's home is an admirably constructed residence, set in the midst of attractive surroundings. He is regarded by his many friends as one of Burton's most progressive, public-spirited men, and possesses the confidence and respect of all who know him.

WILLIAM STEPHEN MACK.—No man connected with the vast commercial and carrying interests of the Great Lakes is better known than the subject of this sketch. He has been an active factor in the development of this most important branch of commerce, and has since his youth been following the lakes, rising from the humblest positions to mate, master and owner of a large fleet of vessels.

Mr. Mack traces his ancestry back to Scotland, from which country his father, Samuel Mack, came to America in 1840. In 1843 he entered the American army at Philadelphia and served several years under Robert E. Lee, who subsequently became the leader of the Confederate army during the late Civil war. He was subsequently married to Ann J. Hickling and removed to Canada, where our subject was born in 1846. His father with his family soon returned to the United States, locating in Jefferson county, New York. He was a sailor and continued to follow his vocation on the lakes for many years. While he was in Chicago President Lincoln issued his first call for one hundred thousand men for the war, in 1861, and Mr. Mack entered the service and was killed at the battle of Antietam.

William S. Mack has been the architect of his own fortune, and has risen to his present position by steady application and indomitable perseverance. A brief review of his life is appended, as deserving emulation by others.

When twenty-one years of age, in 1867, he was made mate of the schooner Norwegian, then plying between Oswego and Chicago, and served in that capacity two years, working so faithfully for the interests of the owner that he was made master of the same boat. In 1870 the company promoted him to a better boat,—the Thomas S. Mott,—which he sailed for a



Wm S. Mack.

year, and then was made master of a new boat,—the *Madeira*,—which he sailed until she was lost, in 1878, himself and all his crew escaping with their lives. In 1879 and 1880 he sailed the schooner *Helvetia* for N. C. Winslow, and in 1881 became captain of the steamer *Fred Kelley*, running from Cleveland to Chicago. During the years 1882-4 he was captain of the steamer *Republic*, owned and operated by the Republic Iron Company.

In 1885, with others, Captain Mack became owner of the steamers *Raleigh*, *James Couch*, *Lucerne* and *Niagara*, and was captain of the *Raleigh*. In 1886, in association with John Corrigan, he built the steamer *Aurora*, which vessel he sailed that year. In 1887 he bought the steamer *Ballentine* and schooner *Ironton*, having charge of the *Ballentine*, and in 1888 added the schooner *Moonlight* to his fleet. He next bought the steamer *C. J. Kershaw*, and sailed that vessel during the years 1889-92. In 1893 he purchased the steamer *V. H. Ketchum* and built the schooner *W. D. Becker*. In 1894 he bought the schooner *Wadena* and sailed the steamer *Ketchum*, since which time he has quit active life on the water, devoting his attention to his fleet of vessels engaged in the general carrying trade.

In 1895 the Captain also bought the steamers *P. Pratt* and *George W. Roby* and the schooner *Ann M. Ash*. The fleet now owned and operated by him consists of the following vessels: *V. H. Ketchum*, *Wadena*, *P. P. Pratt*, *Ann M. Ash*, *George W. Roby* and *W. D. Becker*.

It will thus be seen that Captain Mack is familiar with all the practical duties of his profession. He has seen the marvelous development of the carrying trade and the building up of the great cities that have been made possible by these inland seas, and has contributed in a measure to this marvelous advancement. Commencing life with nothing but a strong constitution and an honest heart, he has striven against every obstacle and has made a grand success of his possibilities. He is of a modest nature and never courts public notoriety.

In his political principles he has always been a Republican, and has been a quiet worker and liberal supporter of party advancement. He is honored by his business associates and acquaintances as a man of sterling worth, and as one whose word is as good as his bond.

He resided in Oswego until 1880, since which date he has made Cleveland his home. His offices are located in the Perry-Payne building, where he superintends in person his large business, conducted under the name of the Lakewood Transportation Company, of which organization he is president.

In 1872 Captain Mack was united in marriage

with Miss Margaret Ann Ryder, of Oswego. They have two children: William H., who is a partner with his father in business; and Anna B.

JAMES B. AND GEORGE C. GORMLY, prominent bankers of Bucyrus, Ohio, the former now the president and the latter the vice-president of the First National Bank of that city, are both ardent Republicans in politics. George C. has been especially active in the work of his party, in 1892 was a delegate from his district to the national convention held in Minneapolis, has often represented his district in the state conventions, and was a leading and influential member of the Bushnell convention. He has always taken an active part in all district, congressional and judicial, as well as county and city, Republican conventions, and has been instrumental in advancing the interests of his party and insuring its success.

John A. Gormly, the father of the above named, was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1804, a son of John Gormly, an Irish Protestant, who came to the United States in 1790 and took up his residence in the city of Pittsburg. In 1830 the father removed to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, where he was married three years later to Miss Louisa Bowman, and they became the parents of three children,—James B., George C., and Mary L., wife of Rev. James G. D. Findley, of Newburg, New York. In 1836 John A. Gormly located in Bucyrus, Ohio, where he opened a store, his trade for some time being with the red men as well as the white settlers. He was very successful in his business ventures, accumulating large tracts of farming lands, and in 1859 established the bank now conducted by his sons, acting as president of the same until his death, which occurred in May, 1878. He was an active and prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics was first an old-line Whig, but on its organization joined the ranks of the Republican party, and continued one of its stalwart supporters until called to his final rest.

In the city which is still his home, James B. Gormly was born, on the 23d of November, 1836, received his primary education in its common schools and began his business career as a clerk in the store of J. P. Bowman, where he remained for one year. In 1855 he entered Bartlette Commercial College, graduating the following year, and on his return to Bucyrus was made teller and bookkeeper in the Exchange Bank, which positions he efficiently filled until 1859, when he and his father embarked in the banking business under the name of the People's Deposit Bank of Bucyrus. He served as cashier until 1864, at

which time the People's Deposit Bank was succeeded by the First National Bank, of which organization he was made cashier, continuing in that capacity until the death of his father in 1878, when he was made president. From 1871 until 1875 he was secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Central Railroad, and was also treasurer of the Crawford County Agricultural Society from 1867 until 1878. In May, 1859, was celebrated his marriage to Miss E. V. Swingly. In the Presbyterian church he holds a membership, and is now serving as treasurer of the same.

The birth of George C. Gormly occurred on the 18th of October, 1841, in Bucyrus, and in the high school of that city he secured his early education. He entered the freshman class of Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, in 1864, and graduated with the highest honors, being essayist of his class. While attending that institution he became a member of a college company which was called out for duty during the battle of Gettysburg, but was in no active engagements. On the completion of his education Mr. Gormly entered the bank as teller, and continued to serve in that position until elected cashier in 1876. Since 1869 he has also been engaged in the insurance business. A prominent and influential citizen, he has become interested in a number of worthy organizations; at the present time he is president of the Oak Wood Cemetery. In religious belief he also is a Presbyterian, and has ever been an active worker in the church and Sunday-school. The lady who now bears the name of Mrs. Gormly was in her maidenhood Miss Sarah A. Ward, a daughter of Hon. C. K. Ward, and by her marriage she has become the mother of two children,—Grace W. and John Clark. In connection with his other business interests Mr. J. B. Gormly is also a director and treasurer of the American Clay Work Machinery Company, of Bucyrus, and also president and treasurer of the Gas & Electric Light plant.

Courteous, genial, well-informed, alert and enterprising, the Gormly brothers stand to-day among the leading representative men of their state,—men who are a power in the community. Their business affairs are conducted on the strictest principles of honesty, and they therefore enjoy the confidence and high regard of all with whom they come in contact, whether in business or social life.

FRED N. SMITH.—The protection of our home industries and the preservation of the dignity of our workingmen should enlist not only the sympathies but also the active support of every man who has the interests of his country at heart, and all the

greater honor and credit is due the man who comes from a foreign shore and casts his lot with that political organization which tends more than any other to promote the prosperity of his adopted country,—the Republican party. Fred N. Smith was born in 1848, in the village of Mowsley, England, where he passed his early youth in attending the public schools, and while still a boy took passage for the United States.

He subsequently located at Elyria, and entered Oberlin College, pursuing his studies in that institution for a period of four years, at the end of which time he began his business career in the employ of the Topliff & Ely Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of carriage hardware. He remained with this firm for fifteen years, when it was dissolved and a new organization incorporated under the name of the Topliff & Ely Company, of which Mr. Smith was made secretary and treasurer and acted in that capacity for some five years. He then resigned and accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Garford Manufacturing Company in 1892, in which he has fulfilled his duties in a manner that has given much satisfaction to the stockholders and reflected considerable credit upon himself. Besides his interests in the Garford Manufacturing Company, of which he is a stockholder, Mr. Smith is connected with other industries and enterprises of Elyria, being a stockholder in the Savings Deposit Bank Company and in the Geneva Cycle Company, of Geneva, Ohio.

In 1880 Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Louise Porter, of Painesville, Ohio, and this union has been blessed with one daughter, Caryl Porter Smith.

The subject of this sketch has been a member of the city council of Elyria and may be classed among the active and aggressive Republicans of the county. He takes a great interest in the success of his party and does all in his power to aid in placing competent men in official positions. He is a man of broad views, a high order of intelligence, possessing undoubted integrity, and these qualities have secured for him the unlimited confidence of his business associates as well as the high regard of his many friends.

CHARLES CARROLL UPHAM.—The record of a busy life, a successful life, must ever prove fecund in interest and profit as scanned by the student who would learn of the intrinsic essence of individuality; who will attempt an analysis of character and trace back to the fountain head the widely diverging channels which mark the onward flow, the constantly augmentive progress, if we may be permitted to use the phrase of such an individuality. All human advancement, all human weal or woe,—in short, all

things within the mental ken are but mirrored back from the composite individuality of those who have lived. "The proper study of mankind is man," says Pope, and aside from this, in its broader sense, what base of study or information have we?

Genealogical research, then, has its value, be it in the tracing of an obscure and broken line, or the following back the course of a noble and illustrious lineage, whose men have been valorous, whose women of gentle refinement. We of this end-of-the-century, democratic type cannot afford to scoff at or hold in light esteem the bearing up of a scutcheon upon whose fair face appears no sign of blot, and he should be thus the more honored who honors a noble name and the memory of noble deeds.

The lineage of the subject of this review is one of distinguished and most interesting order, and no apology need be made in reverting to this in connection with the individual accomplishment of the subject himself. Charles Carroll Upham, who stands forth as one of the most able and honorable members of the bar of Stark county, Ohio, has been a resident of the city of Canton since his childhood days, and has here won for himself distinction in professional circles, thus bearing up the standard which has been maintained for many generations in the family.

The original American ancestor of this now somewhat numerous family was John Upham, who figures as the progenitor of all bearing the name in the United States. He was born in Somersetshire, England, and early in 1635, when he was thirty-eight years of age, he emigrated to America and located at what is now known as Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife, Elizabeth; a sister, Sarah Upham; and three children,—John, aged seven; Nathaniel, aged five; and Elizabeth, aged three years. On the 2d day of September, 1635, John Upham was admitted as a freeman at Weymouth, which was at that time known as Wessagusset, and which was the second settlement in the colony, being antedated by Plymouth alone. In 1642 John Upham was one of six persons who made treaty with the Indians to secure the lands at Weymouth, succeeding in securing a title to the possessions in question. In 1657 he was appointed a commissioner of the supreme court, and records extant show that he was a man of high intellectuality and sterling integrity,—qualities which naturally gave him due prominence in the colony. His death occurred on the 25th of February, 1681, at which time he had attained the venerable age of eighty-four years. His remains were interred in the old cemetery at Malden, Massachusetts.

Lieutenant Phineas Upham was the only son of the above-named John Upham who left posterity,

and consequently he, as well as his father, is to be considered as the ancestor of all the various branches of the Upham family in America. He has always been known to history as Lieutenant Phineas Upham, by reason of the fact that he held that rank and rendered most important service in the memorable conflict with the Indians which has been popularly designated as King Philip's war. He was a native of Weymouth, having been born soon after the arrival of his parents in this country. In 1675 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the colonial forces organized to oppose the forces of King Philip, and he rendered a valorous service until the time when he was called upon to sacrifice his life for the cause. He died in October, 1676, from the effects of a wound received in battle.

Hon. William Upham, grandfather of the immediate subject of this review, was the first of the seventh generation of Uphams in America. He was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, August 5, 1792, and when he was a lad of ten years he accompanied his parents upon their removal to Vermont, where they took up their abode on a farm in the immediate vicinity of Montpelier. At the age of fifteen years he met with an unfortunate accident, which deprived him of his right hand, the member having been so crushed as to render amputation necessary. In 1808 he entered the office of the Hon. Samuel Prentiss, of Montpelier, for the purpose of preparing himself for the practice of the law. Animated by distinctive ambition, alert in his mentality, and with a pronounced power of application and assimilation, he devoted himself earnestly to his studies and in three years was admitted to the bar. He forthwith established himself in practice, and his abilities won for him a position as one of the foremost members of the bar of Vermont. In 1827 he was accorded official preferment in his election as town representative, being chosen as his own successor in 1828, and being again re-elected to the office in 1830. In the presidential campaign of 1840 he stumped the state for General William Henry Harrison, and in 1841 he was elected to the United States senate, being re-elected to this distinguished office in 1847. His death occurred at Washington, District of Columbia, before he had completed his second term in the senate, being the result of an attack of malignant smallpox, to whose ravages he succumbed on the 14th of January, 1853.

William Keyes Upham, father of our subject, was the eldest son of Hon. William Upham, to whom reference has just been made, and he was a man who so lived as to shed additional luster on an honored name and on the profession which represented the field of his endeavor, as it had that of his father. He was

born in Montpelier, Vermont, on the 3d of April, 1817, completing his literary education in the university of his native state, after which he turned his attention to that technical study which prepared him for the practice of the profession in which he attained unmistakable eminence. He prosecuted the study of law under the effective preceptorage of his father, and secured admission to the bar soon after attaining his majority. After having been in active practice in Vermont for several years he determined to remove to the west, and in April, 1845, he became a resident of New Lisbon, Ohio, where he remained until 1858, which stands as the date of his advent in Canton, where he gained a large and lucrative practice, becoming recognized as one of the leading attorneys of the state. He inherited his father's talents and genius, was well versed in the law and was an eloquent advocate. He died at Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, March 22, 1865, while attending court. The members of the bar of Stark county accorded a perpetual tribute of honor and respect to their deceased *confreere* by erecting to his memory a beautiful monument which marks his resting place, the same being of Italian marble and standing more than nine feet in height.

In June, 1844, William K. Upham was united in marriage to Marie Elizabeth Weeks, of Hardwick, Vermont, and they became the parents of five children, of whom we offer a brief record, as follows: Sarah M., born in 1845, became the wife of Wallace H. Ballou, and her death occurred in Kansas City, Missouri, January 26, 1882; Mattie Peck, born in 1848, became the wife of George Rex, of Canton, and her death occurred in this city on the 3d of February, 1888; William Keyes, born October 27, 1851, is now a resident of Cleveland; Charles Carroll is the immediate subject of this sketch, and Mary Annette, born February 28, 1859, is the wife of B. L. Meredith, of Van Wert, Ohio.

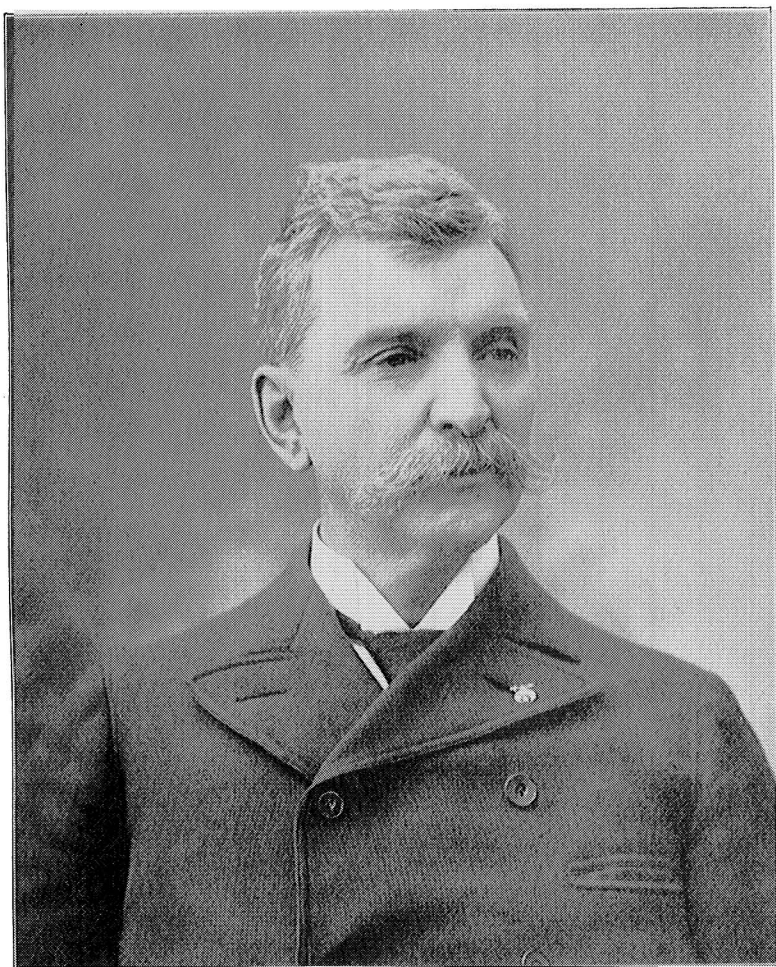
Charles C. Upham was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, on the 1st of August, 1854, and was a mere child at the time of his parents' removal to Canton, in the public schools of which city he received his preliminary educational discipline, supplementing this by a course of study in the Vermont Academy, at Montpelier, Vermont. Having determined to enter the profession whose possibilities and maximum dignities had been exemplified in the career of his honored father, he became a student in the office of Hon. George E. Baldwin, one of the leading members of the bar of Canton. It may be that not only immediate heredity, but also atavism, had bearing upon the young man's choice of occupation, for it must be recalled that his paternal grandfather had also been a distinguished lawyer. Both his grandfather and his father were men of great

virile strength in body as well as mind, the one suggesting the other, for each stood over six feet in height,—a physical standard which our subject nearly approximates. At the age of twenty-one years, after two years' study under the able preceptorage of Judge Baldwin, Mr. Upham was admitted to the bar of his native state, and immediately essayed the task of gaining recognition and success in the practice of his profession, having of course to encounter the obstacles which ever obstruct the path of the young and aspiring attorney. Intrinsic merit must ever win the day, and sterling integrity, honesty of purpose, resourcefulness and tact, and a thorough knowledge of the law and the ability to make its application practical, soon caused success to perch on the falchion of our subject. He has secured a clientage of distinctively representative order and is known as one of the leaders of the bar in this section of the favored Buckeye commonwealth. He has maintained a lively interest in the progress and prosperity of the city of his home, and is known as a public-spirited and progressive citizen, being the owner of a large amount of valuable realty in the city and vicinity.

Mr. Upham has been unswerving and uncompromising in his allegiance to the Republican party and has done not a little to advance its interests in the state. He is at the present time (August, 1896) the candidate of his party for prosecuting attorney of Stark county. In his fraternal relations he is identified with both the junior and the senior orders of United American Mechanics.

JAMES A. ALLEN, who is perhaps as widely known as any man in northeastern Ohio, has labored faithfully in the cause of Republicanism during the last thirty years, has served as a member of the county central committee, the state Republican central committee, and represented his district as a delegate to the national convention held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in 1892, when Benjamin Harrison was renominated for president. He cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and has ever since been an active Republican. He served in two of the best councils the city of Painesville ever had, under whose administration was built the electric-light plant, the general sewer constructed, the fire department reorganized, the first pavements commenced, and many other improvements of like nature accomplished.

The birth of Mr. Allen took place on a farm in Lake county, Ohio, in 1845, his parents being Samuel and Ann (Gray) Allen. Both parents were born in Oneida county, New York. His father came to Lake county in 1843, and located on a farm in Kirtland



James A. Allen

township, where he carried on diversified farming until his death, which occurred in 1870. Samuel Allen, the grandfather of our subject, was a native of Connecticut, whose ancestors emigrated from Scotland. The early life of James A. Allen was spent on the old homestead, attending the district schools and later receiving instructions at the hands of a private tutor. In 1862 he took up arms in defense of the Union, performing faithful service, although at the time he had only reached the age of seventeen years; and upon his return he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Painesville, where he continued successfully for several years.

In 1876 he was tendered and accepted the position of general manager of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, of Springfield, Ohio, and has since served in the capacity, his territory being northeastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania. His varied and extensive business engagements have given him a wide range of acquaintance, especially with the merchants and farmers, through the greater portion of several states, and he has the record of having disposed of more of the celebrated reapers and mowers which his company manufactures than any other man in Ohio.

In his social relations, Mr. Allen is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Sir Knight in Eagle Commandery, K. T. He is also a Noble in the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is an excellent specimen of manhood, being over six feet in height, of fine personal appearance, genial and affable in his manners and possesses the faculty of making friends of all whom he meets.

CHARLES D. WIGHTMAN.—The young men of the present generation are steadily coming to the front and performing a conspicuous part in the affairs of the country. The burden of responsibility is being thrust upon their shoulders and they are taking it up in a manly way that is characteristic of the American race. The Republican party has among its ranks a great many bright, intelligent young adherents who have already made names for themselves in the local political field, and none is more deserving of mention in a work of this kind than Charles D. Wightman, a prominent lawyer and prosecuting attorney of Medina county. He is well read on all the current topics of the day, is a fluent speaker, and during the campaigns usually makes a large number of speeches in the interest of his party. He took a particularly active and aggressive part in the McKinley campaign of 1896. Mr. Wightman was nominated for prosecuting attorney by acclamation at the county convention held in June, 1893, and was elected to that office

in the following November. At that time he did not have much experience as a lawyer, and the successful and capable manner in which he discharged the duties that fell to him was a source of surprise to his many friends. He was elected a delegate to the national convention of Republican League clubs, held at Detroit, Michigan, in July, 1897, and was a delegate to the state convention of League clubs at Zanesville in 1897.

Mr. Wightman is a native of Lafayette township, Medina county, Ohio, where he was born November 25, 1866. He spent the first years of his life on a farm, and later attended the Medina high school, in 1882, at which he was graduated in 1886 with class honors. He then entered Adrian College, at Adrian, Michigan, graduating at that institution in 1889 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and the following year took up civil engineering on what is now known as the Northern Ohio Railroad. After engaging in that profession for a time he commenced to study law and was admitted to the bar in March, 1893, being in the same year elected prosecuting attorney.

The parents of Mr. Wightman were James L. and Clara (Bissell) Wightman, the paternal grandfather, Nathan Wightman, coming from sturdy Scotch ancestors. The male members of both the Wightman and the Bissell families were Democrats in their political faith.

In 1896 the subject of this sketch was elected president of the Prosecuting Attorneys' Association of Ohio, and he is also chairman of the Medina county Republican executive committee, and a member of the State Bar Association, and the famous Tippecanoe Club, of Cleveland. Mr. Wightman is progressive and energetic, and is popular in both business and social circles.

SAMUEL FINLEY SMITH.—The old saying that "the pen is mightier than the sword" finds ample verification in the newspaper press of to-day. The only real victory in life is that over the intellect; the body may be chained, but the mind is free to go where it wills, and only by convincing the intellect is real power gained. Through the columns of our journals public sentiment has been molded, public opinion formed and national movements have resulted in bringing about the effect advocated through the columns of our daily and weekly papers. Thus has the pen ruled the world and the writer become one of the most potent agencies in molding affairs of state. There is no other one subject that holds the attention as universally as politics. The government of the land is a source of interest to every individual living

therein, and in its advocacy of political parties and measures the press forms an agency in producing political results which cannot be overestimated. Mr. Smith, of this review, is the editor of the *Leader*, one of the principal Republican papers in southern Ohio, and through its columns has done much to advance the interests of his party. He has long been connected with newspaper work and is an able and forceful writer.

A native of Dexter, Meigs county, Ohio, he was born on the 13th of November, 1855, and is a son of John Smith, whose father was a farmer by occupation. John Smith was born in Athens county, Ohio, and came to Meigs county in 1840. In early life he supported the Whig party, but in 1856 became a Republican and warmly advocated the principles of the then new political organization from that time until his death, which occurred in 1881. He was quite active and influential in political circles, was often a member of the county conventions and held the office of township trustee of Salem township. He married Miss Lydia B. De Wolf, whose father was a teacher of promise and a man of broad mental culture and splendid intellectual endowments. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had three sons. Hiram H., the eldest, responded to the country's call for troops during the Civil war, joining the "boys in blue" of Company B, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in many hard-fought battles under Generals Sherman and Thomas, including the engagements at Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. He also followed General Sherman in his famous march to the sea. After the war he removed to Missouri, where he died in 1886. M. C. Smith, the second son, now living in Dexter, Ohio, entered the Union army when nineteen years of age, serving in West Virginia. He is now serving as justice of the peace, is an active Republican, an effective "stump" speaker and a good organizer of the political forces.

S. F. Smith, of this review, completed his education by his graduation in the National Normal University at Lebanon, in 1884, having previously to that date and subsequently to it successfully engaged in teaching for sixteen years. He was for two years a teacher in the Chester Academy and four years principal of the Racine schools. Having a taste and ability for journalism he began the publication of the *Albany Echo* in 1885, and edited it for a time, when the office was destroyed by fire. He afterward sold what was left of his newspaper plant and became a correspondent for the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette* and the *Ohio State Journal*. He came to Pomeroy to accept a position on the staff of the *Tribune*, and in 1895 established the *Leader*, one of the most successful Republican

papers in the county, with a circulation of about twenty-three hundred. It is an eight-page paper, executed in the best style of mechanical art, and its editorials are forceful, able articles, treating fairly and impartially the questions of interest to the community, the state and the nation. Mr. Smith attends to all the editorial work and through the columns of his journal advocates the leading principles of Republicanism,—protection for American industries, reciprocity and a money standard by which both coin and paper will always be received for their face value the world over. He has thus loyally upheld the party platforms and in the campaign of 1896 took a very active part, his labors resulting in the advancement of Republican principles.

Mr. Smith has always taken an active part in politics, has several times served as a member of the county committee, and is an efficient organizer of political forces. He is often a delegate to judicial, congressional and state conventions, where his opinions carry considerable weight. He has made many political speeches, is logical in his arguments, convincing and earnest. While residing in Chester he was township clerk and in 1892-3 served as clerk of the county election board. In 1893 he was elected clerk of the courts of Meigs county by a majority of sixteen hundred and ninety-four, and so faithfully did he discharge his duties that in 1896 he was re-elected by a majority of twenty-two hundred and sixty-eight.

Mr. Smith married Miss Mamie O. Martin, of Dexter, and they have two children. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and is a gentleman of affable, courteous manner and genial disposition who has many friends throughout the community in which he now resides.

ELI M. WEST occupies the important position of steward of the Ohio state penitentiary. He has been conspicuously identified with the political affairs of the state, and has rendered effective service in the cause of the Republican party, of whose principles and policies he has been an uncompromising advocate from the time of attaining his majority.

Mr. West was born on the homestead farm near New Straitsville, Perry county, Ohio, on the last day of March, 1853, being the son of John T. and Sarah (Little) West, both of whom were natives of county Down, Ireland, representing stanch old stock of the Emerald Isle. They grew to maturity in their native land, and there their marriage was consummated. The father was a Protestant in religion,—or what is termed an Orangeman. He was a house slater and plasterer by trade, but having received an excellent education



Edw. H. W. W. W.

he devoted his attention to higher lines of pursuit than is implied in his trade. In company with his wife he came to the United States in the year 1836, taking up his abode in New York, where he was connected with a bank as teller until the early '40s, when he removed to Ohio, entering a section of land in Perry county, near the present village of Straitsville. He thereafter devoted his attention to agricultural operations, in which he was duly successful. Soon after his arrival in America he declared his intentions of becoming a citizen of the United States, and after securing the right of franchise he exercised the same in the support of the Republican party, of which he was a stalwart adherent until the time of his death, which occurred in 1886, at the venerable age of seventy-four years. He was signally loyal to his adopted country and earnest in his devotion to its institutions, being a man of strong mentality and invincible integrity. His wife died the year previous, at the age of seventy-two years. They became the parents of eight sons and two daughters, all of whom are living with the exception of one son.

Eli M. West was the seventh in order of birth, and he remained at the parental farmstead until he had attained the age of eighteen years, having contributed his quota toward the cultivation of the farm, while securing such educational advantages as were afforded by the district schools. After leaving school he began the practical work of life by taking charge of a sawmill, operated by the Straitsville Mining Company, which owned the greater portion of the land in that vicinity. After two years, the work being completed, he established himself in the general merchandise business at Straitsville, continuing operations in this line for two years, when the financial panic of 1873 so affected his affairs as to cause a discontinuance of the business at this point. He then removed to Islesboro, Hocking county, where he became identified with a similar line of enterprise. After two years he disposed of his mercantile interests and effected the purchase of a farm in the same county, and there devoted his attention principally to stock-raising—including horses, cattle and sheep. This industry retained his attention until 1883, when he was elected treasurer of Hocking county, the first incumbent of this office ever elected on the Republican ticket in said county, and the only Republican who was successful in said election, his plurality being fifty-six votes. The fact is significant, since it stands in unmistakable evidence of his personal popularity in the county and of the confidence reposed in him by its people. After the expiration of his term, in September, 1885, Mr. West opened a mercantile establishment, at Logan, the county seat of Hocking county,

continuing to conduct this enterprise about one year, after which he engaged in general fire insurance business at Logan until 1888, when he removed to Columbus, which has ever since been his home. Here he engaged in the real-estate business, his associate in the enterprise being W. S. Cappeller. The business is still continued, being operated under the name of our subject, Mr. Cappeller being a silent partner.

In 1891 Mr. West was appointed secretary of the state sinking fund, resigning this position in the spring of 1896, when he became steward of the state penitentiary, in which capacity he has shown his peculiar eligibility for the work devolving upon him, his marked executive ability standing him well in hand. While he was a resident of Hocking county, Mr. West was an active worker in the field of politics and rendered effective service as chairman of the county Republican executive committee, while he has frequently been a delegate to state conventions of his party.

The marriage of our subject was solemnized in the year 1878, when he was united to Miss Elizabeth I. Isles, daughter of John Isles, of Islesboro, Hocking county. This town received its name from Mrs. West's paternal grandfather, who was one of the earliest settlers in Hocking county, and long one of its most influential citizens. Mr. and Mrs. West are the parents of one son and one daughter.

CORTLAND L. KENNAN.—More than two hundred and fifty years ago the Kennan family was founded in America. Leaving their native Scotland the first ancestors sought a home this side the Atlantic and aided in founding the new republic. Jairus Kennan, the father of Norwalk's well-known attorney, was born and reared in New York and came to Norwalk in 1832. For forty years he was a prominent figure at the bar of Huron county and was connected with much of the important litigation tried in its courts. His political support was given the Whig party in early life, and on its organization he joined the ranks of the Republican party, warmly advocating its principles throughout his remaining days. His death occurred in 1872. He married Charlotte E. Gardiner, a daughter of Lebbeus Gardiner, who was of English descent.

Colonel Cortland L. Kennan was born in Norwalk on the 29th of December, 1847, and spent the greater part of his youth in this city, where he began his education and completed the high-school course in 1863. He then entered the Western Reserve College, of Cleveland, where he was graduated in 1867. A broad, general knowledge thus served as a good foundation for his professional training, which was received in the of-

fice of his father. Having determined to make the practice of law his life work, he began the task of mastering the fundamental principles of the science of jurisprudence and soon gained a broad and accurate knowledge of the contents of the principal textbooks. Before the regular term of the supreme court at Columbus, he was admitted to the bar in 1869 and at once began practice with his father. His theoretical knowledge well stood the test of practical experience and at the bar he has demonstrated the possession of superior qualifications as a lawyer. He is equally at home in all departments and has gained some notable victories in the courtroom. He is now attorney for the Norwalk National Bank and for the First National Bank. He has the strength and determination of one who has conquered the past and is prepared to grapple fearlessly with the future. He possesses great energy,—untiring, indomitable, but curbed and well regulated energy,—which could sustain him in all trials and bears him on toward the goal which his laudable ambition has placed before him.

Colonel Kennan has been especially prominent in military affairs of the state and is widely known in military circles. In 1877 he aided in the organization of the Western Reserve Company, which became Company G, of the Fifth Regiment, Ohio National Guards. He was commissioned second lieutenant, afterward promoted to the first lieutenantcy, then to the captaincy, was later made lieutenant-colonel, and is now colonel of his regiment. He has the esteem and confidence of his men and is a popular officer whose well-drilled regiment indicates his strict regard to military tactics and discipline. His adherency to the Republican party is with him a matter of conviction. Official honors have never rewarded his service in behalf of his party; nor has he sought such distinction, but, with an accurate understanding of the obligations and duties of citizenship, he firmly supports that party which he believes will best advance the interests of his native land.

In 1869 Mr. Kennan was united in marriage to Miss Eloise L. Case, of Norwalk, a daughter of William Case. Five children have been born to them, of whom three are now living, namely: Fannie V., Robert C. and Alice B.

JAMES BIRD KENNEDY.—The Republican party of Ohio has always shown its greatest strength in that part of the state known as the Western Reserve, and its victories have been won through the efficient efforts of party leaders in north-eastern Ohio. A work which purports to give a history

of Republican achievements would be incomplete without special mention of the men who have made success possible. One of the most prominent Republicans in Mahoning county is the present judge of the common-pleas court, James Bird Kennedy. Since he was first eligible to vote he has been one of the staunchest and most consistent adherents of the party's principles in his section of the state.

Essentially a man of activity and progressiveness, Judge Kennedy has always taken great interest in public affairs, giving liberally of his means and time in behalf of the cause which he supports, and he was soon recognized as a safe and trustworthy man. In 1890 he became the party candidate for prosecuting attorney of Mahoning county, a position to which he was elected and which he filled to the entire satisfaction of the public, discharging his duties in a highly impartial and just manner that gained for him the esteem of the bench and bar alike. As a result of his services in behalf of his party he was chosen the nominee for judge of the common-pleas court in the summer of 1896, which resulted in his election to the bench on the 3d of November, 1896, for a period of five years, he having no Democratic opponent. For many years Judge Kennedy has been a valued member of the county executive committee of the Republican party, of which he acted as chairman in 1895, and succeeded in largely increasing the Republican vote for Governor Asa S. Bushnell. He was also chairman of the Republican county committee of 1896, and the value of his labors in behalf of the party is demonstrated in a large measure by the overwhelming majority of the ticket. Since he first became identified with political affairs, Judge Kennedy has always been one of the most active workers in the field, aiding the cause with his voice in every campaign. His success in politics is the result of his uncompromising loyalty to his friends and his fairness in the treatment of his opponents, both within and without the party. Principles of government, especially of good government, cannot be inculcated without party organization and much hard work.

Judge James Bird Kennedy was born in Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio, on the 20th of November, 1862. The Kennedy family is an excellent one, of Irish extraction, the American branch being of ante-Revolutionary origin, having come to this country during the last year of the seventeenth century. The father of our subject, John R. Kennedy, was a prosperous mechanic, a pioneer in the Youngstown iron industry, and prominent in the business life of the Mahoning valley.

After leaving school Judge Kennedy began the study of law at Warren, Trumbull county, under the direction of Homer E. Stewart. In March, 1885, he



J. B. Kennedy

was admitted to the bar and immediately opened a law office at Youngstown, where he encountered the usual obstacles in the career of a young lawyer. His persevering efforts were, however, rewarded, and he soon enjoyed a prosperous and growing practice, taking an active part in the litigation of the courts until elected to the bench, when his duties necessitated the giving up of general law work.

Judge Kennedy is identified with fraternity interests through his membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He was united in marriage to Miss Roxannie Rice, and three children have been born to them: Dudley Reed, Florence Bird and David Francis.

THOMAS BOUTALL.—Loyalty to American principles is one of the requirements of the Republican party which it never fails to exact from its members; and every citizen who goes to the polls and casts his ballot for Republicanism does so with the consciousness that he is offering his mite to the maintenance of American prosperity, the contentment of the people and the advancement of civilization. Political parties, like individuals, must be judged by their acts, and the party that has ever demonstrated its love for freedom, its respect for the ballot-box, and its earnest desire to augment the development of citizenship in our great republic, may be safely depended upon to govern the people in an intelligent, efficient manner, and give an administration devoid of corruption and dishonesty. The pre-eminent intellectuality which marks the rank and file of the Republican party is a sufficient safeguard against depraving its interests, and is a guaranty that in its hands the rights and happiness of a sovereign people will be watched over in a way befitting the confidence with which it is regarded.

It is not entirely to the leaders that the success of a party is made manifest and possible, as much credit being due to the toiler in the field, who unostentatiously labors in the cause he upholds, as to him who directs its movements from an exalted position. Without his soldiers a general could wage but impotent warfare. Among those who have given faithful support to his party in Cleveland is Thomas Boutall, president of the school council and board of education of this city. Although a native of England, he has become a loyal American citizen and has been as conspicuous for his fealty to the country of his adoption as for his energetic work performed in the political arena. He became a member of the school

council at the time of its organization, in 1892, and in the second year of its existence he was elected president, and re-elected to the same office in 1897. Being greatly interested in all matters pertaining to the advancement of education, Mr. Boutall has been closely identified with the labors connected with the council, and merits the deepest gratitude for his efforts in maintaining the high intellectual standard in Cleveland. Mr. Boutall was born in Houghton, Huntingdonshire, England, January 1, 1837, and was there educated in the public and private schools, after completing which he was apprenticed to the tailor's trade in Houghton, serving his full time. Subsequently he went to London, where he worked part of the time as a journeyman and then engaged in business for himself. In 1867 he sailed for the United States, landing in New York city, whence he came direct to Cleveland and established himself in business on the west side, where he has since met with uninterrupted success, and is to-day one of the substantial citizens and public-spirited men of this city. Progressive and enterprising, possessing a character of the strictest integrity, and honest in all his dealings, he deserves the high regard in which he is held by his fellow men.

Socially Mr. Boutall is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all the chairs of the subordinate lodge, and is on General Carahan's staff, uniformed rank, with the rank of colonel. He is a Mason in excellent standing, a veteran member of Bigelow Lodge, No. 243. He received the Royal Arch degrees in Thatcher Chapter, No. 101, and was created a Sir Knight in Forest City Commandery, No. 40, K. T. He is also connected with the Tippecanoe Club, and is an honorary member of the Thirty-second Ward Foraker Club, and others.

Mr. Boutall has been twice married, but lost both of his wives by death. He has two sons: Luke, who is chaplain in the Second Ohio Regiment, with the rank of captain, and a member of the uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias; and George, who holds the position of bookkeeper for the firm of Herrick, Parmalee & Crawford.

CHARLES A. REID, prosecuting attorney of Fayette county, Ohio, was elected to this office in 1896, by a majority of five hundred and one, over W. B. Rogers, who had served one term and was a candidate for re-election; he was the only Democrat that had ever been elected to that office.

The principal points in Mr. Reid's political history are: His first vote was cast for the Republican ticket in 1886; he was active in the presidential cam-

paigns of 1888 and in 1892 and 1896, both as a public speaker and in other capacities.

He was born in this county, on a farm near Jeffersonville, November 25, 1864, a son of William S. Reid, who was by occupation a farmer and in politics a Republican. David Creamer, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Reid, was a county surveyor, county commissioner and a justice of the peace in this county; was a Whig in his political principles. He died many years ago. William S. Reid came to Fayette county in pioneer days; and his father, Nelson Reid, came from Maryland. The last named was a Republican from the formation of the party.

Charles A. was educated at the high school at Washington Court House, and at the National Normal at Lebanon, Ohio; studied law at the latter place and was admitted to the bar in June, 1891. He taught school five years in order to raise the funds for his higher education and to defray his expenses while studying law. He began the practice of his profession in 1892, and had no partner until January, 1893, when he admitted J. P. Post, since which time they have been in partnership.

During the campaigns of 1892, 1894 and 1896 Mr. Reid made political speeches throughout Fayette and Madison counties in defense of protective tariff, sound money and the other Republican principles, and for the election of the Republican nominees. In the last campaign he was president of the Young Men's McKinley Club of his county. He accepted the nomination for the office of prosecuting attorney at a primary election, where no opposition was developed. In his profession he gives his time to general practice, in which he is faithful and efficient.

He is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He was married in June, 1896, to Ollie Patton, daughter of George N. Patton, the present treasurer of Fayette county and a lifelong Republican.

EDWIN M. WILBEE.—It is only just and proper that those who give their labor, their time and their energies to the party of their choice, that the party should in some manner recompense them, for it is to these men that success is due, and also the fact that to-day Republicanism is established on such a solid foundation.

Mr. Wilbee was elected sheriff of Miami county in 1893, and was installed in office in January, 1894; was re-elected in 1895, his majorities on the two occasions being one thousand five hundred and sixteen and four thousand and eighty-one, respectively. His present term of office will expire January 1, 1898. He was a

member of the city council of Piqua from 1884 to 1890, and in the latter was appointed mayor to fill the unexpired term of John C. Geyer, who had been elected probate judge. In 1891 Mr. Wilbee was regularly elected mayor and held that office for two years. The council serving during his mayoralty consisted of eight Democrats and four Republicans. He has acted with the Republican party ever since 1864, when he cast his first vote, and when any hard work was to be done during a campaign the services of Mr. Wilbee were always in demand and were cheerfully given. Whether as a worker in the ranks or at the head, he has always shown a desire for the success of his party. When he was nominated for sheriff he received thirty-four more votes than was necessary for a choice, out of two hundred and thirty delegates.

Sheriff Wilbee was born in Hamilton, Canada, in 1842, where he received his education and afterward learned the trade of carriage-painter. The same day on which he completed his term of apprenticeship Fort Sumter was fired upon. He went to Buffalo, where he enlisted, but was not permitted to serve, on account of disability. In 1864 he went to Michigsn, where he again enlisted and was again disqualified for disability. Then he started on a tour over the United States, studying the forms of government and seeking a good place in which to locate. In 1865 he arrived in Sidney, Ohio, where he remained until 1873. Having studied the two principal political factions thoroughly, he resolved to cast his fortunes with the Republicans; and, finding that Sidney was a Democratic stronghold, he gave all his energies in furthering the interests of his party.

He then moved to Piqua, where he soon became prominent as a loyal citizen and a stanch Republican. He took an active part in Lincoln's campaign of 1864, and in 1868 cast his vote for General Grant. He has belonged to the county central committee of Miami county, and is a valuable member of the executive board. During Governor Foraker's campaign he managed the local work in his county. Although his methods are quiet, their value is shown by the successful results, and his fellow politicians find it advisable to confer with him on all occasions that demand some hard thinking.

For thirty years Mr. Wilbee has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has received all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second. He belongs to the Cincinnati Consistory, the Syrian Temple of "Shriners," is the commander of Coleman Commandery, and is a member of the Golden Eagles, Maccabees and Ben Hur.

Mr. Wilbee was united in marriage with Miss Fannie Crozier, of Piqua, and they have four children.

He is a man of strong character and strict integrity, and is just the one to fill the position to which he has been elected.

JOHN AVERY CARTER, a representative citizen of Geneva, Ohio, and a firm supporter of the Republican party, to which he has been allied from the time he was privileged to cast his first ballot, was born in the town of Warren, Litchfield county, Connecticut, on October 3, 1850. He remained on his father's farm until attaining his seventeenth year, in the meantime acquiring a liberal education in the district schools and a neighboring academy, and then inaugurated his business career by securing a clerkship in a general store at Terryville, Connecticut, severing his connection therewith at the end of three years and entering the employ of Hart, Merriam & Company, Hartford, Connecticut, where he continued for nearly two years.

About the year 1872 Mr. Carter moved to Michigan and was there engaged in the lumber business for four years, returning to his native state in 1876 and accepting a position with the wholesale flour and feed establishment of N. W. Merwin & Company, with which he remained until 1878, when he came to Ohio and located in Geneva, associating himself with the Western Lock Company as general foreman and special salesman. The plant was sold in 1882 to the Eagle Lock Company, of Terryville, Connecticut, and Mr. Carter was retained as western manager of the business, subsequently becoming, and is still, a director in the concern; and by his energy, faithfulness to its interests and individual efforts has materially assisted in establishing the company on a solid basis and secured to it a continuance of prosperous existence. In 1894 Mr. Carter, in conjunction with other citizens of Geneva, organized and incorporated "The Geneva Cycle Company," of which our subject was elected president. The company has attained to more than an ordinary degree of success, the rapid increase in the popularity of the wheel necessitating all the work that can be conveniently handled, and placing the concern among the front ranks of Geneva's industries.

The parents of our subject were Charles and Mary M. (Avery) Carter, the former of whom was born in Connecticut on August 1, 1819, and after finishing his education in the academy he became engaged in agricultural pursuits until reaching the prime of life, then embarked in mercantile business for a few years and eventually erected a hotel at Lake Waramaug, Connecticut, which he conducted for twenty years, retiring from active life in 1892. He was one of the selectmen in the towns of Warren, Washington and Plymouth,

and served as major in the old state militia. The maternal grandfather of our subject, John Avery, a native of Connecticut, was a manufacturer of hats and woolen goods at Cornwall, and was for many years justice of the peace in that town. Mr. Carter's paternal grandmother was a granddaughter of Brigadier-General James Wadsworth, of the Revolutionary war.

In 1872 was consummated the marriage of our subject and Miss Eva May Beach, a daughter of Edward S. and Caroline M. Beach, and the great-granddaughter of Eli Terry, who in 1792 constructed the first wooden shelf clock in America, which is still numbered among the family's priceless heirlooms. Two children have been the issue of this marriage: Lerria Terry, born August 7, 1875, was graduated from Wellesley College, Massachusetts, in 1894; and Charles E., born March 18, 1882.

Taking up the social side of Mr. Carter's life, we find that he became a charter member of Geneva Council No. 303, Royal Arcanum, in 1879, of which he is past grand regent of Ohio and supreme guide in the supreme council of the order. He is a past chancellor and past grand officer of the Knights of Pythias; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the chapter degrees in that order, and he is the organizer of the first council in Ohio of the Loyal Additional Benefit Association, in which he holds the office of supreme deputy for Ohio. He is a consistent adherent of the Congregational church, is one of the board of trustees, and for several years was superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Mr. Carter is equally popular in business and social circles, is earnest and sincere in his undertakings, and has firmly established himself in the good will of his fellow citizens. In the city council of which he is a member, and in which he takes an active part, he is ever watchful of the city's interests and enjoys the confidence of his constituency.

ROBERT C. MCKINNEY, general manager and treasurer of the Niles Tool Works, of Hamilton, Ohio, and one of the leading Republicans in his section of the state, was born in Troy, New York, on the 20th of January, 1852, and is a son of Robert McKinney, who removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1861, and became a partner of Miles Greenwood, of that city, in the manufacture of hardware. He died in that city in 1864.

The subject of this review was then only twelve years of age. He obtained his education in the public schools of Cincinnati and in Cornell University, where he matriculated in 1872. In 1874 the family removed to Hamilton, and after laying aside his textbooks he

entered upon his business career as an employee of the Cope & Maxwell Manufacturing Company, in whose service he remained for two years. In 1876 and 1877 he was deputy postmaster at Hamilton and in the fall of the latter year he became connected with the Niles Tool Works at Hamilton. The following year he was made secretary and treasurer of the company, and since 1890 has been general manager and treasurer of the same. This enterprise was founded in Cincinnati on a small scale in 1866, and in 1871 was removed to Hamilton, where a very extensive business has been built up in the manufacture of tools. Some idea of the volume of the business may be gained from the fact that when running in full force one thousand men are employed in the establishment. To control such a mammoth industry requires superior executive ability, keen discrimination, sound judgment and unfaltering energy, and these qualifications are possessed in a large degree by Mr. McKinney, who ranks among the most capable business men of Ohio.

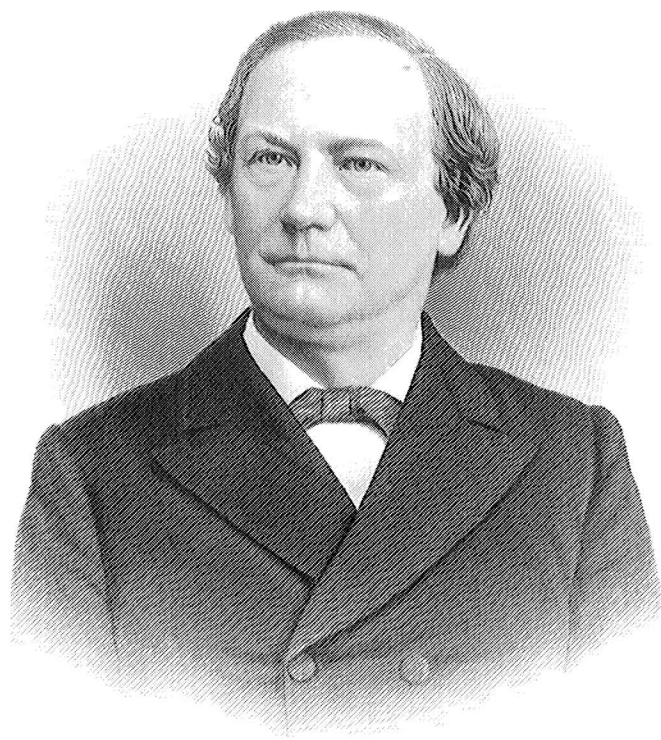
Such men, accustomed to dealing with extensive business interests, are apt to view everything from a practical standpoint, especially subjects relating to the welfare of the government, and their political opinions are the result of calm and deliberate judgment. Such is the case with our subject, who is numbered among the stalwart advocates of Republicanism. He has labored earnestly and effectively for the growth and upbuilding of his party, and in 1892 was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Minneapolis, which renominated Benjamin Harrison for the presidency. Since 1893 he has been chairman of the Butler county central committee and also chairman of the county executive committee. He cast his first presidential vote for Hayes, and has never failed to support those who stand as the exponent of true Republican principles. He has been a delegate to many state conventions and is now serving as a member of the staff of Governor Bushnell, with the rank of colonel. He is very popular in both business and political circles and is justly regarded as one of the leading men of southwestern Ohio.

Colonel McKinney was married in 1879 to Miss Nellie Beckett, of Hamilton. They have a pleasant home and move in the best circles of society.

COLONEL WILLIAM C. COOPER has long been conspicuously identified with the history of the Republican party of Ohio and is equally distinguished in legal circles. The keen, analytical mind of the lawyer, accustomed to close reasoning and minute analysis, gives him a mastery over the intricate and involved question of politics seldom pos-

sessed by any other class; he views the field of politics and with a comprehensive mental grasp seizes on the various points, giving to each its relative importance as relating to the welfare of the nation. Such men are therefore fitted for leadership and largely mold the public opinion which sways the destinies of republic or empire. From early manhood Colonel Cooper has manifested a deep interest in the questions concerning the governmental policy and has given to the subject intelligent and earnest study, his strong and well-balanced mind enabling him to grasp the subject at issue with great readiness. His judgment has ever sanctioned the methods and measures of Republicanism, and almost from the organization of the party he has been one of its stalwart supporters. On the lecture platform his handling of the subjects in controversy between the national parties is masterful and comprehensive, and his labors in this direction have been very effectual. As a party organizer his labors have been no less productive of good results, and for three years, from 1876 to 1878 inclusive, he served as chairman of the Republican state central committee. His direction of the working forces of the party, his effective and harmonious management of all factions, formed an important factor in the successes which were achieved for Republicanism during those years. In 1876 he was made a member of the Republican national executive committee, in which capacity he served until 1884. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1872, which nominated General Grant for the presidency, and to the Chicago convention in 1880, and again in 1888, and to that in Minneapolis in 1892.

Mr. Cooper has received distinguished honors—well merited—at the hands of his party, and his course in the legislative halls of state and nation has been marked by the loftiest patriotism and noblest purpose. When a young man of twenty-five he was elected prosecuting attorney of Mount Vernon, and so acceptably filled the office that he was re-elected, serving continuously until 1862. In 1860 he was elected mayor of the city and by re-election continued to administer the affairs of the municipal government until 1864. In 1871 he was chosen to represent his district in the Ohio legislature and was a valued and influential member on the floor of the house, but declined a renomination, which was tendered him by his party. In February, 1877, he was appointed judge advocate general of the state of Ohio, with the rank of brigadier-general, which position he held until January, 1878, when he was succeeded by General Samuel F. Hunt, of Cincinnati, and in January, 1880, he in turn succeeded General Hunt in the same office. In 1884 Mr. Cooper was elected to the forty-ninth United



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W. L. Cooper

States congress, was re-elected in 1886 and again in 1888, the six years of his service covering a period in which some important legislation found its way to the statute books of the country. His congressional record was honest and progressive. He was fitted for statecraft by natural ability, education and a loyalty that has ever fearlessly defended the best interests of the nation, and performed much important service for the commonwealth of Ohio and the country at large. He was a member of the following committees: Elections, territories, the presidential succession and the election of president and vice-president. That Colonel Cooper has the unqualified confidence not only of his party but of all who know him is shown by the fact that at each election where he was a candidate for office he ran far ahead of his ticket. He is faultless in honor, fearless in conduct, stainless in reputation, and his personal popularity is very great.

Mount Vernon has every reason to be proud of her son, for Colonel Cooper is respected by all who know him. He was born in the city which is still his home, December 18, 1832, of American parentage, but the family is of Scotch-Irish lineage. His parents came to Ohio from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and his father, who devoted his life to agricultural pursuits, was a man of influence in Knox county and filled the office of mayor in the city.

The son, William C. Cooper, attended the Mount Vernon Academy and other private schools until nineteen years of age, working on the farm during the periods of vacation. At that age, however, he began his preparation for a life work by studying law under the instruction of Colonel Joseph W. Vance. His legal education was also directed by James Smith, Jr., and when twenty-two years of age he was admitted to the bar. He afterward entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Colonel Vance, and the firm enjoyed the largest law practice in Mount Vernon. When the tocsin of war sounded both partners entered the service of their country, and the death of Colonel Vance on the field of battle severed the existing relations between them. When the secession of southern states threatened the stability of the Union, the patriotism in Mr. Cooper's nature was aroused and he "donned the blue" as a member of the Fourth Ohio Infantry. He was elected first lieutenant of Company B, and served with that command until January, 1862, when he resigned and returned home to take charge of his business affairs. In 1864 he was appointed colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteers and was in active duty at Petersburg during the one hundred-days service.

When his second term of enlistment had expired Colonel Cooper returned to Mount Vernon, where for

a year he engaged in the real-estate business, before resuming the practice of his legal profession. For a year he conducted his legal business alone, and then entered into partnership with Henry T. Porter; after two years Lewis H. Mitchell was admitted to an interest in the business and the firm name was changed to Cooper, Porter & Mitchell. Since June, 1875, when this partnership was dissolved, Colonel Cooper has been alone, and his *clientele* is large and of high character. He has won distinguished honors at the bar and as counsel is noted for the thorough preparation of his cases, for his exhaustive analysis and for his thorough understanding of the important points and the law applicable thereto. As a speaker he is clear and concise, logically marshaling his facts and arguing them in the most effective style. He is a recognized leader at the bar and his fellow members have great respect for his talents, his capacity for research and investigation, and his chivalrous championship of every cause with which he becomes identified. His practice has been largely in the more important division of civil law and is now attorney for the C. A. & C. Railroad Company. In addition to his law practice he is president of the Knox Mutual Insurance Company, and is a director of the First National Bank at Mount Vernon. He has served as president of the board of education of Mount Vernon. He takes a deep interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the community, and when serving as the chief executive of the city he so administered the public affairs as to greatly promote the best interests of Mount Vernon.

The record of his own career contains lessons of incentive and inspiration, for he started out for himself with little capital than a clear head, a strong arm and a true heart, conquered adversity, and toiling on through the work-a-day years won not only a comfortable competence but also something far greater and higher,—the deserved respect and esteem of those with whom his years of active life placed him in contact.

On the 8th of January, 1864, Colonel Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Eliza, only daughter of Dr. John W. Russell, of this city. They have two children,—Eliza R. and Sarah C. The Colonel is a member of Joe Hooker Post, G. A. R.

WILBUR C. LAWRENCE.—It is due to the workers in the field, those who are called upon to faithfully guard the party's interests in the narrower sphere of districts and counties as well as to the great leaders of a party, that its success is won, its supremacy is maintained, and of the necessary watchfulness of these men, their sacrifices of time and money

for the good of the cause, the general public has but a faint conception. No other state in the Union has furnished to the nation so long or so famous a list of names of men who have as leaders of the Republican party contributed to its success, and this fact is in a large measure due to the many workers whose sole ambition has been the advancement of the party's interest because of their faith in its principles, and who have begun the battle near the foot of the ladder.

Among the leaders of these in Van Wert county and the fifth congressional district stands the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. W. C. Lawrence was born in Lewisboro, Westchester county, New York, June 11, 1853. The family was founded in America in colonial times, its first representative being a native of France. Cyrus Lawrence, the father of Wilbur C., was also born at Lewisboro and educated himself by alternately attending and teaching school until his twenty-eighth year. In 1853 he engaged in the mercantile business in South Salem, New York, and has followed it since that time. From the foundation of the Republican party he has been one of its ardent supporters and was for nearly a quarter of a century justice of the peace at South Salem. For eight years he was index clerk in the general assembly of New York, and served the same time as justice of the county court of Westchester county sessions. He has been a leader in business as well as in social life in his home city and stands high in the esteem of his fellow citizens. In 1852 Mr. Lawrence married Miss Clarinda Bouton, a daughter of Enoch and Ursilla (Read) Bouton, and they had four children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest.

After attaining his education in the public schools Mr. Lawrence entered his father's store and remained with him until 1881. At that time he removed to Van Wert and engaged in the hardware business in partnership with Mr. A. M. Bouton. They disposed of this business ten years later, when Mr. Lawrence became secretary of the Van Wert Furniture Company, holding the position until 1893, when the company assigned and he was appointed its receiver. Having closed up its affairs Mr. Lawrence, in May, 1894, became associated with A. W. Cox, and they purchased the fire-insurance agency of Wolcott & Wolcott, which they conducted in conjunction with the Augustine agency, and thus became one of the largest houses of the kind in northwest Ohio. The firm represents twenty of the largest fire-insurance companies of the world and does an extensive business in its section of the state.

Active and prominent in political affairs and popular with all classes of citizens, Mr. Lawrence won the nomination for clerk of courts in 1895 over two well-

known competitors, and was elected to the office, of which he took possession in August, 1896. An energetic member of the Knights of Pythias, Mr. Lawrence has held all the chairs in that body in the local lodge, is a member of the grand lodge and holds the office of special deputy of the grand chancellor of the state.

One of Mr. Lawrence's compeers, when asked as to his work on behalf of the Republican party, the regard in which he is held by the community and his leading attributes, said:

Mr. Lawrence is what we term in this section a "square" man. In his nature he is active and thoroughly outspoken. There is never any question as to where he stands, in respect to any man or any measure. He has the respect of his opponents, because they know that no matter how bitter the contest, no inducement can cause him to do or countenance a mean act. His business qualifications are of the highest kind and his integrity is of the most absolute character. In his services to the party, he has been invaluable, but, until becoming a candidate for his present office, he has never sought public preferment. He is a man of strong convictions, based upon the exercise of excellent judgment, and he has the courage of his convictions always. Like all men of strong and honest opinions, he is very tolerant of the opinions of others. In personal relations he is companionable, and attracts to himself strong and lasting friendships. He is popular socially, and in all of the relations of life he is above reproach.

H L. DAY, who stands foremost among the druggists of Blanchester, Clinton county, Ohio, has for many years occupied a conspicuous position as a member of the Republican party in the county, in which he has often been the committeeman for Marion township and served on the county central committee, managing the labors of that body and doing the active work of polling the township. He has frequently been selected as a delegate to the state and district conventions, has been an energetic participant in the county and congressional conventions, and especially in the last named he took a more active part than usual during the campaign of 1896, and was one of the leaders in the Blaine campaign of 1884. As a Republican, he believes in a protective tariff, reciprocity, sound money and a strong government, but is averse to civil-service reform. He is public-spirited, firm in his convictions and is one of the well-known leading men of Clinton county.

Mr. Day was born in Brown county, Ohio, at Mount Orab, on the 6th of September, 1848, and is a son of Samuel Day. The latter was a Democrat until the war of the Rebellion, when, his sympathies all being with the north, he became a Union man and transferred his allegiance to the Republican party. He was

one of the active, well-known men of Brown county, where he was born in 1802 and where for a quarter of a century he served in the capacity of justice of the peace, devoting his spare time to the pursuit of farming. His death took place in 1883, at the venerable age of eighty-one years. He reared the following six sons: David L. Day; Captain H. W. Day; Lieutenant J. F. Day, who was killed at Atlanta during the Civil war; J. E. Day, and S. A. Day. With the exception of our subject, whose age would not permit him to enlist, all of the foregoing served their country from three to five years in the war to suppress the great rebellion, participating in numerous active engagements. David L. is a prominent Republican now living in Cincinnati, where he has been honored with political preferment, having been appointed United States gauger under President Harrison, and is now the incumbent of the same office by courtesy of President McKinley.

H. L. Day grew to manhood in his native county, receiving his education in the public schools, and continuing his residence there until 1882, when he moved to New Vienna, Clinton county, where he embarked in the drug business, conducting the same for a period of seven years, at the conclusion of which he came to Blanchester and opened a drug store and has since remained, rounding out a total of twenty-four years in that special line of enterprise. His signal ability, combined with his thorough knowledge of his business and strict integrity of character, has gained for him the high regard and confidence of the public and is the source of his present prosperity.

Socially considered, Mr. Day is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, subordinate lodge and encampment, and of the Knights of Pythias, having represented the latter in the state grand lodge.

The marriage of Mr. Day was consummated in 1877, when he was united to Miss Emma B. Miller, of Clermont county, and the following two children have blessed this union: Clinton M., now pursuing his studies in college; and Hazel.

SAMUEL L. PATTERSON, of Piketon, Pike county, is one of the stanch Republicans who has been conspicuous for his efforts on behalf of the party of his county, and who for the past three years has been chairman of the Pike county executive committee, having held the office in that organization when the county secured its first Republican victory in 1894, as it had, up to that time, always polled a strong Democratic victory. The younger Republicans, however, undertook the management of the campaigns, and during the past three years have placed all the county

offices with members of their party. Mr. Patterson took an active part in the work of forming this organization and in making a clean canvass of every section of the county, from township to school district, and thus, by hard fighting and unremitting labors, they gained a significant victory for the party.

Mr. Patterson has been identified with county politics for over twenty years; he has been in the city council and on the school board, and in 1883 he was elected mayor of Piketon, holding that office for a period of ten years. For a number of years he has been a member of the county central committee, the senatorial committee, and of the executive state committee during 1895 and 1896. He has on numerous occasions been a delegate to the state, congressional, judicial, senatorial and county conventions; was secretary of the convention held at Ironton, the most noted of its kind in Ohio, when Bundy was nominated for congress and eighteen hundred ballots were taken; he participated in the Portsmouth convention, when Fenton was nominated for congress; took an active part in the Bushnell-Zanesville meeting; he was the originator of the "corn stock" campaign that advocated John W. Barger for governor of Ohio, and made the presentation speech for that gentleman for congress at Portsmouth in 1894, and he was in the last convention that nominated Major McKinley for governor. Mr. Patterson was at one time a candidate for the legislature from Pike and Adams counties at a time when the former was Democratic by two hundred and fifty votes, but was defeated by one hundred and fifty votes, although he gained a good majority in Adams county and cut down the Democratic majority in Pike. In 1896 he was chairman of the judicial convention held at Portsmouth.

The birth of Mr. Patterson occurred in Piketon, Ohio, September 7, 1860, his father being William Patterson, whose death took place in 1879. The latter was a wagon-maker and farmer by vocation and came from Pennsylvania in 1845 or 1850, settling in Ohio and becoming one of the pioneer Republicans of Pike county, being associated with General W. S. Jones, Joseph Foster, John Corwin and others, in organizing the Republican party in Pike county, and was among the leading men in the county in his day. His five sons, all of whom are living, are as follows: John; Henry, who had just returned from New Mexico, where he was engaged in mining; Newton, who is in the hardware business at Piketon; our subject, and Charles K. They are prominent men of Piketon, and all good, strong Republicans.

Mr. Patterson received his early mental training in the public and high schools and the Lebanon National Normal School, after which, as he evinced a

taste for the law, he began to study for that profession and was admitted to the bar in March, 1895. In his early manhood he followed the vocation of teacher, but for some years past he has engaged in the hardware business with his brother at Piketon.

Referring to the social life of Mr. Patterson we will state that he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias, of which he was for two years a representative to the Grand Lodge, and he has filled all the chairs in both bodies.

The marriage of our subject was solemnized in 1882, when he was united to Miss Lizzie Bateman, a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Bateman, a well known and highly respected divine of Ohio, who was affiliated with the Whig, and later with the Republican parties, and who died in Piketon in 1884. The following five children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson: Edwin, Chester, Eva, Alice and Grace. Mr. Patterson is well and favorably known throughout Pike county, and enjoys the respect of a host of friends.

DO. CASWELL.—The history of a state as well as that of a nation is chiefly the chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens, and yields its tributes of admiration and respect for the genius, learning or virtues of those whose works and actions constitute the record of the state's prosperity and pride; and it is in their character, as exemplified in probity, kindly virtues and integrity in the affairs of life are ever affording worthy examples of emulation and valuable lessons of incentive.

Mr. Caswell is one whose record reflects credit upon his native state and demonstrates the possibilities of accomplishment to one of enterprise, energy and force of character. Probably no man of his years has done more for the adornment of Cleveland and for the development of the artistic in its natural beauties than he, and his work is worthy of all commendation. He was born in Medina county, Ohio, on the 17th of April, 1857, and is a descendant of one of the old and honored families of New England that through colonial days was prominently connected with public events in Vermont and New Hampshire, for the Caswells came from England to America among the early settlers who located in the northeastern district of our land and gave to their new home the name of the mother country. Tracing his lineage on the maternal side, it is found that his great-great-grandmother bore the name of Payne and was a first cousin

to Thomas Paine, while one of her uncles founded the town of Painesville, Ohio. His great-grandmother was a niece of Moses Cleaveland, the father of the beautiful Forest City.

Charles Caswell, father of our subject, was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, September 9, 1808, and in 1831 came west, locating in Medina county, Ohio, at which time his personal property consisted of an ax and twenty-five cents in money. In his new home he engaged in stock-raising, and by frugality and good management soon acquired a moderate competence. He was married December 31, 1833, to Sarah A. Landon, a native of New York and also a representative of a New England family that came from England to the colonies. To them were born the following children: Clarinda, now the wife of W. W. Gray, of Medina, Ohio; Mary A., widow of H. H. Doan, of Oberlin, Ohio; Ruth, wife of C. L. Seeley, of Westerville, Ohio; H. A., a manufacturer of Medina; and D. O. The father of this family died November 26, 1859, and the mother closed her eyes in death February 19, 1877.

Mr. Caswell, of this review, obtained his education in the normal college in Lodi, Ohio, and when a young man of eighteen took up the study of pharmacy with a druggist of that place; but after diligently applying himself to that work for three years he came to Cleveland in response to an offer from his cousin, Dr. N. H. Ambler, who owned large real-estate interests here and wished Mr. Caswell to become his assistant in developing some property in the east end of the city. To this Mr. Caswell afterward gave the name of Blue Rock Springs. He found his new duties very congenial and in consequence was led to abandon his plan of becoming a pharmacist. Since that time he has given his entire attention to the real-estate business. On the death of Dr. Ambler in 1891 he was appointed administrator of his cousin's large estate, and while attending to the duties of the same he has become a large dealer in real property. In this connection he has taken a very important part in the development and improvement of the city, and his marked liberality has done much for the artistic adornment of its park system. He donated thirty-six acres of valuable land to the city for the purpose of making a boulevard along Doan Brook valley and thus connecting the boulevard system from Wade park to the Shaker property, and recently donated property for the purpose of a park way up Cedar Glen.

In politics Mr. Caswell has always been identified with the Republican party and is one of its most zealous and prominent adherents in Cleveland. He takes an active interest in local politics and was elected a member of the city council from the sixth district in



D. A. Caswell

1892, while in 1893 he was re-elected and received the largest vote of all the candidates on the ticket. During his last term in the council he was made chairman of the committee on lighting, and a member of the committee on ordinances and judiciary. He is an eminent member of the Tippecanoe Club and has been an active participant in all the national campaigns. He has been twice elected and is now serving as captain of the Cleveland Gattling Gun Battery, one of the finest independent military organizations in the state.

FERDINAND FREDERICK REMPEL.—To attain a lasting and honorable position in the world of politics requires qualities of mind and character far beyond the ordinary, and a nature that will not be daunted by the many rebuffs that must necessarily be experienced. Although Colonel Rempel, to whom this brief biographical review cannot render justice, is not, in the strictest sense of the word, a politician, being more closely identified with the business interests of Logan than with its politics. He has nevertheless received such favors at the hands of his party that fitly demonstrates the high appreciation in which he is held by its members. More offices have been refused than accepted by Colonel Rempel, as he did not consider that he would be justified in sacrificing his business career, while at the same time fully realizing the honors conferred upon him by his many friends. A brief outline of his busy life, in which will be incorporated an account of the gallant services performed by him in the defense of his country during that unfortunate conflict of 1861, will no doubt prove as interesting as it is instructive.

Colonel Ferdinand F. Rempel, banker and merchant, of Logan, Ohio, is a native of Prussia, having been born in the city of Bielefeld, Westphalia, June 20, 1824, his father being the eminent professor, Hieronymus F. Rempel, the founder and rector of the College of Bielefeld. His grandfather came from Saxony and was a soldier in the Prussian army, participating, in 1815, in the battle of Leipsic and Waterloo, and receiving a promotion at the hands of Field Marshal General Blucher. When ten years old Colonel Rempel came to the United States with his brother-in-law, and located near Lancaster, Ohio, where he was for a time employed in a laboratory, and later became a teacher of his native language in Columbus. At the age of eighteen he came to Logan and opened a branch store of a Lancaster grocery house, and taking advantage of the opportunities to enlarge the business and add other lines, he purchased the branch department one year later, and thus laid the foundation for the successful career that followed. In 1850 Mr. Rempel

paid a visit to his native land, reviewing the familiar scenes and spending a year among the noted places of Europe, after which he returned to Logan and in 1855 established one of the most noted stage lines in the state of Ohio, the route being from Lancaster to Pomeroy and later adding to it the Columbus and Lancaster line, along the Ohio river. In connection with this line he operated his own blacksmith shop, repair shop, stables and hotel, the latter being the American—now the Rempel—House. In addition to these he conducted a number of other local enterprises which added to the importance of the town, among them being a drug store and a livery stable and a very extensive farming interest. In 1861 he became a candidate for the state legislature and came within five votes of being elected, overcoming the large opposition majority of seven hundred.

At the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Rempel offered his services in defense of the Union and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being, on December 5, 1861, made post-commander at Camp Chase. Subsequently this regiment was united with General Thayer's brigade, of General Wallace's division, and on February 13, 1861, Colonel Rempel led it in the assault on Fort Donelson, where he and his regiment received their first baptism of fire. On the following day the Colonel's regiment was the first to enter the engagement on the right flank of the rebels' batteries, and it was to his command, the Fifty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, that the surrender of the rebel artillery officers was largely due. He also took part in the battle of Shiloh, in which his personal conduct was highly commended by Generals Wallace and Thayer. In recognition of his abilities Colonel Rempel was promoted to the rank of provost-marshal of the Army of West Tennessee at Pittsburg Landing, and while serving in that capacity became acquainted with many of the prominent army officers, among whom was General Garfield, the martyred president, and Generals Thayer, Wallace and Strickland, from all of whom he received words of praise, as well as from the men under his command, for his brave and efficient conduct in battle. Owing to ill health he resigned his commission in August, 1862, and returned to Logan, where he proceeded to reorganize his business affairs, which had become badly tangled. Upon the recommendation of leading citizens of Hocking county he was appointed provost-marshal, which office he held until the close of the war.

Subsequently he served as district revenue collector, deputy United States marshal and postmaster,—filling all these offices with credit to himself and to the eminent satisfaction of the public. Governor Bishop

appointed the Colonel a director in the Athens Asylum in 1877, and in 1881 he was offered the consulate of St. Gall, Switzerland, by his old war comrade, General Garfield, who was then president of the United States, but he declined to accept the post on account of his many business interests. When the Colonel was named for this office he was warmly recommended by General W. T. Sherman, Senator John Sherman, General Wallace, Governor Hoadly and many others. In 1884 Governor Hoadly appointed him as a member of the board of the Ohio penitentiary, for a five-year term, and was re-appointed by Governor Campbell for another period of four years, in which capacity he was instrumental in saving considerable money to the state. It was owing to the efforts of Colonel Rempel that an independent water system was secured for the penitentiary. In his report to the house of representatives the secretary of state said of the measure:

The greatest credit is due Manager Rempel for his untiring efforts and perseverance in bringing about this long sought-for and much-needed result, as this arrangement makes the institution independent as to its water supply; and within two years this supply will be furnished virtually at no expense to the state, as in that time the saving in rent will amount to the cost of the improvement besides being a source of income by means of water rents to contractors and others.

During the Franco-Prussian war the Colonel's name was mentioned for an important position, but the early termination of the difficulty made the appointment unnecessary. At one time he was strongly urged to run for congress, but refused to do so. He has on a number of occasions taken an active part in the state, judicial, congressional and other conventions, has been prominent in organizing the Republican party in Hocking county, and has for years been a political leader in his community. As a member of the city council of Logan, he has always advocated those measures which had for their object the welfare of his home city. He is strongly in favor of a reasonable protective tariff, a sound currency and of the reciprocity treaty.

As a business man, Colonel Rempel's career is one which he may well be proud of and look back upon with infinite satisfaction. Possessing as he does a well balanced mind, an inexhaustible stock of perseverance, temperate and industrious in his habits, he has overcome all obstacles and crowned his efforts with success. He was a director in the First National Bank of Logan, is president of the Logan Gaslight & Coke Company, and is sole owner of the Rempel Bank, of which he is president, and which was chartered in 1893, with an individual responsibility of one hundred thousand dollars. F. F. Rempel, Jr., is the cashier, and the institution does a general banking business, re-

ceiving deposits, negotiating loans, discounting commercial papers and issuing drafts, both domestic and foreign. The bank is situated in the Rempel Opera House block, which is another enterprise of the Colonel's. The building is a neat, two-story structure, the first floor being occupied by the postoffice, bank and stores, while the entire upper floor is devoted to a cozy opera house, where all the leading attractions are presented.

Notwithstanding the energetic life the Colonel has led, he has found enough leisure time to cultivate the social side of his nature, and he has during his residence in Logan made many sincere friends, who have become attracted to him by his sterling qualities of mind and character, his genial nature and his prepossessing and independent manners. As a public-spirited citizen he has earned the heart-felt gratitude of his fellow townsmen in advancing the public interests, and in assisting many new enterprises and private individuals.

WILLIAM D. JAMES. —The bench and bar of Ohio is rich in its array of brilliant intellects, its members ranking among the foremost legal lights in the country and furnishing to the Republican party the highest grade of material, which has served to maintain the exalted standard of that political organization throughout the state.

One of the most talented jurists and earnest supporters of the party in Ohio is Judge William D. James, a common-pleas judge representing the second subdivision of the seventh judicial district of Ohio. Judge James has for some years been one of the leading organizers of the Republican party in the southern section, and was elected to the bench when the district comprised the counties of Jackson, Pike, Vinton, Lawrence and Scioto, his associates being Judges John C. Milner, of Portsmouth, and Henry Collins, of Manchester, Adams county. Judge James was elected to his present office in 1893, there being no opposition. While living in Piketon he was mayor of the village during the year 1879.

Judge William D. James was born in Pike county, Ohio, on December 1, 1853, and is a son of David James, also a native of Pike county, who died in 1878, at the age of sixty years. He was originally a Whig, later joining the Republican party and becoming a strong Union man. He was a delegate to some of the early Republican conventions, but was not given to seek office, preferring to give his attention to agriculture, and he was regarded as one of the solid farmers of Pike county. His other son, Andrew C., is living on the old home place, which his father cleared and

cultivated in the pioneer times. He is an active worker in the Republican party and is a constant attendant of the county and township conventions.

Judge James passed his early life on his father's farm, obtaining his preliminary education in the common schools of that district, subsequently taking up the study of law, which he read with John T. Moore and George D. Cole, of Waverly. After three years of hard work he was admitted to the bar, in 1877, and moved to Piketon, where he settled down to following his profession, and in the course of time built up a large and remunerative practice. In 1884 he came to Waverly and opened an office, where he soon secured an extensive clientage and was enjoying the fruits of his early labors when he was called to the bench. The Judge's interest in politics began when he was a boy in Marion township, and after his admission to the bar he commenced attending the conventions as a delegate, being present at the state convention in 1885 and many others since that time. He made the nominating speech for General W. S. Jones for board of public works, at Springfield, was chairman of the county delegation at that convention, and has been a prominent participant in the congressional, judicial and district conventions, serving on various committees, and in other ways giving valuable assistance. In 1888 he made a fight for the nomination for common-pleas judge, but was defeated in the convention by Judge James M. Tripp, of Jackson county, becoming so well and favorably known in the race, however, that when he did come again before the judicial convention he was nominated by acclamation and elected without any opposition, the leading lawyers in the district having written to him saying that if he would be a candidate he should have their undivided support. In 1890 the judge was a member of the state central committee. He was in the circuit-judicial convention that nominated Judge Charrington, in 1892. He has often been asked to go out in the state and deliver speeches during the campaign, but has always declined, preferring to remain at home and confine his labors to the county, which he has done since 1880, during which time he has been considered one of the leading speakers in Pike county. He was chairman of the Pike county executive committee from 1885 to 1888, and in the former of these years the Democratic majority was seven hundred, which after two or three campaigns had been managed by Mr. James, was cut down to two hundred, and at this writing, owing to the work done by such men as Judge James, who placed the county under most thorough organization, the county rolls up a handsome Republican majority. Our subject is a protective-tariff advocate, and is a firm believer in all the principles of his party.

In touching on the social life of Judge James, we may state that he is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the State Bar Association, of which he is a member of the committee on membership. He owns a farm of three hundred acres in the Scioto valley, one of the most fertile portions of the state.

In 1882 was solemnized the marriage of Judge James and Miss Terrena F. Vulgamore, of Scioto county. Both the judge and his wife are honored residents of their home city, and enjoy the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

ROBERT W. BOYD, cashier of the London Exchange Bank, of London, Ohio (established in 1870), was elected to his present position in 1893. His father, Robert Boyd, has been president of the bank ever since its organization, and by occupation is a farmer and cattle dealer. A native of Pennsylvania, he emigrated to Madison county, Ohio, with his mother, and grew up to manhood in the country at hard work on the farm, etc.; has split rails for thirty-seven and a half cents a day. He has lived in this county ever since he was seven years old, and is now seventy-two years of age. A Whig during the days of that party, he became a Republican on the organization of the new movement, and in 1856 supported General Fremont for the presidency; and he has ever since been an able and zealous supporter of this party; but he has never sought office, notwithstanding his superior qualifications for a public position. He has always been in favor of a high protective tariff and is a fervent believer in the McKinley tariff law. Also, being a gold-standard man, he welcomed the St. Louis platform in 1896.

He has two brothers: Daniel, who is living at Plain City, this county, was elected in 1884 a representative to the state legislature, and re-elected, serving two terms and being prominent in important legislation; was on the county Republican committee many years ago, and for a time was infirmary director; and the other brother was James, a farmer who died in 1886. Both these sons married and reared families. Robert is one of the leading and best known citizens of Madison county, delights in political discussion and is therefore well posted on the issues and works effectively in all the campaigns. He was married in this county to a daughter of Valentine Wilson, and they brought up five children,—Nancy, wife of J. W. Byers, a farmer of Madison county; Alice, wife of A. G. Carpenter, attorney at law, Cleveland; Albert; Carrie, wife of G. W. Kohn, editor of the Van Wert Times;

and the subject of this sketch at Van Wert, Ohio; Albert is living in London, and has been a worker in Republican committees several years, a frequent delegate to nominating conventions,—county, district and state; but has never accepted office.

Mr. Robert W. Boyd, whose name introduces this sketch, was born October 4, 1864, graduated in the public-school course, attended Delaware College two years, and also took a course in Duff's Mercantile College at Pittsburg. At the age of twenty-one years he began business life, becoming deputy treasurer of the county in 1885 and remaining in that position until 1891; in 1893 he accepted the position he now holds as cashier of the London Exchange Bank. In 1890 he was elected corporation treasurer of London, and by re-election he still holds that office. As a patriotic citizen willing to do hard work he has been an efficient man in the ranks of the Republican party, as a member of committees, etc., and as an organizer. In 1888 he was on the executive committee, and has often been a delegate to nominating conventions. In the campaign of 1896 he had great occasion to be enthusiastic inasmuch as he agreed with the great standard-bearer of the party that year on the subject of the tariff and with the St. Louis platform on financial questions.

In respect to the fraternal orders, we may state that Mr. Boyd is a member of Chandler Lodge, No. 138, F. & A. M., at present being master; and is past chancellor of Lodge No. 539, Knights of Pythias, and member of Grand Lodge of Ohio. He is unmarried.

JAMES H. HOYT is a Cleveland man born and bred. The date of his birth is November 10, 1852, and he was one of the three sons of the late James M. Hoyt, LL. D. He attended the public schools of Cleveland, after which he went to Brown University, graduating in 1874. Afterward he entered the Harvard Law School, at which he was graduated in 1877. Before his entrance to Harvard he studied for a short time in the law offices of Spalding & Dickman. This firm was composed of the late Rufus P. Spalding and Judge F. J. Dickman, until recently chief justice of the supreme court of Ohio. Later Mr. Hoyt became one of the firm of Willey, Sherman & Hoyt, which remained unchanged until 1881, when Mr. Willey withdrew. Mr. Alton C. Dustin then entered the firm, the name of which became Sherman, Hoyt & Dustin, and remained so until the death of Mr. Sherman in 1889. Mr. Hermon A. Kelley was then admitted, and the firm name became that of Hoyt, Dustin & Kelley, and still remains so.

Mr. Hoyt's name stands second to none in the legal profession of Cleveland. He is a man of tact,

energy and ability, and an indomitable worker, thoroughly well informed in literature, and a master of his profession. His success as a lawyer is as conspicuous as his brilliant attainments as an orator. Perhaps it is more as a public speaker that Mr. Hoyt has become known to the state and the people of other states. He began his political speaking as far back as 1881, when he made a tour of northern Ohio with Governor Frye, of Maine. There are few men who have won so much of public favor in so short a time. Two years ago he was known as a brilliant lawyer, but now there is not a man in Ohio better known or in greater demand at the social, fraternal and political gatherings of his fellow citizens than Mr. Hoyt.

His elegant and hospitable home is at No. 886 Prospect street.

H C. FISH, a rising young attorney of Pomeroy, Ohio, is a very strong advocate of Republican principles. He took to politics early in life and has always been an ardent worker for the success of the Republican party in his county, serving as a member and secretary of the executive committee and is the present chairman of the county central committee. While living in Olive township he was elected one of the trustees of that township, and in 1887 he was elected clerk of the courts of Meigs county, defeating George Joachim, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of fourteen hundred and three votes. In 1890 he was re-elected, over Wesley A. Webb, receiving on this occasion a majority of seventeen hundred. He held the office of clerk of the courts for six and one-half years, during which time he read law under the tutorship of the late Judge William H. Lasley and C. E. Peoples, the latter of whom is his present law partner. On the 6th day of December, 1894, he was admitted to the bar, at Columbus, Ohio, and at once formed a partnership with C. E. Peoples, which has proved not only agreeable but successful, their firm having become one of the leading law firms of the county. In 1895 Mr. Fish was elected city solicitor of Pomeroy, and again re-elected in 1897 without opposition. He has been a delegate to the state, congressional, senatorial, judicial and county conventions and worked hard for party success in 1896. Mr. Fish is a strong advocate of a protective tariff and a believer in the Blaine idea of reciprocity, and stands by the St. Louis platform on the money question. He believes in maintaining the Monroe doctrine, and that our government should take a more radical stand on the Cuban difficulty, stop the butchery of the inhabitants and see that the unfortunate island is fairly dealt with.



James H. Hoyt.

Mr. Fish was born on the 9th day of May, 1858, in Louisville, Kentucky; at the breaking out of the war he removed with his parents on a farm in Orange township, Meigs county, where he spent his boyhood, working on the farm and attending school until he was grown, when he commenced teaching, and supplemented his education by attending the Tupper's Plains Seminary, where he acquired by close application and self-improvement a good practical education.

On the 22d day of April, 1885, he was married to Miss Ella Hill, the eldest daughter of Robert Hill, of Success, and they have one son, Ranson L., who was born on the 22d day of April, 1886, and is a very bright and promising lad.

Mr. Fish is a Master Mason of Pomeroy Lodge, No. 164, a member of Pomeroy Chapter, No. 80, R. A. M., of Bosworth Council, No. 46, and of Ohio Valley Commandery of Knight Templars, No. 24; and is also a member and a trustee of Pomeroy Lodge, No. 596, Knights of Pythias.

Francis Fish, father of H. C. Fish, was born in Meigs county, on the 22d day of February, 1820. He was a Whig, and when the Republican party was formed he supported it in all its principles. He died on the 25th day of January, 1885. Elizabeth (Bosworth) Fish, the mother of our subject, was a remarkably intelligent woman, possessing a fine education, and being of a literary turn of mind did a great deal of literary work. She died November 26, 1896, in the seventy-sixth year of her age. Absalom Fish, his grandfather, came to Meigs county in 1815, from Bridgewater, Massachusetts; was a merchant and farmer; and died January 6, 1866, in his seventy-second year.

WILLIAM BROMWELL MELISH, president of the Bromwell Brush & Wire Goods Company, who own and control one of the largest plants of the kind in the country, was born in Wilmington, Ohio, on the 28th of July, 1852, and is a son of Rev. Thomas J. and Maria (Bromwell) Melish, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of the Buckeye state. The paternal grandfather, John Melish, was born in Paisley, Scotland, and came to America in 1817, locating in Philadelphia, where he became a prominent book publisher. The father, Rev. Thomas J. Melish, was for many years rector of St. Philip's church, Protestant Episcopal, of Cincinnati, and resided in that city from 1845 until his death in 1896. His wife was a daughter of William and Sarah (Davis) Bromwell, who emigrated from England to Philadelphia in 1819.

The subject of this review is the second in a family of ten children. He attended the public schools of

Cincinnati, and Dennison University, of Granville, Ohio. In 1869 he embarked in his present business as clerk and bookkeeper; four years he represented the interests of the firm as traveling salesman; he was then admitted to a partnership in the business and is now the largest stockholder in the enterprise. From 1883 until 1896 he was secretary and treasurer of the company and since that time has been president of the company, which owns two large factories at Camp Washington, Ohio, and a third at Jeffersonville, Indiana. In these a large number of workmen are employed in order to meet the heavy demands of the trade in shipping their products to the principal markets throughout the entire country. Mr. Melish is one of the most successful and capable business men of the state, with splendid executive force and superior powers for planning and carrying forward to completion whatever he undertakes.

While prominent in the world of commerce Mr. Melish has also arisen to an eminent position in social and Masonic circles. In 1873 he was made a Mason in Milford, Ohio; his advancement in the order was rapid and within three months he had taken the degrees of the Scottish rite. He is now past grand commander of the Knights Templar of Ohio and also a past grand master. In the Ancient Accepted Scottish rite he stands prominently noticeable. As a ritualist it is questionable whether a man lives who excels him in the esoteric working of the elaborate degrees of that branch of speculative Masonry. In the city of Cincinnati his Masonic labors have been prodigious,—relieving the distressed whose calamities were caused by the great floods of 1883-4, and in the building of the new Scottish Rite Cathedral. He instituted Syrian Temple of the Mystic Shrine in Cincinnati, and was also largely instrumental in establishing temples at various other points. In 1892 he was elected imperial potentate for North America, the highest position in the order, in which capacity he presided at the great shrine conclave at Cincinnati in 1893, and served a second term in 1895. He is now grand junior warden of the grand encampment, Knights Templar, of the United States.

In politics Mr. Melish has always been a Republican. His large business interests have led him to decline nominations for public office, yet he has always found time to serve his party in campaign work and in its councils his advice is sought and heeded. In 1896 he was appointed senior aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor Asa S. Bushnell, with the rank of colonel. He is a member of both the Lincoln and Blaine Clubs and does all in his power to advance the interests of his party, but while an ardent supporter of Republican principles he is too fearless and inde-

pendent to submit to the dictation of party bosses and does not hesitate to openly oppose gang rule. He is a member of the Queen City Club, the Manufacturers' Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and a host of other commercial organizations, in all of which he is an active member, whose untiring energies are highly appreciated and whose counsel is much sought.

On the 16th of September, 1873, Mr. Melish was united in marriage to Miss Sallie H., daughter of Captain Francis M. and Selina (Barber) Gatch, of Clermont county, Ohio, and they are now the parents of two children: Mrs. May Melish Harris and Thomas G. Mr. and Mrs. Melish are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

L E. McVAY, clerk of the common-pleas court, was born in Newport, Ohio, May 26, 1849, and is a son of Joseph S. McVay. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, supplemented by a course in Marietta College, after which he followed the vocation of teaching for a period of fifteen years. As a boy Mr. McVay was an ardent supporter of the Republican party and entered into many political oratorical contests on the issues of the day. He was appointed to the office of deputy clerk of the common-pleas court in 1887 and served for five and a half years. In 1892 he was nominated for clerk of the courts, and again in 1895, having been nominated for the two terms by acclamation. His majority on the ticket with Harrison was at the first election five hundred and one, on the second, seventeen hundred and forty-four. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1895 and to the county conventions several times, was secretary of the county executive committee in 1893, and again in 1896, and gives liberally of his time and money in advancing the cause of his party. He has held the offices of township clerk and assessor, has "stumped" the county in a small way during the campaigns, and is a member of the McKinley Club.

Socially Mr. McVay is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and of the Masonic fraternity, having attained the degree of Knight Templar in Marietta Commandery, No 50, and is a member of Syrian Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The marriage of Mr. McVay and Miss Glendera Vandall was consummated on April 20, 1870, and seven children have been born to them, two of whom are deceased. His first wife having died he was married to Lizzie Smith in 1888. Mrs. McVay is a member of the Baptist church, and both are liberal contributors in its cause. He is energetic and progressive, and highly esteemed by all who know him.

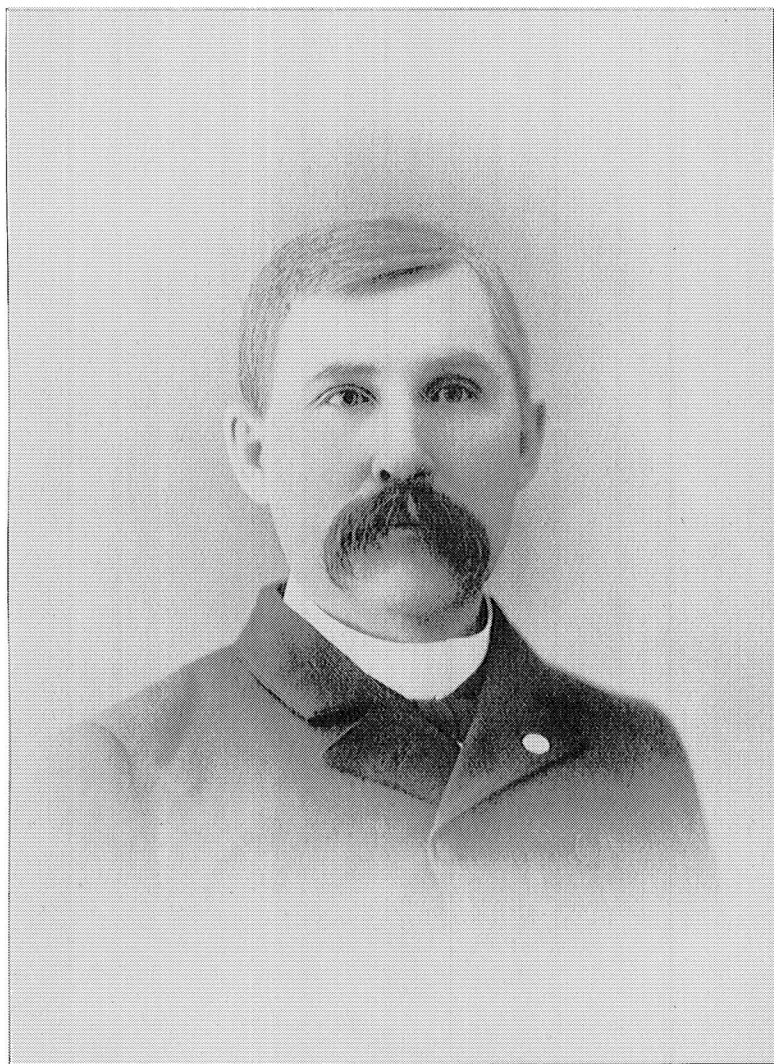
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, manager of the Crawford-Taylor Bakery, of Mansfield, Ohio, is an earnest, enthusiastic member of the Republican party, casting his first vote for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and for every Republican president down to the present time, including William McKinley. For the past seven years he has served on the city council, and while in that honorable body he has done everything in his power to advance the welfare of the community.

Captain Taylor, who is one of the successful business men of Mansfield, and a gallant soldier who gave over two years of the best part of his life in the service of his country, was born in Sidney, the county seat of Shelby county, Ohio, on November 29, 1836. His parents were Jason and Sarah (Craig) Taylor, the former of whom was born in Virginia, and the mother in Pennsylvania, both being among the early settlers in Shelby county. Politically the father was an old-line Whig, becoming later a Republican upon the formation of that party. He was a man of military bearing, and held the commission of general in the militia of the northwestern territories of Ohio, and recruited men for the Mexican war. He took a great interest in the success of his party and in the election of his friends. Both he and his wife departed this life in Sidney, in 1863 and 1870. Samuel Taylor, his father, was of Scotch-Irish extraction.

The youth of Captain Taylor was spent in his native county, where he attended the public schools and later the high school, from which he was sent to Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and there pursued his studies for two years, after which he returned home and commenced his business experience as a clerk in a dry-goods store. In 1858 he started in the clothing business on his own account in Sidney and continued successfully in that vocation until 1862, when his duty to his country urged him to take up arms in the defense of the Union.

Upon the organization of Company I, One Hundred and Eighteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Mr. Taylor was commissioned first lieutenant and immediately sent to the front. Later on he was detailed as adjutant of the regiment, which position he held until the following December, when he was promoted to the rank of captain of Company D, and as such served until he received his honorable discharge in October, 1864. He took part in several hotly-contested engagements, among which were: Mossy Creek, Tennessee; Kingston, Tennessee; and a campaign of twenty-seven days in Georgia, being under fire most of the time.

Returning to Ohio, Captain Taylor embarked in the hardware business with his brother, O. J. Taylor, under the firm name of Taylor Brothers, doing a most



L. E. McWay

prosperous business, which was continued until 1881, at which time the Captain sold out and moved to Mansfield, in October of the same year. He purchased the interest of a Mr. Zeller, of the firm of Crawford & Zeller, and the business was continued under the name of Crawford & Taylor, manufacturers of crackers and cakes. This continued until 1890, when both gentlemen sold out to the United States Baking Company, Captain Taylor being retained as manager of the Mansfield bakery, and Mr. Crawford as general manager of the United States Baking Company. It has a well established trade and is in a most prosperous condition financially.

Captain Taylor was united in marriage, in 1858, to Miss Lavenia A. Thorne, a daughter of Henry B. and Eliza Thorne, the former being an old-time hotel keeper, who was widely known both east and west. Thirteen children have been born to Captain and Mrs. Taylor, six of whom are living, as follows: Rollin L., Howard T., Frank F., Allen M., Margaret G., who is the wife of Claud Platt, of the city of Mansfield, Ohio; and Rose K.

The Captain is a stockholder and director in the Farmers' National Bank, of Mansfield, Ohio; a director in the People's Bank, of Bellville, Ohio; president of the Cockley Milling Company, of Lexington, Ohio; a stockholder of the Richard Buggy Company, of Mansfield, and is interested in several other industries of his home city. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and has received all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second in the Scottish rite. He lives at No. 68 West Fourth street, in one of the palatial residences of the city, and is one of the popular and highly esteemed citizens of Mansfield.

GENERAL A. C. VORIS.—It is with a feeling of no little satisfaction that the biographer turns to the pleasing task of reviewing the life history of this distinguished gentleman, General Alvin Coe Voris, of Akron, Ohio, who was for many years one of the eminent and influential lawyers of the state, whose sterling character graced the bench as well as the bar, who figured prominently in the legislative halls of Ohio, and who in the dark days of the Civil war "donned the blue" and by bravery and valor on the field of battle won the proud title by which he has since been known.

General Voris is the eldest son of Judge Peter and Julia (Coe) Voris, and was born in Stark county, Ohio, on the 27th of April, 1827. His parents were educated and well-to-do people, his home influence was conducive to refinement and learning, and his advantages for obtaining an education most liberal. He pursued

a course of study in Twinsburg Institute and in Oberlin College, and on leaving the last named institution accepted a position as deputy in the office of the county clerk and acting probate judge, where he was employed from 1850 until 1852. In the meantime, having determined to prepare for the bar, he applied himself closely to the study of law, and having attained comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence, he was licensed to practice on the 20th of June, 1853. Soon afterward he formed a partnership with General L. V. Bierce, with whom he was associated in practice until 1859. In that year he was honored with an election to the Ohio state legislature and filled the position for a two-years term, serving his constituents well and winning the favor of his fellow members of the general assembly. In 1873 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention, and his knowledge of constitutional law and his deep interests in the welfare of the state made his influence widely felt. His natural ability and scholarly attainment as a lawyer fitted him to take high rank in his chosen profession, which he did for many years, being connected with much of the important litigation that was heard in the state. On the 4th of November, 1890, he was elevated to the bench, being elected judge of the court of common pleas for the counties of Summit, Medina and Lorain, and to this position he brought that integrity of character, that fairness and justice, which had been so conspicuous in his former life.

In the early '60s, when the cloud of civil war enshrouded the country in a deeper gloom than it had ever known, Judge Voris, with a spirit of patriotism not easily daunted, went to the front, entering the army in June, 1861, as lieutenant-colonel of the Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the following March was made commanding officer of his regiment. He was promoted to brigadier-general December 8, 1864, and shortly afterward, for "distinguished service on the field," was honored by another promotion, to that of major-general. His own zeal and bravery inspired his men to daring deeds in the thickest of the fight, yet he was ever careful of their interests and welfare, and never needlessly endangered them or sacrificed a life when it could possibly be avoided.

General Voris was first married on the 25th of September, 1853, to Miss Lydia Allyn, and to them were born the following named: Edwin F., a prominent lawyer of Akron; Lucy, now the wife of Charles Baird; and Bessie C., wife of Will F. Sawyer. Mrs. Voris died March 16, 1876, and February 21, 1882, the General wedded Mrs. Lizzie H. Keller, his present companion. He is now practically retired from his profession and lives quietly in his beautiful home in Akron.

EDWIN F. VORIS is a name that is found high on the roll of leading and eminent lawyers of Ohio. Practicing in Akron, he has maintained at the bar an honored place and has demonstrated by his superior ability his right to this high reputation. His mind, keenly analytical, is logical in its deductions, clear in its reasonings, and added to this is the power of forceful, eloquent presentation of his cause, gaining him a prestige in legal circles that is indeed enviable.

Mr. Voris is numbered among the native sons of Akron, and was born on the 31st of July, 1855. Reared in his native city, he acquired his preliminary education in its public schools and was graduated in the Akron high school with the class of 1872. In the autumn of that year he entered Buchtel College, where he diligently pursued a course of study and was graduated on the 30th of June, 1875. Having decided to follow in the footsteps of his honored father, General A. C. Voris, who for many years was a distinguished jurist of Ohio, our subject next matriculated in the Harvard Law School, where he continued his studies for two years and was graduated on the 27th of June, 1877.

On the 8th of October of that year Mr. Voris was admitted to the bar, and on the 3d of June, 1878, located in St. Louis, passed a most creditable examination in July, and was duly admitted to practice in the Missouri courts. While in that city he was associated with the firm of J. M. & C. H. Krum, a connection that continued until February, 1879, when he returned to Akron and entered into partnership with his father, under the firm name of Voris & Voris. This association was maintained until General Voris was elevated to the bench, and on the 14th of February, 1891, the son became a partner of his brother-in-law, Charles Baird, with whom he was associated in practice until June, 1895. Mr. Voris has won and retained a representative *clientele* and has been connected with much of the important business of the courts. He is well versed in the science of jurisprudence and aptly applies its principles to the points in controversy. While his devotion to his clients' interests is proverbial, he is always courteous to the opposition and never fails to win their friendship and respect.

On the death of John C. Means, prosecuting attorney, in May, 1886, Mr. Voris was appointed by Judge Green to fill the vacancy and ably served in that position until January, 1887. In April, 1889, he was elected a member of the Akron board of education from the second ward, and in this incumbency also rendered prompt and appreciative service. His legal practice, however, demands his undivided time and attention, and with the above exceptions he has

never been an office-holder. He is nevertheless a loyal Republican, interested in the welfare of the great party, and can always be depended upon to give it his hearty support.

He was married October 21, 1879, to Miss Lizzie W. Slade, of Columbus, Ohio, and in Akron they have a very large circle of friends and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes.

CHARLES S. DANA.—A candidate's fitness for office should be the first consideration of a voter when he goes to the polls to cast his ballot. Especially important is the worth and merit of him who represents the district in the state legislature, for to him is left the obtaining of measures that will be beneficial to the community, and unless he has its interests at heart he will prove a mere figure-head and worse than useless. Mr. Dana was elected to the senate in November, 1895, by a majority of four thousand five hundred votes, and has already proved himself to be an active and conscientious member of that honorable body. He introduced a bill to prevent the fusion of political parties, another that raised the tax on the sale of liquor; one to compel the people to return greenbacks to the auditor in payment of taxes, and many others of equal importance. Mr. Dana cast his first vote for Joseph B. Foraker for governor and for Benjamin Harrison for president. He is acquainted with a great many of the prominent Republicans of the state and is an intimate friend of Governor Foraker. He has been a delegate to the state conventions many times, to all the county conventions, was chairman of the county executive committee two terms, always conducting a clean, vigorous campaign, and held a similar position in the last congressional convention in this district. Mr. Dana is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party, is an energetic worker in its cause, and spends both time and money in "stumping" the county during campaigns.

Senator Dana was born in Belpre, Ohio, November 15, 1864, and is the son of George Dana, a fruit farmer and vinegar manufacturer of that place. After passing through the various grades of the public schools Mr. Dana attended Marietta College, and subsequently engaged in fruit and vegetable canning at Millford, Delaware, later returning to Belpre, where he embarked in the same business with his father, the firm name being known as the George Dana & Sons Company, which is still in a flourishing condition in that city. Our subject is secretary and treasurer of the Crippen Manufacturing Company, which furnishes railway supplies, some of which are their own patents.



C. S. Dana

He is also a part owner of the Marietta Paint & Color Company.

Regarding his social relations, Mr. Dana is a member of the McKinley Club, the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternity, in all of which he is one of the moving spirits, and an enthusiastic participant in their work.

Mr. Dana was married January 2, 1891, to Miss Mary A. Sayre, and they have one daughter, named Frances. They are highly regarded in Marietta society.

HON. EDWARD S. WILSON. — Undoubtedly the most important public educator in the field of politics to-day is the newspaper. In this age of cheap printing and rapid transportation the daily and weekly journals find their way into almost every home in the land, there to mold public sentiment, formulate public thought and influence the public vote. The Ironton Register, of which Mr. Wilson is editor and proprietor, is acknowledged to be one of the leading Republican journals in the state, and is regarded as a potent agency in securing Republican victories.

Mr. Wilson was born in Newark, Ohio, a son of Henry Wilson, who came to Lawrence county in 1853. He was an old-line Whig, took an active interest in affairs political, and was one of the influential men of the county. At one time he served as trustee of the Ohio Insane Asylum, at Columbus, and was acting in that capacity and was a member of the building committee when the present buildings were erected. He served as mayor of Ironton for one term, was many times a delegate to district and county conventions, and several times served as a member of the Republican central committee of Lawrence county. He died in 1870, leaving two sons, who have become prominent in business and political circles. Henry B. Wilson, the younger, is a member of the firm of E. E. McMillan & Company, of New York city, brokers and gas and street railway magnates.

Edward S. Wilson obtained his education in the public schools, and in 1862 left home to aid in the preservation of the Union, enlisting in Company H, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was promoted from sergeant to second lieutenant and then to first lieutenant and was engaged for a while on staff duty on the staff of General Seward. He was wounded at the battle of Carter's farm near Winchester, Virginia, and lay in the hospital for three months. His service was with the Army of West Virginia, and he was a brave and loyal defender of the stars and stripes.

When the war was over Mr. Wilson returned to Ironton and was actively engaged in the campaign work in this section of the state, making speeches throughout southern Ohio. He read law and was admitted to the bar, but soon afterward he purchased the Ironton Register and has since given his attention to journalistic and political work. The Register is one of the best-known Republican papers in southern Ohio. It was established in 1850 by R. M. Stimson, now of Marietta, Ohio, who had charge of it until 1862. It was at first a Whig organ and its publication was begun when the town of Ironton was founded. It was among the first journals in Ohio to take up the cause of Republicanism, and has since been unwavering in support of the platforms of that party. It has been a prominent factor in the political contests, and through its columns Mr. Wilson has exerted a wide influence whose force is immeasurable. His handling of the issues of the day is fair and impartial, yet no one is in doubt as to his position in relation to any question. His arguments are logical, and he is a fluent, forceful writer, whose articles make a deep impression upon the readers.

In the ranks of his party Mr. Wilson has labored earnestly, and has nearly always been a member of the county central and county executive committees, acting as chairman of the latter at various times. In the Hayes, Foraker, McKinley and Foster state conventions he took a very important part and has attended almost every state convention since the war, while frequently he has been chairman of the delegation. He was a Blaine elector in 1884, a delegate to the Harrison convention in 1888 and was a candidate for congressional nomination in 1893. In the convention he won on one ballot, but withdrew because of a conflict over the ballot. Mr. Wilson was appointed by Governor McKinley a trustee of the Ohio Epileptic Hospital and is still filling that position. He has frequently been asked to "stump" the state of Ohio, but has refused to do this, feeling that he could accomplish more good by editing his paper, in which he strongly advocates protection, civil-service reform, reciprocity, the gold standard and the other important measures of the party. He has been a member of the state executive committee and is known to all the political leaders of the state.

Mr. Wilson is also very prominent in educational circles, and does all in his power to promote the school interests of Ohio. He has delivered addresses before educational associations and in different colleges on educational work, and is a man of ripe scholarship and wide general information on literary topics. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion and the Knights of Pythias fraternity,

and has served as commander of Dick Lambert Post, of Ironton. He has a wife and three daughters, one of whom is a practicing physician and is now assistant physician in the Central Ohio State Hospital. The second daughter is now a student in the Academy of Design in Philadelphia, and the third is still in school in Ironton.

Three years ago Mr. Wilson traveled abroad as far as Palestine, Turkey and Egypt, and has published a handsome book of his travels, entitled "An Oriental Outing," which has been warmly received and widely sold.

HARTWELL R. MOORE.—A man who takes a local pride in the affairs of his town and county, both from a political and a business standpoint, is one who well merits the confidence and high regard of his fellow citizens. Mr. Moore is a staunch Republican and a resident of Norwalk, Ohio, where he has been prominent in a number of minor offices, although neither seeking nor desiring any great reward for his services in behalf of the party of which he is a member, preferring to give his time to the duties connected with his business. These latter, however, have not prevented him from taking an active part in the campaigns, and in the last one especially, that of 1896, he performed a great deal of effective work in his community. He has served four years in the city council, acting as president of that body two years, he has been a member of the board of water works, and has in many other ways demonstrated his zeal as a public-spirited citizen.

Mr. Moore was born in the town of Peru, Clinton county, New York, on April 23, 1844, and is a son of George P. and Hannah (Tennant) Moore, the former of whom is a native of New Hampshire and the latter of New York, and they are both now living in Norwalk. The early days of our subject were passed in his native place upon the farm and in the carpenter shop, attending the district schools during the winters, where the greater part of his education was obtained, supplementing the same by a term at the school in Leominster, Massachusetts. After completing his literary studies he learned the piano-case maker's trade in the establishment of the firm of Jewett & Allen, piano manufacturers; later he was employed in making piano cases for McPhail & Company. At the end of two and a half years he went to Chicago, arriving there in September, 1863, and soon after went to work for Lyman Phelps, making piano cases, thereby becoming one of Chicago's pioneers in that trade. Mr. Phelps shortly after failed in business, however, and Mr. Moore next found a situation with J. Estey &

Company, manufacturers of reed organs, of Brattleboro, Vermont, who had just established a branch factory on Sedgwick street, and as foreman of the case department he remained with this firm until it dissolved. Upon its reorganization under the name of the Reilly Burdette Organ Company, Mr. Moore was retained and served as foreman in the various departments until the great Chicago fire of 1871, which burned him out of house and home and destroyed the factory in which he was employed. He was eventually sent to Battle Creek, Michigan, by the Burdette Company and there engaged factory room and employed men to make organ cases and work benches, preparatory to re-establishing the company, which was finally accomplished, the location being in Erie, Pennsylvania, in December, 1871, our subject remaining with the concern until October, 1875, when he assisted A. B. Chase, L. L. Doud and others to organize the A. B. Chase Organ Company in Norwalk, Ohio.

Preparations were at once begun for the erection of buildings, the first of which was completed in December, 1875, and was three stories in height, with a frontage of forty feet and a depth of one hundred feet. In June, 1880, another building was erected of the same size and height, both of them being of wood, and in September of that year they were destroyed by fire. In January, 1881, new brick edifices were put up, to which, in 1883, were added others of a similar nature, and the plant now occupies two hundred and fifty-six feet on Newton street and a wing at right angles with the Newton street front, comprising two hundred and eighty feet, all the buildings being three and four stories high. The factory is equipped with the latest and most highly improved machinery, driven by a one-hundred-and-twenty horse-power Buckeye engine, all of which was planned and built by Mr. Moore, the present superintendent. The A. B. Chase Company is now turning out a superior grade of work in pianos and organs, and ranks among the leading manufacturers in their line in the United States. In the spring of 1877 Mr. Chase died and Calvin Whitney succeeded him as president of the company, the other officers being as follows: L. L. Doud, secretary; L. A. West, treasurer; and H. R. Moore, superintendent, the latter filling that position for twenty-two years and performing the duties incumbent upon him in a capable and highly satisfactory manner. Among his other business enterprises Mr. Moore is a director in the Ohio Building & Loan Association, and acting in a similar capacity for the A. B. Chase Company. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, holding the degrees of Master Mason in Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 64, Holy Royal Arch in Huron Chapter, No. 7, and Select Master in Norwalk Council, No. 24.

On December 25, 1865, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Catherine Andre, of Chicago, who died in May, 1890, survived by six children, two of whom were born in Garden City, two in Erie, Pennsylvania, and two in Norwalk, Ohio. In July, 1893, Mr. Moore was again married, his second wife being Miss Lucy M. Kennedy, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and of this union one son was born, in September, 1894. Mr. Moore is pleasantly situated in his home life, surrounded by his loved ones and possessing the high regard of a large number of friends.

GRANT E. MOUSER.—The Republican party in Ohio is certainly to be congratulated in having in its following so many men of intrinsic worth and natural abilities. The men who have advanced the best interests of this party and of the commonwealth are men of strong mentality, capable of viewing questions from a broad standpoint, and having an intellectual individuality that enables them to plan original and effective methods of political procedure, and these qualities have rendered their services to the party of incalculable benefit. In giving a brief *resume* of the records of such men, it is fitting that a place be reserved for the history of Grant E. Mouser, who is now serving as prosecuting attorney of Marion county. He was elected to this office in 1894, at which time he ran nearly six hundred votes ahead of his ticket, and in 1896 he was nominated for re-election by acclamation in the county convention, which goes far to show the popular esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. He has been secretary of the Marion county executive committee, and has been active in the field, making speeches and doing committee work. In 1895 he was a candidate for the office of city solicitor, but was defeated, not, however, without cutting down the Democratic majority from two hundred and fifty votes to sixty votes. He has frequently attended both the district and state conventions of his party, has taken a prominent part in the political interests of the county, and is an ardent advocate of protective and sound-money principles as set forth in the party platform.

Mr. Mouser is a resident of the city of Marion and has spent his entire life in Marion county, where he was born September 11, 1868. His father, Dr. J. A. Mouser, was born in Ohio, December 13, 1835, his father, Isaac Mouser, having been one of the pioneers of the state. The Doctor was reared to manhood on his father's farm and subsequently taught school in Marion county. He then attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and was graduated with the class of 1862. He soon afterward took up the study of

medicine and attended the Cincinnati Medical College, in which institution he was graduated in 1865, and, having successfully passed the required examination, in the same year he became acting assistant surgeon of the United States Army and was sent to the hospital at Camp Butler, Illinois. At the close of the war he located at La Rue and took up the practice of his profession with Dr. Delong. For many years he has successfully followed his chosen calling, and is an esteemed member of the Ohio State Medical Society and the Marion County Medical Society. He is now living in Jatty, Paulding county, Ohio, where, in connection with his son, A. H. Mouser, he is engaged in the practice of medicine. Socially he is connected with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Dr. Mouser was married in 1864 to Miss Eleanor Delong, and nine children were born to them, the sons being A. H., Grant E., George B., Lloyd, Howard, Roy and Harold.

Mr. Mouser, of this review, although young in years, is one of the leading attorneys of this section of Marion county. He was at one time a student in Ada College, and was graduated in the Cincinnati Law School in 1890, after which he immediately took his place at the bar, and has since attained considerable distinction among the most prominent representatives of the profession in Marion county. He is a close and thorough student, prepares his cases with great care and has been connected with much of the important litigation in his district through the past seven years. In his fraternal relations he is connected with Marion Lodge, No. 402, Knights of Pythias, in which he has filled all the offices, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Order of Ben Hur and the Red Cross. He was married in 1892 to Miss Dell Ridgway, and they have three children.

AUSTIN WORKMAN VORHES.—Among the leading men in southern Ohio, none are better known than is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review. Mr. Vorhes is one of the prominent attorneys of Pomeroy, Meigs county, and was for many years a member of the well-known law firm of Grosvenor & Vorhes, which was established in 1868 and for twenty-five years carried on a very extensive general law practice in the state and United States courts.

John Vorhes, his father, came to Athens county, Ohio, in the pioneer days, and was one of the prominent merchants and large land owners and farmers of this part of the state. He was a Free-soiler and Republican, but had no desire to accept public office. He was widely known and esteemed for his high sense

of honor and for his integrity and worth in all the relations of life. His mother, Ellen Maria Vorhes, was beloved by all who knew her for all the qualities which form and adorn the life of a Christian mother. She was endowed with great good sense, was an extensive reader, well informed, had an intense hatred of slavery and was an ardent lover of freedom,—a friend of the slave escaped from bondage and a comforter of the lowly.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lee, Athens county, Ohio, and attended the public schools of Albany, the Albany Manual Labor University, and the Ohio University, graduating at the latter in 1864. Shortly afterward he went to Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah valley, where he remained until near the close of the war. He studied law under the guidance of the Hon. John Welch, chief justice of the supreme court of Ohio, and was admitted to the bar September 13, 1866, at Athens, Ohio, and afterward entered the law school of Harvard University, graduating there in 1867. The next year he formed the law partnership with General C. H. Grosvenor above mentioned, and was afterward admitted to practice in the United States district and circuit courts and supreme court.

Mr. Vorhes has always been a firm supporter of the Republican party. Although he has been frequently requested to become a candidate for office, he has declined, preferring the pursuit of his profession and to keep out of political contests except when his services are needed in the interest of his friends or his party. In 1884 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago, and has on many occasions attended other conventions in the same capacity. He entertains strong views on the issues of the day and freely expresses himself in favor of a protective tariff, reciprocity and the sound-money system. He is a strong advocate of the Monroe doctrine in a wide sense, and believes in the wisdom and necessity of such acquisition of territory as will fully foster and protect the future commerce of the United States and its honor and greatness. In his locality he is always at the front in all matters of improvement, and he has contributed largely in time and means to this end. In his law practice he takes only such cases of importance as are suited to his taste and time, exacting at the same time from his profession and business a large portion of time for the prosecution of his literary, historical and other studies, as well as keeping in touch with all the questions of the day, in which pursuits he is much aided by his comprehensive knowledge of the French, German, Spanish and other languages and familiarity with their writers.

He is a kinsman of the late Daniel W. Voorhees, United States senator from Indiana, being descended

Steven Coerte Van Voorhees, their common ancestor, who emigrated from Holland in 1660 and settled at Flatland, Long Island, New York. He is one of the largest property owners in Meigs county, possessing extensive coal and milling interests and valuable real estate in Pomeroy and Middleport and vicinity.

ROBERT J. MORGAN, police commissioner of Cincinnati, a member of the great Russell-Morgan Company and the United States Printing Establishment, was born in Bandon, Cork county, Ireland, June 24, 1838. His mother died when he was six years old, and when he was nine years of age his father resolved to try his fortune in America, Cincinnati being his objective point. Three weeks were spent in crossing the ocean, and the journey from New York to Cincinnati was made entirely by water, namely, by way of the Hudson river to the Erie canal, thence to Buffalo and to Toledo, and thence by the Erie and Miami canals to their point of destination. Six weeks were consumed in making the entire trip, and the little colony arrived in Cincinnati May 21, 1847.

Mr. Morgan's father was a wool-comber by trade, but as no such industry existed in America he was obliged to seek employment in some other line. Accordingly he became engaged to Butler & Brothers, manufacturers of boot and shoe blacking and other small articles of trade, and dealers in paper; and it was with this firm that Robert J. Morgan obtained his first situation. He was employed in packing boxes of blacking into larger boxes for shipment, and for such services received the sum of seventy-five cents a week, twenty-five cents of which was paid in coffee. He remained with this firm for two years, and then became employed as "devil" in the newspaper office of the Chronicle and Atlas, corner of Third and Hammond streets, at the sum of one dollar and a half per week. This was considered good wages at that time for a boy of thirteen years. General Andrew Hickenlooper, a prominent Cincinnati noticed elsewhere in this work, was employed at the time in the office of the old Dispatch, located across the street.

Young Morgan did not remain long in his new situation, for the same year he became apprenticed to Caleb Clark and C. W. Starbuck, owners of the Ben Franklin job printing-office. This was also the office of the Cincinnati Times, C. W. Starbuck proprietor. The contract was made for five years, Robert to receive two dollars a week for the first year and a rise of fifty cents a week for each succeeding year, the additional fifty cents a week to be held in abeyance until the full expiration of his apprenticeship. Robert liked his new place, but on account of a misunder-



R. J. Morfaw

standing with the foreman he was discharged at the expiration of two and a half years, thereby sacrificing the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars, or the fifty cents per week that he would have received had he worked out his full apprenticeship.

But he was a young man of fine tastes and had an excellent eye for color painting and a love for this particular branch of the business, and immediately secured a position at the Enquirer job rooms to serve out his apprenticeship, at the increase in salary of seven dollars a week for the second year, under H. H. Robinson, proprietor. After finishing his term of apprenticeship he continued to work at the Enquirer job rooms until he had reached the age of eighteen years. He was then offered a situation in the Hutton & Frealy's Southern Publishing House at Memphis, Tennessee, as foreman of the press-room, at forty dollars per week.

He remained at Memphis until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he returned to Cincinnati and immediately enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was elected second lieutenant of Company B, for the same reason that his friend, and now partner, Mr. Russell, was elected captain of Company G, of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, both having previously belonged to the Guthrie Grays, and were familiar with military tactics. On account of a dispute with the captain of his company, Mr. Morgan would not serve under him and resigned, and returned to Memphis, arriving August 1, 1861. In November following he left Memphis as bearer of the drawings of the fortifications at Memphis and Clarksville, Tennessee, and Bowling Green, Kentucky, going by rail from Memphis to State Station, Tennessee, and riding a mule the entire distance from State Station to Henderson, Kentucky, safely delivering the important drawings to General O. M. Mitchell in Cincinnati. During his absence three of his brothers had enlisted in the war, and when he returned to Cincinnati and found his poor old father comparatively alone he resolved to stay with him.

He had accumulated by saving his earnings, and by the sale of two hundred acres of land in Iowa for ten dollars an acre, which he had purchased while an apprentice, at two dollars an acre, and by trading with the army as purveyor, the neat sum of five thousand dollars, and this amount he invested in the printing business. In January, 1867, the firm of Russell, Morgan & Company was established, by purchasing the Enquirer job rooms, and this became the nucleus of the present immense Russell-Morgan Company. They remained in the old quarters of the Enquirer job rooms, 20 College street, for a short time, but, finding these

premises inadequate for their increasing business, the large building now occupied by the A. E. Burkhardt Company, on Race street, was erected for their use. It was not many years, however, before the vigorous company outgrew these premises also, and their present immense building, at the corner of Sixth and Lock streets was erected, and ten years later another large building was added to their premises at Fifth and Lock streets. Both buildings are now in use by this immense establishment, the flooring capacity of which amounts to 175,480 square feet, and are fully equipped with the finest machinery. It is now the largest printing establishment in the world. The company has branches also at Brooklyn, New York, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Montclair, New Jersey, and give employment to upward of two thousand people. Their specialties of work are the manufacture of colored labels, playing cards—of which they are responsible for about two-thirds of the cards used in the United States—and large show posters. In 1891 the United States Printing Company was established, and Mr. Morgan became its second vice-president and a member of its directory.

He was a member and the first president of the Cincinnati board of police commissioners, and was instrumental in organizing the present splendid police system of Cincinnati. He visited other cities and spent his time and money in his efforts to secure as good a system as possible. He is the donor of the Morgan medal, awarded each year. March 6, 1894, he was appointed police commissioner of Cincinnati by Governor McKinley, to succeed M. S. Forbes. His term will expire March 31, 1898. He has also been a member of the board of education of Cincinnati, and has been engaged in many laudable undertakings calculated to advance the interests of his adopted city.

In disposition Mr. Morgan is social, genial, liberal-hearted and sows seeds of kindness wherever it is possible for him to do so. He distributes his money in a quiet, unostentatious manner, where it will do the most good, and rarely lets his left hand know what his right hand doeth. Many a poor orphan has occasion to call him blessed.

Mr. Morgan practically retired from actual business pursuits in May, 1893, at the age of fifty-five years. He is a member of the order of Elks, and has been a Master Mason for twenty-six years.

January 2, 1866, is the date of Mr. Morgan's marriage to Miss Emma F. Armstrong, who is a member of a prominent pioneer family of Cincinnati. They have had four children, of whom, however, but two survive at the present time, namely: Arthur R., an eminent chemist, member of the firm of Dickore & Morgan, and lately admitted to the practice of law in

Ohio, with office in room 308 Johnston building, Cincinnati; and Miss Ethel, a young miss of twelve years.

Mr. Morgan has a beautiful home at Alpine place, adjoining Eden Park, Walnut Hills, where he dispenses hospitality with a kind and loving hand.

GEORGE R. WARDEN.—The prosperity and welfare of a city or community are due to its business enterprises, which in turn must be built up by men of sterling integrity of purpose, who possess an unlimited supply of thrift and industry. Success in any line of occupation does not come voluntarily; it is something that must be unceasingly labored for, and even then it seldom comes to a man until the best years of his life are gone. Foremost among the representative business men of Cleveland is the subject of these paragraphs, Mr. George R. Warden, director of charities and correction. His career has been one of earnest effort, worthy of emulation, and a brief outline of his varied experiences will no doubt prove interesting as well as instructive, illustrating, as it does, the gratifying results of perseverance and determination which have won for him the enviable place he now occupies in the mercantile world.

Mr. Warden is the oldest in a family of eight children, and was born in 1861. His father, George J. Warden, is a native of England, but in 1855 he came to the United States and located in Cleveland. On the outbreak of the war of the great Rebellion he demonstrated his loyalty to the country of his adoption by taking up arms in the defense of the Union. When the call for the one-hundred-day men was made he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fiftieth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after his time of service expired he went to New York with the intention of entering the navy. This he did not do, however, but instead went to Albany and again enlisted in the army, this time in the Ninety-first Regiment of New York Veteran Volunteers, Heavy Artillery.

After the close of the war Mr. Warden made his home in Cleveland, where he started a carriage manufactory, in which he has progressed until to-day he is one of the foremost manufacturers in the state. His marriage to Miss Mary Waite took place in 1860, and they had eight children,—five sons and three daughters. Mrs. Warden is a descendant of the old Puritan stock, from which many of the noblest families of this country have sprung.

George R. Warden, the immediate subject of this record, attained his early education in a private school, which he attended until he was ten years of age, when he began to attend the public schools, at the same time filling the duties of a newspaper route, which, be-

sides earning him a few odd dollars, developed a business capacity which has so well served him in subsequent years. He subsequently took a course at a business college, and at the age of fourteen years entered his father's office as clerk, where he remained for two years; the next six or seven years he was occupied on a law paper and in traveling, at the end of which time he once more entered his father's office, this time as bookkeeper and general salesman. At the end of two years he bought out the interest of his father's partner and became a member of the firm, which position he occupies at present. This firm manufactures only high-grade buggies and carriages, and keep a running force of from thirty to forty men employed all the time. Besides this factory, Mr. Warden has several other business interests in Cleveland. He was appointed to his present position as director of charities and corrections in April, 1895.

Mr. Warden is one of the solid business men of Cleveland, energetic in character, with a mind and disposition well adapted to grasp the possibilities of a situation and with a rich experience in the affairs of life.

Mr. Warden was united in marriage to Miss Josie L. Rewell, of Cleveland, and they have two children.

JOSEPH G. REED, although not a politician in the sense of seeking official preferment, was an ardent admirer and staunch supporter of the principles inculcated in the platform of the Republican party, and was a strong advocate of a protective tariff and sound money. He was always ready and willing to aid in every way the cause with which he was affiliated, but refused to accept office or to become a delegate to conventions, as he considered his province to be that of business rather than politics.

Mr. Reed was born in Piketon, Pike county, Ohio, on December 4, 1835, and died June 25, 1897. He was a son of William Reed, whose demise occurred in 1840. Though the latter was a Democrat and an active politician, it was understood that had not death ended his career when it did he would have become a Whig and voted for William Henry Harrison. He was auditor of Pike county for three or four terms, and occupied that position at the time of his death. The mother of our subject was a daughter of Abraham Chenoweth, the members of whose family were among the early settlers of Scioto valley, where they located in 1790. Samuel Reed, the grandfather, was a Jacksonian Democrat, and held the office of common-pleas judge under the old constitution. Robert Lucas, an uncle, was governor of Ohio at one time, and later became territorial governor of Iowa. Samuel Reed,

brother of Joseph G., came to Portsmouth in 1847, and subsequently became cashier of the Portsmouth National Bank, his connection with that institution covering a period of thirty-eight years.

In 1857 Joseph G. Reed came to Portsmouth from Pike county and embarked in the retail dry-goods business, establishing in 1863 a wholesale department in company with A. D. Elden, the firm later being known under the names of Rumsey, Reed & Company, and Rumsey, Rhodes & Reed. In 1872 Mr. Reed retired from the firm of Rumsey, Rhodes & Reed, and in 1873 established the firm of Reed & Peebles, which afterward became Reed, Peebles & Company, and finally Reed & Jordan. This firm has carried on an extensive wholesale trade in Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia, and is the largest concern of its kind in the city. Mr. Reed was the senior member, and for forty years has been prominently identified with the business interests of Portsmouth, where he attained an enviable reputation as a man of integrity and honest business methods, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact.

W P. ORR.—An army of generals never won a battle, neither would a political party composed entirely of office-holders and statesmen secure a victory without the aid and co-operation of representative business men, who unselfishly give of their time, energy and means in upholding the principles which they consider most conducive to the welfare of their country. To such men as Mr. Orr the nation is deeply indebted, their example leading others to the espousal of the cause of true Republican precepts, their devotion to their party, and their total abnegation of self in that no reward of office is sought as a compensation for support, placing them upon a high plane of citizenship most worthy of emulation.

W. P. Orr, of Piqua, is one of Miami county's most prominent business men and influential citizens, and has ever contributed his full share to its material and political development. He is and has been, from the time he was first privileged to cast a vote, a Republican of the staunchest type, his initial ballot having been cast for General John C. Fremont, in 1856, since which time he has voted for every candidate nominated by his party for that high office. He has taken an active part in the management of the Republican party in Miami and adjoining counties, his advice and counsel being consulted by the leaders in the state and national contests, and always found to be wise and acceptable, while as the foremost spirit in local campaigns his executive ability and influence and his espousal of Republican principles have, by force of

example, brought success to, and built up the strength of, his party. Never a politician in the sense of being a partisan from selfish motives or to secure political preferment, he has been outspoken and zealous in announcing his convictions and sustaining the correctness of his position in so convincing a manner as to gain the respect of those whom he sought to influence. Aside from holding the office of a councilman of Piqua for twenty-six years, Mr. Orr has, with one exception, invariably declined to accept any favors from his party. In 1890 he was induced to lend the great weight and influence of his name to his party as a candidate for congress in the seventh district, which was normally Democratic by thirty-seven hundred majority, and, without hope or desire for election, he entered the canvass for the purpose of helping the state ticket. As an evidence of his popularity it may be stated that he succeeded in reducing the usual Democratic vote to less than twelve hundred majority.

Mr. Orr is a Republican because he is convinced of the correctness of his party's principles of protection to American industries and American labor, of sound money and honesty in discharging the nation's obligations to its creditors, and above all to the careful consideration shown to the heroes of the Civil war. His own patriotism was abundantly attested in his services at the front during the Civil war, throughout which his career was marked by brave action and hard fighting, as he participated in many a fiercely contested engagement. He was appointed captain and later lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was sent with two hundred men to the relief of Chambersburg, but arrived too late to be of service, the town having been destroyed by fire. He was a member of Alexander Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Piqua, Ohio, and is an active and interested participant in every movement made in recognition of our debt of gratitude to our country's veterans of the war. As councilman of Piqua, the value of his services and the intelligent discharge of his official duties are shown in one of the best governed municipalities, and one of the best paved cities, in Ohio,—a city of twelve thousand inhabitants, living amid all the modern conveniences of electric lights, street railways, gas, water, asphalt roads, beautiful parks, clean streets, excellent schools and churches, and a public library and Young Men's Christian Association building second to none in the state.

As an employer of labor, Mr. Orr has the love and respect of hundreds of human beings whose daily existence depends upon his numerous enterprises, fair treatment and just wages; and an earnest and honest desire to treat all with the utmost consideration has endeared him to those among whom he lives. A brief

outline of the life of such a man cannot but serve as a laudable example of America's possibilities and be an incentive to many youths to strive for equal success.

W. P. Orr was born in Covington, Miami county, Ohio, on the 30th of April, 1834, and is a son of Joshua Orr, a native of Virginia, who came by way of Kentucky to Ohio in 1833. He was an earnest, active and widely known man, giving his support to the Whig party until its dissolution, when he joined the ranks of the Republicans, voting and working for the success of the new organization up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1873. He reared his family in his own faith and instilled in their minds a love of liberty, of country, and of right for right's sake, and his six sons, five of whom entered the army in the defense of the nation, have nobly upheld the lessons taught them. They are as follows: William P., Joshua W., C. W., John W., Thomas T., and Nathan W.; and of these John W. was colonel of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, while Joshua W. and C. W. were also members of the same regiment. The last two mentioned are now living in Piqua and are strong Republicans.

The subject of this review received his literary education in the public schools, and in 1852 started across the plains for the great west in company with a party, the expedition being transported by fifty yoke of oxen, one hundred and thirteen days being consumed in making the journey, which is now made by railroad in four days. The glowing stories of easily acquired wealth in the new Eldorado, which had drawn Mr. Orr and thousands of others from home associations, were, like equally tantalizing tales of to-day, largely composed of imagination and exaggeration, for where one succeeded hundreds failed. With no additional money but a large amount of experience, the year 1854 found our subject once more in Ohio, ready to take up again the thread of his old life. His energy, ability and intrepid determination commanded the respect and confidence of his neighbors and enabled him, although scarce of age, to incur obligations for capital with which to embark in business, and which, it may be incidentally stated, he repaid one hundred cents on the dollar.

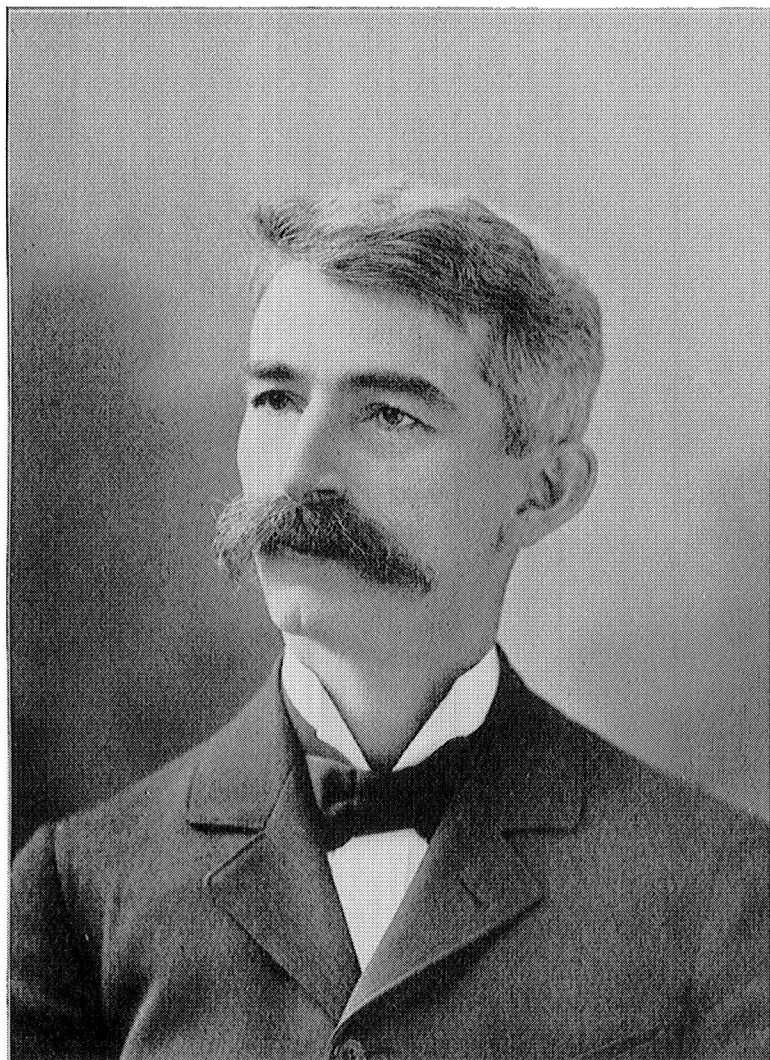
He successfully engaged in merchandising in Covington until 1869, when he moved to Piqua and became interested in the linseed-oil trade, purchasing an oil mill and establishing a business that has steadily grown from that time until it is now second to none in the county, the W. P. Orr Linseed Oil Works being one of the most complete of its kind in the world. In addition to this enterprise our subject has given his attention to the development of many

other manufacturing industries, and securing the location of these at Piqua he has thereby contributed materially to the upbuilding of the city. He is the president of the W. P. Orr Linseed Oil Works, the Piqua Straw Board Company and of the Citizens' National Bank; is vice-president of the Piqua Rolling Mills and the Piqua School Desk Company, and is a director of the Piqua Wagon Works and of the Ohio Steel Fence Company. These several manufactories employ hundreds of men and owe their existence to the liberal views and generous aid of Mr. Orr and to his careful and wonderful business genius, which has directed them to success.

He has contributed to the architectural features of the city, having in conjunction with Mr. Slatter erected a hotel, known as the Plaza, which for beauty of exterior and interior is equal to any hostelry in the state. Its comfortable entertainment of visitors has made it a great favorite with the traveling public, and is another monument of Mr. Orr's public-spirited abnegation of self in the interest of his home city.

Mr. Orr has been an active member of the city and county Republican committees and has often been solicited to associate himself with the state central and state executive committees, but has always declined any service which would entail upon him frequent absence from home. His nature is essentially domestic, marked by deep love for his family and fireside, and these, combined with his usual daily duties and the obligations imposed upon him by his numerous enterprises, afford him his chief pleasure and recreation. He accepted the appointment of quartermaster general of Ohio on the staff of Governor Asa Bushnell in 1895, this honorable office carrying no pay or emoluments. It constitutes the only compensation he has consented to accept for the many valuable services he has rendered the cause of Republicanism in Ohio. Few men have responded more cheerfully or with more efficiency to the call of the party than has Mr. Orr, and he richly merits the high consideration in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

FRANK E. DELLENBAUGH, judge of the court of common pleas of Cuyahoga county, was born in North Georgetown, Ohio, on the 2d of October, 1855, but became a resident of Cleveland when less than a year old, his parents, Christian W. and Sarah A. (Everett) Dellenbaugh, removing to this city. His father was a native of Columbiana county, Ohio, and the blood of Swiss, German and French ancestry flows in his veins. His mother was born in Trumbull county, this state, and is of English lineage. In early life Christian W. Dellenbaugh studied medicine, and



F. C. Hollenbaugh

since 1856 has practiced continuously in Cleveland, having a liberal patronage and ranking among the most able representatives of the profession in this city. In his family were three children. One daughter, Florence A., is still living; but Mary D., who became the wife of Albert H. Weed, is now deceased.

The Judge, the only son, acquired his education in the public schools of East Cleveland, the Cleveland Academy, the East High School and the Western Reserve College. He also attended the Pennsylvania University, at Philadelphia, and is to-day recognized as a very scholarly gentleman, of broad general information. Thus, with wide classic training to serve as a foundation on which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge, he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, Charles D. Everett, and subsequently continued his reading under the direction of E. Coppe Mitchell, dean of the law faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was a student in the law department.

In 1876 he was appointed by the Centennial commission inspector of the financial department of the Centennial Exhibition, in which capacity he acceptably served for seven months. The honorary degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him by the Union Law College, of Cleveland, in 1878, and he was admitted to the bar in March of that year. A year later he was licensed to practice in the United States courts. Immediately after his admission to the bar he began the practice of law in Cleveland and continued alone for two years. He then formed a partnership with Albert H. Weed, under the firm name of Weed & Dellenbaugh, which connection was continued for two and a half years, when Mr. Dellenbaugh became associated with Narco B. Gary and Charles D. Everett, the firm being known as Gary, Everett & Dellenbaugh. This was in turn succeeded by Everett & Dellenbaugh, and by the admission of our subject's first partner became Everett, Dellenbaugh & Weed. This relation is still maintained, and the firm has no superior and few peers in the line of commercial and corporation law, which they make a specialty. Their clientage is large and constantly increasing.

Thoroughly versed in the science of jurisprudence and equally at home in every branch of the law, Judge Dellenbaugh in defense is able, logical and convincing. His arguments and briefs show thorough preparation, and he loses sight of no fact that may advance his client's interest. On the 22d of April, 1895, he was appointed by Governor McKinley to the office of judge of the court of common pleas to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. John C. Hutchins, who was made postmaster of Cleveland. He served until November, that year, and in November, 1896, was elected

to the same office. On the bench his rulings are ever just, precise and incapable of misinterpretation. With a full appreciation of the majesty of the law, he exemplified that justice which is the inherent right of every individual, and fearlessly discharges his duties with a loyalty to principle that knows no wavering.

Judge Dellenbaugh is of a very genial disposition. He is an erudite scholar and possesses many characteristics which make him exceedingly popular among his associates. He is a Royal Arch Mason and also belongs to the order of Knights of Pythias. He is a valued member of the Marine, Electric, Press, Yacht and Tippecanoe Clubs. He is also identified with the commercial interests of the city as a stockholder and director in various enterprises, including the Cleveland Gas & Electric Fixture Manufacturing Company, and the Holliwell Copper Company. He has the sincere respect of the entire Ohio bar and has long occupied a place in the foremost ranks of its distinguished members, as well as in political and social circles.

CHARLES C. LEMERT.—The name "Republican party" has ever been synonymous with intelligence, integrity and a high standard of principles, and has conserved to the best and most vital interests of the United States. It has enrolled under its banner men whose reputations have become worldwide, and whose names will ever stand forth in glowing colors and serve as glorious examples in the history of the nation. What man has done man can do, and there is no greater field than politics, nor more advantageous circumstances than are furnished the young men of the present day whose proclivities tend to distinction in the political arena.

One of the rising young members of the Republican party who have already received recognition in his community, is Charles C. Lemert, prosecuting attorney of Hardin county, to which office he was elected in 1893 by a majority of twenty-five votes. In 1896 he was a candidate for the same office. Mr. Lemert has been a hard worker in the cause of his party, was a member of the county central committee, and for several years has been one of the leading "stump" speakers of Hardin county, which he thoroughly canvassed during the last campaign, covering all the townships and making himself well known among the voters. He is generally to be found industriously engaged in work at the state, county and district conventions, is always on hand ready to organize meetings and clubs in his county, and is a firm advocate of a high tariff and a sound-money system.

Mr. Lemert was born in Licking county, Ohio, on

October 19, 1865, and came to Hardin county in 1883. His father, George L. Lemert, enlisted as a private in Company A, Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, when only twenty years old, and was placed in the regimental band, being unable to perform active service on account of disability. He was a staunch Republican and voted that ticket up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1871. The subject of this sketch is the only son living, and after completing the course of the common school he attended the Ohio Normal University at Ada, where he studied law for three years. In 1887 he was admitted to the bar and practiced for a while at Ada, where he was elected city attorney, which office he resigned in the fall of 1887 and moved to Kenton, and there again took up the practice of his profession until the year 1893, when he was elected prosecuting attorney.

In 1888 Mr. Lemert was united in marriage to Miss Nettie Riley, and the following children were born to them: Blaine E., Pauline A. and Helen M. Lemert.

Socially Mr. Lemert is a member of the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias. His qualities of mind and person are such as to gain him a large circle of friends, and both he and his wife are prominent members of Kenton society.

COLONEL OWEN WEST, whose farm adjoins the corporation limits of Lynchburg, is a leading figure in Clinton and Highland counties, his home lying on the border line of the two. He was born in Clark township, Clinton county, on the 4th of March, 1837. His father, James West, was an old-line Whig, who thoroughly advocated the principles expounded by Henry Clay. During the Lincoln and Douglas campaign he became a supporter of the latter and later was a Union Democrat. He was a leading and influential citizen of the community, and for nine years acceptably and faithfully filled the office of justice of the peace. He belonged to the Society of Friends, but about the year 1845 joined the Methodist Episcopal church and raised his family in that society. He was an able representative of that noble body of people. His death occurred in 1885. He reared eight sons, six of whom became advocates of the men and measures of the Republican party, while the other two voted with the Democracy. Four of the number are still living.

Colonel West, of this sketch, entered upon his business career as a teacher and won considerable distinction in that calling in his section of Ohio. He successfully followed the profession until the war, when he turned his attention to affairs military and

soon became the leading drill master in the county. He helped to raise and drill four companies of the Fifty-fourth Battalion of the Ohio National Guards and was made a lieutenant-colonel of the same. During the early part of the war he gave his time entirely to preparing the troops for the field, spending his time at the barracks in Cincinnati and in drilling new recruits in Clinton county. In 1864 he aided in organizing the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment of the Ohio National Guard and drilled and equipped the same for service. Filling the office of lieutenant-colonel, he commanded the regiment while it was located at Federal Hill, Baltimore, Maryland. His service as a drill-master was particularly valuable and his loyalty and patriotism were ever above question.

Since the war the Colonel has resided upon his farm in the southeastern part of Clinton county, where; in connection with agricultural pursuits, he has extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile, taking large contracts to supply those commodities. He is a man of undaunted energy, keen discrimination, sound judgment and perseverance, and is rated among the leading business men of the county.

Colonel West has always taken a very active interest in political affairs. When a young man he began making public addresses and is one of the most forcible debaters in his section of Ohio. He keeps well informed on the issues of the day, and his oratory and logic have enabled him to carry off the palm in many a joint discussion. He is a very effective organizer when working with the committee, but usually does campaign work on his own account and his influence is strongly felt. He is particularly well informed concerning the tariff, money and other leading questions, and his logic is forcible. He has never sought nor desired public office, nor would he accept it, his labors arising from a firm belief in the principles of his party and an earnest effort to promote the public welfare by giving his support to those principles. In 1896 he worked untiringly for the success of his party in Clinton and Highland counties. He is well known in political circles throughout the state and is frequently seen in the district and state convention halls.

Colonel West was united in marriage to Miss Roberts, and they have had the following named children: Dr. Owen A., a leading young physician and an active Republican, of Sabina, Ohio; James William, a railroad man of Blanchester; Amos, who is in the northwest; Charles, a farmer of this county; Margaret, Ann M., and Elizabeth; and Laura, Eva and Mary I., who died in young childhood. For his second wife the Colonel chose Miss Kelley, and they have four children: Martha, George W., Sylvia and Francis. The family comes from honored Quaker ancestry.

The Colonel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. His life has been well spent and his devotion to all the duties of public and private life is above question. He merits the high regard of all, and is one of the most popular and favorably known citizens of Clinton county.

C J. NICHOLS, surgeon dentist, ex-mayor of Marion, Ohio, is one of the leading Republican workers in Marion county. Although in a Democratic district and city, the Doctor was elected to the office of mayor by a very flattering majority and his administration was one of progress and reform, meeting the approval and winning the commendation of all fair-minded, law-abiding citizens.

Dr. Nichols was born in Erie county, New York, in 1850, the son of John Nichols, who was an old-line Whig and a Republican ever since the organization of the party. The Doctor spent the early years of his life in his native town and supplemented his early educational privileges, afforded by the public schools, by a course in the Griffeth Institute, in Erie county, New York. After his graduation at that school, he began the study of his profession in the office of Drs. Waite and Park, at Springville, New York, and in the year 1874 began practicing for himself in Marion county, Ohio. He located in La Rue in 1874 and from there went to Richwood, Union county, Ohio, finally locating in the city of Marion, in 1882, where he opened an office and has since followed his profession with good success.

He has also taken an active part in politics and all matters pertaining to the public welfare of the community with which he is identified. As a young man he was a firm believer in Republican principles and cast his first presidential vote for General Grant, in 1872. Since residing in Marion Dr. Nichols has been working on the central committee and is regarded as one of the best political workers in the city or county. He believes in the "still hunt" or the quiet method of securing votes, and uses his influence to that end. He is firm in his support of the doctrines set forth in the Republican platform, is a sound-money man, and is strongly in favor of a high protective tariff.

He has won many friends during his residence in Marion and has filled the office with which he has been honored with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his party.

Socially Dr. Nichols is a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Foresters and other local societies. He is married and has two children, a daughter and a son,—the former

now married and living in Marion, while the latter, Harry J. Nichols, is a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, of the class of 1897, and is engaged in active practice in the city of Marion, Ohio.

J OHN W. WARRINGTON, of Cincinnati, is a lawyer of profound learning and deep legal acumen, and his success at the bar results from careful preparation of his cases and unfailing devotion to his clients' interests. He was born in Clark county, Ohio, on the 22d of July, 1846, and is a son of the Rev. Charles B. and Mary (Davison) Warrington. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was filling a conference appointment in Clark county at the time of our subject's birth.

The son obtained his preparatory education in the public schools and high school at South Charleston, Ohio, and after coming out of the army by much hard work he completed the studies usually embraced in an academic course at Cincinnati, Ohio, under directions of the late Professor Clive; and when he had completed his literary studies he entered the Cincinnati Law School, in which he was graduated in April, 1869. Immediately afterward he entered upon his practice and has steadily advanced in his chosen profession, his experience, knowledge and clientage increasing with the passing years. He was appointed assistant city solicitor by J. Bryant Walker, and in April, 1873, was himself elected to the office of city solicitor, discharging his duties with marked fidelity and ability. One strong element in his success is his perfect frankness with his clients. The field of jurisprudence is so broad that it would be utterly impossible for one man to be familiar with its every department and every division of the department; yet many are the practitioners who will not acknowledge this, but will pretend a familiarity with the subject that oftentimes leads them into gross mistakes. This, however, Mr. Warrington never does. He is perfectly free and fearless in admitting his lack of knowledge on a certain subject. When he was city solicitor and was frequently consulted by the different boards of the city concerning various points he was never ashamed to say, "I don't know," but he always followed up the remark with, "I will find out and let you know to-morrow, gentlemen;" and he never failed in this promise. With the morrow came the desired information, and the opinion given was always one on which they could safely rely. Thus assuring himself that he is in the right, there is a certainty and reliability in his counsel that gives one the utmost confidence in his opinions. While not ashamed to say that he does not know, Mr. Warrington at the same time is

one of the best read lawyers at the Cincinnati bar, his knowledge of the science of jurisprudence being broad, comprehensive and accurate. His clientage is very extensive and embraces a very important class of litigation. The notable forensic triumphs that he has won are many.

Mr. Warrington entered the Union ranks in the fall of 1862 and served in many of the important battles with the Army of the Potomac. He was seriously wounded before Petersburg, on the 2d of April, 1865, and was soon afterward honorably discharged. He has ever been an advocate of the political party that was the preserver of the Union during those trying times of Civil war, and manifests a deep interest in its growth and success, although he has never sought or desired public office. He served as presidential elector in 1876, voting for Rutherford B. Hayes, but with the exception of the position of city solicitor he has held no public office.

Mr. Warrington has been twice married. On the 29th of June, 1881, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Carrie V. Harrington, who died November 2, 1888, leaving two children; and in August, 1892, he married Mrs. Ella Spence Bragg.

ARTHUR D. DOWNING, one of the influential and leading citizens of Chardon, dates his affiliation with the Republican party from its first inception, his initial ballot being cast for John C. Fremont for president, since which time he has done much in its support and to advance its principles in the state of Ohio. He has served as a member of the city council of Chardon and was its treasurer for several years, and in fulfilling the duties of those offices he acquitted himself in a most creditable and satisfactory manner. He is a firm advocate of Republican principles, and upholds the policy of a high protective tariff, reciprocity and a gold standard for our monetary system.

Mr. Downing is a native of Canada, his birth taking place in Stanstead, on September 7, 1833; and he is a son of Alvin S. and Sarah (Morey) Downing, the former of whom was born in 1800 in the state of Vermont, where he followed the vocations of farmer and carpenter. He was married in the Green Mountain state and soon after moved to Canada, locating on the border of the Dominion. Remaining there until 1832, he then moved to Ohio, a year later settling in Munson township on some land owned by himself and his brother Joshua, who managed the farm for the next ten years, while Alvin S. was engaged in work at Cleveland. He held the rank of major in the state militia and was generally known by that title. In

1849, attracted by the glowing accounts of the fabulous wealth to be obtained in the gold fields of California, he made a long, weary journey across the plains, the privations of which are too familiar to necessitate repetition here, in search of the yellow metal. Meeting with but indifferent success he returned the following year and resumed operations upon his farm. In the early '20s he married Miss Sarah Morey, who was born in Canada in 1805, their issue being eight children. Their mother's death occurred at the age of seventy-six and the father's in his eighty-fourth year. He was originally a Whig, and joined the Republican party upon its organization.

Arthur D. Downing was the fourth child in the order of birth, and was still young when his parents moved to Ohio, where his early education was acquired in the common schools. At the age of twenty he entered Hiram College and studied in that celebrated institution of learning with James A. Garfield, taking an elective course of two years, and later taught the art of penmanship for a short time. In 1857 he accepted a position in the service of the Lawrence Furnace Company, in Lawrence county, Ohio, with which he remained as bookkeeper for seven years. In the spring of 1864 he purchased an interest in Buckhorn Furnace, which he retained two years, selling out at the end of that period and going to Ironton, Ohio, where for two years he was employed as bookkeeper in the rolling mill of Campbell, Woodrow & Company. He then accompanied General Powell and his brother, George E., to Clifton, West Virginia, where they erected the Clifton Iron Works, Mr. Downing being the financial agent for the concern during the year 1869, and conducted a general mercantile business for two years. In the fall of 1870 our subject came to Chardon and opened a general store, in which he continued most successfully for twenty years.

Since 1875 Mr. Downing has been connected with the Geauga Savings & Loan Association as a director, and for two years as its vice-president. In 1891 he, with a few other public-spirited citizens, organized the First National Bank, of Chardon, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. The Geauga Savings & Loan Association has a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and both of these concerns are practically under the same management, having but one president and vice-president for the two, Mr. Downing being president of these institutions since 1890.

On April 1, 1857, Mr. Downing was united in marriage to Miss Barbara M. Fisk, of Geauga county, a lady of culture and refinement and a graduate of Hiram College, whose death took place in 1865. The second marriage of our subject occurred in 1868, his bride being Miss Jennie C. Smith, daughter of George



A. D. Downing

smith, a prosperous citizen of Munson township, and they have two children,—Willis G. and Bessie M. Mrs. Downing is a gifted, intelligent lady, and a faithful member of the Congregationalist church. Mr. Downing is a Mason of prominence and retains membership in the social branch of that order, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine, at Cleveland. Such a career as that of the subject of this sketch cannot help but be instructive as demonstrating how intrinsic merit, supported by perseverance, industry and intelligent application, will undoubtedly secure to a man the successful fulfillment of his ambitious desires.

JUDGE HENRY COLLINGS.—The bar of Ohio has for nearly a hundred years recognized the name of Collings as representing the brightest legal lights of the Buckeye state and as being the synonym of honesty, loyalty and integrity. From the beginning of the present century down to the present time the grandfather, father, and son in this Collings line have been closely identified with the public affairs of Ohio, which they have made their home for so many years. The grandfather of our subject, James Collings, came from Maryland in 1798, locating in Adams county, Ohio, where for a long time he was one of the leading and representative citizens.

Judge George Collings, our subject's father, was born in Adams county in 1800, and no man attained a better or wider reputation than he in southern Ohio. He was reared in Ohio, attended the public schools, subsequently taking up the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1824 or 1825, continuing to give that profession his entire time and attention until his demise, which occurred in 1862. In 1847 or 1848 he was elected to the bench and was presiding judge of the tenth judicial district, which comprised the counties of Brown, Adams, Clermont, Ross, Highland and Fayette, from 1848 to 1851, and in the latter year he was a member of the constitutional convention of Ohio. In many ways he was one of the most remarkable men in southern Ohio, where he was an important factor in the political field, taking a prominent part in many of the Whig and early Republican conventions, and figuring as one of the leaders in the pioneer district conventions. He was a forcible speaker, a gift he used to advantage during the campaigns, and always gave his party the full benefit of his energetic nature. Equally brilliant and full of important results was his career as an attorney, achieving an enviable reputation in that particular line of endeavor that extended throughout the southern portion of Ohio, and even to-day he is spoken of as being one of the most brilliant exponents of the legal fraternity in the Buckeye state. He pre-

sented a manly appearance in court, was prepossessing in person and language, and able to set forth an argument in which there was both wisdom and wit. He became the father of four sons, two of whom survive, our subject and Davis Collings, now of Columbus, Ohio.

Judge Henry Collings was born in Adams county on the 15th of March, 1852, and was there reared to manhood, obtaining his educational discipline in the public schools and the Delaware (Ohio) College. His early desire being to follow in the footsteps of his talented father, he studied law under the able guidance of Colonel O. F. Moore, was admitted to the bar in 1873 and immediately thereafter took up the practice of his chosen profession in Manchester, Adams county, continuing successfully to follow a general line until called to the more exacting duties of the bench. In 1877 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Adams county; in 1896 he was elected by his party judge of the courts of common pleas from the second subdivision of the seventh judicial district, which comprises the counties of Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson and Pike, his associates being John C. Milnor, of Portsmouth, and William B. James, of Waverly. From the time he was first permitted elective franchise Judge Collings has evinced an active interest in political affairs, and for many years he was closely connected with matters pertaining to this section of the state, his counsels being frequently sought on subjects of vital importance. He was sent as an alternate to the Garfield national convention and has often served as a delegate in the state, congressional, judicial and senatorial conventions, and he is a strong advocate of a protective tariff, reciprocity, sound money and all the principles and policies of the Republican party.

The marriage of Judge Collings was solemnized when he was united to Miss Alice Gibson, of Manchester, and with his wife and two children resides in one of the most attractive homes in Manchester.

JOHN GORDON BATTELLE.—While "the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong," the invariable law of destiny accords to tireless energy, industry and ability a successful career. The truth of this assertion is abundantly verified in the life of Mr. Battelle. His entire career is illustrative of the fact that certain actions are followed by certain results,—that earnest and well-directed labor, when guided by sound judgment and accompanied by untiring perseverance, seldom fails of success. His connection with the development and growth of the industrial interests of Piqua has been largely instrumental in placing the city in the proud

position it now occupies among the thriving towns in this section of the state.

Mr. Battelle is a native of the Old Dominion, wherein was made the first permanent settlement on American soil. He was born in 1845, in what is now Clarksburg, West Virginia, and is a son of Gordon Battelle, a prominent minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. In early life his father sustained a connection with the Whig party, but when the new Republican party sprang into existence he joined its ranks and until his death was a staunch and loyal Union man. He went to the front as a chaplain with the "boys in blue" and with words of encouragement and consolation soothed many a soldier racked with pain. He was a member of the Virginia convention held in Wheeling, which resulted in the establishment of the state of West Virginia in 1863, and was very prominent in public affairs both at that time and previously. His death occurred in Washington before the Union arms had once more restored peace to the country. He came of a courageous and loyal stock, for his grandfather was a soldier throughout the struggle for independence and rose to the rank of colonel in command of a Massachusetts regiment.

The rules of the Methodist Episcopal church, providing that its preachers shall remain only a limited period in one place, caused the frequent removal of the Battelle family, and thus J. G. Battelle spent his boyhood in various towns in his native state. In 1866, when twenty-one years of age, he became interested in the manufacture of iron in Wheeling, West Virginia, continuing the same business for several years in Memphis, Tennessee, when he removed to Piqua to assume the management of the iron interests which are now carried on under the name of the Piqua Rolling Mills Company and the Cincinnati Corrugating Company. Of the former he is president, and of the latter is secretary and treasurer. The plants and main offices of these companies are at Piqua, and for the past seven years Mr. Battelle has lived in this city, having the management of these two extensive industries, which employ more than three hundred men. Although the business is conducted under the two names it is in possession of the same stockholders. A half million of dollars is invested in the enterprise, which is one of the most extensive in this line in the state. Their plant was among the first to manufacture tin plate in the United States, and William McKinley, who is now occupying the chair of chief executive of the nation, operated the mechanism wherewith was manufactured the first plates. The company manufactures steel and iron plates for roofing, siding and ceilings, and finds a market for their products in all sections of the country. The Corru-

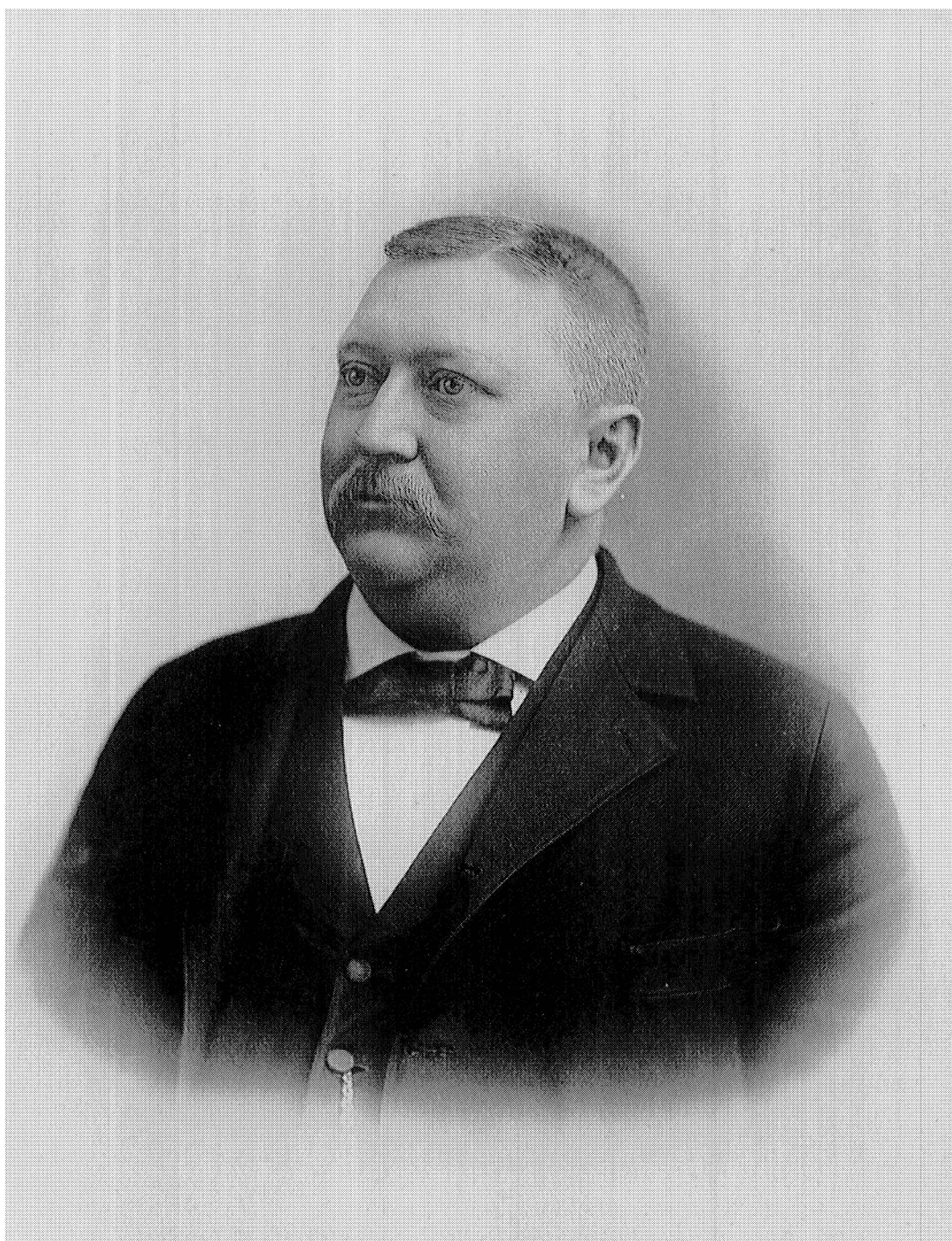
gating Company was incorporated in 1884 and the Piqua Rolling Mill Company in 1889. Its leading stockholders are J. G. Battelle, James Hicks, W. P. Orr, Louis Leonard and Joseph H. Frantz, all of Piqua. The president is a most capable business man, with a genius for devising and executing the right thing at the right time, and his keen discrimination and dauntless energy have made him one of the leaders in his line of trade and have brought to him rich successes.

Since 1868, when he cast his first presidential vote for General Grant, he has been unflinching in his support of the Republican party, and as a counselor and organizer has ever been active in the work of his party, but has never sought or desired political preferment. While in West Virginia he was a member of the state convention which met in Parkersburg and nominated General Nathan Goff for governor. He was once a candidate for county commissioner of Ohio county, West Virginia, but his business interests have so engrossed his attention as to leave him no time for political duties. He has been a worker for Republican interests in Miami county, and has also aided in the work of the state organization, his executive ability in business being brought into good play in the management of campaign forces. He made an address to the ways and means committee of congress on the tariff question,—a most masterful argument, showing the effect that certain measures would have on the trade of the country, as seen from the practical standpoint of a reliable business man. He has been a delegate to most of the state conventions since his arrival in Ohio, and in 1896 was a delegate to the congressional convention of his district and to the state convention in Springfield.

He belongs to the Loyal Legion, to the society of Sons of Veterans, and Sons of the Revolution; is held in the highest esteem by his social, business and political associates, and is an illustration of our highest type of American manhood.

Mr. Battelle is married and has one son, named Gordon.

FREDERICK BADER.—The value of a man to his party is estimated by the amount of labor he accomplishes in its behalf and the energy with which he endeavors to advance its welfare. Every public-spirited citizen is personally concerned in his country's interests, and should exercise the privilege of his franchise to cast a vote for the party he considers will work the most benefit and redound the greatest to the honor and credit of the nation. But there are men whose province extends to broader and more



Wm. B. B. B.

extensive duties than the casting of a ballot,—men whose executive ability, high standard of intellectual endowments and many other qualities raise them above the ranks and qualify them for positions of power and prominence, where their usefulness will cover a wider field and be more potent in the ordinary walks of life.

Such a man is embodied in the person of Frederick Bader, one of the leading Republicans of Cincinnati, where his influence for his party's good has been exercised for the past twelve or fourteen years and whose record is herewith presented as being an appropriate addition to a work devoted to a history of the Republican party and its supporters in Ohio. In 1885, Mr. Bader was elected to the state legislature, in which honorable body he served with energy and fidelity for two years. In 1888 he was elected to the city council of Cincinnati from the tenth ward, his popularity and faithfulness gaining him a re-election in 1890, and during the year 1891 he was chosen to preside in the council chamber. He was elected to the office of county commissioner in 1891 and again in 1894, and he has served as a delegate to state and various other political conventions, attending the first named continuously for twelve consecutive years. He is a member of the Blaine Club, one of the principal Republican organizations in Cincinnati, of which he was president during the years 1895-6-7. In his political career Mr. Bader has always adhered to the principles of his party, is an advocate of a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money, and has dispatched the duties pertaining to the offices filled by him with intelligence, efficiency and to the eminent satisfaction of his constituents and the citizens of Cincinnati. Upright and honorable, loyal to the cause with which he is allied, broad-minded and liberal-hearted, and possessing a character of superior qualifications, Mr. Bader enjoys the merited respect and high esteem of numerous friends.

A native son of Cincinnati, Mr. Bader was born in this city in 1851, and is the eldest son of Christian and Sophia Bader, the former of whom enlisted in the Thirty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was killed in the battle of Stone river. Our subject received his elementary education in the public schools of Cincinnati, but at an early age he was obliged to assist in the support of his widowed mother and family, and accordingly was apprenticed to a cigarmaker, with whom he remained until he had thoroughly mastered the business in all its details. In 1884 he organized the Co-operative Cigar Company, and in recognition of his services he was made its president, which office he still retains.

In referring to the social side of Mr. Bader's life

we may state that he is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a consistent adherent of the principles of those societies.

SHARPLESS E. BIRD.—A patriotic citizen, an honorable, progressive business man, a faithful friend, a loving husband and father and a consistent Christian, Mr. Bird was for many years one of the most highly esteemed residents of Mansfield, Ohio. In all the relations of life he merited the confidence and regard so justly tendered him, and his memory remains as a blessed benediction to all who enjoyed his friendship.

A native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, born December 20, 1844, he was a son of William and Jane (Sharpless) Bird, both of whom were also natives of the Keystone state, where the former was a successful merchant. Our subject spent the first ten years of his life in Catawissa, Pennsylvania, and then accompanied his parents on their removal to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he attended the public and high school. He also pursued a commercial course in Duff's Business College, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. While at Mount Vernon he entered upon his business career as an employee of the hardware firm of Byers & Company. He was at one time a resident of Mount Gilead, Ohio, and with his father's family removed from that city to Mansfield, where he continued to make his home until called to his final rest.

Here he embarked in the hardware business with his father under the firm name of William Bird & Son, a partnership which was continued for six years. Later he formed a partnership with his brother, C. C. Bird, and purchased a stock of hardware, carrying on business together for several years, when S. E. Bird purchased his brother's interest and operated the store alone until 1895, when he sold out. At intervals through a period of twenty years he engaged in hotel-keeping, first becoming proprietor of the St. James Hotel, which was built in 1875 by his father-in-law, Louis Vonhof. For ten years he successfully conducted that house, and at the time of his death he was proprietor of the Vonhof Hotel, the most popular hostelry in Mansfield. The furnishings and equipments of the building were of the most approved style, and Mr. Bird put forth every effort to secure the comfort of his guests, so that the hotel became a great favorite with the traveling public.

But the business ability of our subject was by no means limited to the two enterprises already mentioned. He was a man of broad capacity in industrial and commercial affairs, possessing keen insight, reso-

lute purpose, unabating energy and undaunted enterprise. In 1896 he erected the Bird block, an ornate building situated in the center of the business district of Mansfield, with a frontage of eighty-six feet, a depth of one hundred feet and four stories in height. The first floor is divided into stores, the other floors are used for office purposes. The Bird block is certainly one of the most attractive edifices of its kind in this part of the state, is steam-heated throughout and complete in all its appointments, being supplied with all the latest improvements in plumbing and office furnishings. It certainly stands as an enduring monument to the enterprise of the founder. Soon after the organization of the Electric Light & Power Company, Mr. Bird became one of its heaviest stockholders and was made president of the concern, which responsible position he held for a number of years, discharging his duties in a manner which reflected credit upon himself and gave entire satisfaction to the company. The company was incorporated in 1885, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Bird, at the time of his death, was also president of the Mansfield Gas Light Company, which was incorporated in 1857 with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. He was interested in the Citizens' Electric Light & Power Company, in the Mansfield Buggy Company and in various other enterprises which contributed to the material prosperity of the city as well as to the individual stockholders.

Mr. Bird was a consistent, energetic Republican who always exercised his privilege as a citizen at each election by casting his ballot for his party's candidates. He never sought nor desired office, but took a lively interest in the success of his friends and was a prominent factor in the campaign of his locality and state. He realized fully the duty of citizenship, never holding the false idea that politics concern merely the office-holders. The ballot was to him a trust, and his support was loyally given to the measures which he believed would best promote the nation's welfare. Socially Mr. Bird was a prominent Mason, belonging to the blue lodge and commandery of Mansfield. He also held membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

It was, however, probably in his home life that his true nature was shown forth most strongly. His home was to him the dearest spot on earth and family ties the most sacred. He was married in 1867 to Miss Elizabeth Vonhof, the eldest daughter of Louis Vonhof, and they became the parents of two children,—Ollie K. and Jennie B. It seemed that he could not do too much to advance the welfare or enhance the happiness of his family. His devotion to them was so constant

and untiring as to stamp it with the inestimable worth of genuineness. Hospitality reigned supreme in their charming home and a hearty welcome was ever extended to their friends. He was a lover of nature, had a refined taste and the poet's eye for the beautiful. A bit of lovely scenery evoked his strong admiration and flowers were to him as dear friends. His religious nature was not obtrusive but genuine, and he revered sacred things. Quiet hours were hours of meditation with him. Friendship was to him inviolable and all who enjoyed his close companionship felt themselves blest. For fifteen years before his death he suffered from ill health and for three months before his death was unable to leave his bed, and he passed away on the 29th of March, 1897. The most sincere grief was felt throughout Mansfield, many of the business houses of the city were closed during the hours of the funeral services, and he was laid to rest with the honors of Knight Templary, the service being conducted by Dr. D. J. Meese, his pastor and long-time friend. His life work was well done. In his business he had won an honorable success, but more than this he left to his family an untarnished name hallowed by good deeds and loving kindness.

JUDGE HORACE M. BLESSING, probate judge of Fayette county, was elected to that office in the autumn of 1893, by a majority of nine hundred over the Democratic nominee, and took his seat of office in February following, the duties of which he has performed with credit to the party and satisfaction to the public generally. The Judge is yet a young man, born in 1861, and voting his first ticket in 1882, enthusiastically for the Republican nominees.

His birthplace is near Jeffersonville, Fayette county, Ohio. His father, Henry C. Blessing, was a farmer by occupation, in politics one of the straight Republicans of Jefferson township, and always in affairs pertaining to the public welfare. He was born in Greene county, this state, in 1836, and has lived in this county ever since 1847. The Judge's grandfather, Abram Blessing, was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and came to this county and was a resident here until his death. In political principles he was a Whig, and he also took an active part as such in public affairs. Henry C. Blessing had three sons, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest, the other two being Abram G. and Samuel H.

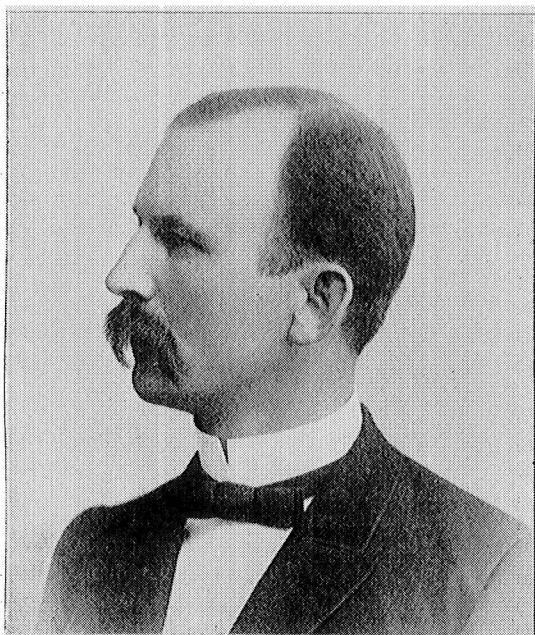
Judge Blessing received in his youth a training in the public schools of his township and at the Ohio Wesleyan University. In law he attended lectures in the Cincinnati Law School, where he graduated in 1889. He immediately commenced the practice of

his chosen profession here in Washington Court House. In the law school he showed himself to be one of the brightest young attorneys in the state, and his launching forth in the sea of strife and turmoil was well prepared for. He has taught school ten years in this county, and was superintendent of the schools of Jeffersonville for one year. He continued in the practice of law without a partner, until he was elected to office, giving his attention rather more to real-estate matters. In 1884 he took an active part in the Blaine campaign, making his first political speech for that brilliant statesman. Since then he has done a great deal of work in all the campaigns, principally as a public speaker,—which is

but he has always believed in the liberal use of silver as a money.

Judge Blessing has made himself what he is by his own energies, having a strong mind and good disposition. Thus he has gained the respect of all the citizens of the county. He is a Knight Templar Mason, was master of Jeffersonville Lodge, high priest of Fayette Chapter and is the present eminent commander of Garfield Commandery, K. T. He is also a member of the orders of the Knights of Pythias and Elks.

He married Miss Ella Hamilton, of Delaware, Ohio, and they have two sons and two daughters, namely: Frank H., Paul B., Morna and Georgia.



his *forte*; but he has also been one of the most active workers in all the capacities, and he has been indefatigable ever since he began, in 1881. He has often represented his party at the nominating conventions, from county up to state, where he has been influential. Also he has been a worker on the county executive committee for some years,—up to five years ago. He has ever been in accord with the Republican party on the tariff question and believes emphatically in the principles of tariff as enunciated by the noted leader, McKinley. In the enthusiastic campaign of 1896 he stood upon the St. Louis platform on the financial question, being strenuously opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio demanded,

WILLIAM GIDDINGS SIBLEY, editor of the Gallipolis Daily Tribune, is the eldest son of Judge Hiram L. Sibley, of Marietta, for fourteen years on the common-pleas bench and now a judge of the circuit court. He was born in Racine Meigs county, February 29, 1860, and named after Joshua R. Giddings, the famous Abolitionist congressman from the Western Reserve, who was a distant relative.

After taking the complete academic and collegiate course he was a graduate at the Marietta College, in 1881. A month later he went into the mercantile establishment of W. A. Ellis & Company, where he remained, with the exception of a short time spent in an insurance office in New York city, until April, 1887, when he founded the Meigs County Tribune. This paper he sold in 1890, simultaneously purchasing the Gallipolis Tribune, which he has edited ever since.

Mr. Sibley is a Republican, both by blood and training. The principles of that party came to him through two generations of sturdy New England and Maryland stock. His father, and his uncles on his mother's side, were all Union soldiers in the war of the Rebellion, one of them serving on General Sheridan's staff. As a Republican editor Mr. Sibley has attracted attention by the frankness and force with which he has expressed his opinions on all party questions. In all the struggles for the promotion of party candidates in his part of the state he has taken a vigorous and active part, and as a consequence has represented his county in state, judicial, congressional and senatorial conventions. In 1894 he presented the name of the Hon. W. S. Matthews, of Gallia county, to the convention that first nominated the Hon. Lucien J. Fenton, of Adams county, for congress. In 1889 Mr. Sibley was appointed state librarian, by Governor Foraker, a position he held until Governor Campbell appointed his successor. In 1897, in recognition of his work for

the party, he was recommended for postmaster at Gallipolis by Congressman Fenton, and indorsed by Senator Foraker and leading Republicans in some eighteen counties.

The subject of this sketch was married in 1886 to Miss Frank Roberts, of Racine. One son, Hiram Ellis Sibley, was born to them in 1891.

Mr. Sibley is a member of the Cincinnati Commandery of the Loyal Legion, has attained to knighthood in the Masonic order, and is an Odd Fellow and Knight of Pythias. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church.

D C. DAVIES.—To say of him whose name heads this sketch that he has risen from a humble position as a clerk to rank among the merchant princes in southern Ohio, is a statement that seems trite to those familiar with his life, yet it is but just to say in a history that will descend to future generations that his business record has been one that any man would be proud to possess. Beginning at the lower rounds of the ladder he has advanced steadily step by step until he is now occupying a position of prominence and trust reached by very few men. Through his entire business career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled and standing to-day as an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character. He is respected by the community at large and honored by his business associates.

Mr. Davies was reared in Ironton and acquired his education in the schools of the city. In 1875 he accepted a clerkship in the store of J. T. Davis, the principal dry-goods merchant in Ironton at the time, and by steady advancement rose until in 1885 he bought out the business, which he has since carried forward with marked success. He now has the largest dry-goods store on the river between Cincinnati and Wheeling and the largest in this section of the state. He carries an extensive and splendidly selected stock of dry-goods and carpets, and such is the volume of his trade that he employs fifteen salesmen. He also sells to a limited extent to the wholesale trade, and the volume of his business has assumed considerable magnitude. Nor is this the only enterprise to which Mr. Davies gives his energies. He was one of the organizers and is president of the Excelsior Shoe Company, of Portsmouth, Ohio, which controls one of the largest plants of the kind in Ohio. It is one of the solid business concerns of the state. It was established

in 1888 by Mr. Davies and the Williams brothers, John E., W. G. and D. C., being incorporated with a capital of seventy-five thousand dollars; the present officers are: D. C. Davies, president; W. G. Williams, vice-president; D. C. Williams, treasurer, and John E. Williams, general manager. The plant is operated in the manufacture of men's, youth's and children's shoes of medium and high grade, such shoes as are in use by the larger portion of the people. Their trade now extends throughout the United States. The capacity of the plant was at first only one hundred pairs per day, but with the increased trade they have enlarged their facilities and now have a capacity of one thousand pairs per day, while from one hundred and fifty to two hundred hands are employed in the factory. The general manager, John E. Williams, was for some years an employee of Drew, Silby & Company, shoe manufacturers, before embarking in business for himself, and has therefore had a wide experience in the manufacture of shoes. All of the brothers are prominent Republicans, loyally supporting that party and liberally contributing to the campaign fund, and D. C. Williams has frequently been a delegate to district and state conventions.

Mr. Davies has always been a supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and is deeply interested in its growth and success. By his influence and means he aids in its advancement, but has never sought or desired political preferment, desiring rather to devote his energies to his business interests, in which he has met with signal success. He has a brother, Rev. J. M. Davies, a Presbyterian minister of Noblesville, Indiana, who is one of the leading Republicans in that part of the state and takes an active interest in the political contests.

The many business interests which D. C. Davies has, further make heavy demands upon his time and would prevent his active participation in politics as an office-holder, even had he aspirations in that direction. In addition to the enterprises before mentioned, in which he has a controlling interest, he is a stockholder in many other concerns and is the owner of the Palace Hotel of Ironton, one of the leading hotels in southern Ohio. He is also a Knight Templar Mason and a Knight of Pythias, and in these lodges holds high rank as a member, while his social, genial deportment and sterling worth have gained for him the high regard of all.

R OELIFF BRINKERHOFF, president of the Mansfield Savings Bank, is a native of the state of New York, born in Cayuga county upon a farm near the city of Auburn, June 28, 1828, the son of

George R. and Jacomyntie (Bouvier) Brinkerhoff, both of whom were also natives of the state of New York. His father was a well-to-do farmer who, during his younger years, surveyed a great deal of land in his county. Our subject's grandfather, Roeliff Brinkerhoff, was of genuine Holland-Dutch descent.

Mr. Brinkerhoff, whose name heads this sketch, spent his boyhood on his father's farm and at the public school. His home was on the shore of Lake Owasso, which is a beautiful sheet of water. At the age of fourteen years he was sent to Auburn Academy, where he pursued his studies for about three years, being a classmate of Roscoe Conkling, William H. Seward and others who subsequently became celebrated. In his sixteenth year he began teaching, but after engaging in the profession for a term or two he returned home and attended a private academy taught by Professor Woolworth, a famous educator. In his eighteenth year he went south and was employed as a teacher in the family of General Jackson at the Hermitage, and remained there three years.

Returning north he entered the law school at Ballston Spa and after taking a course there he came to Mansfield and entered the law office of Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff, where he completed his law studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1851 and commenced practice at Ashland, this state, where he remained a year and was married. In 1855 he returned to Mansfield and became editor and proprietor of the Mansfield Herald and conducted this paper in connection with his law practice until 1859. In September, 1861, he enlisted for the war, as first lieutenant in the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which afterward formed a part of what was known as Sherman's brigade. He was soon promoted to the position of captain and assistant quartermaster until 1864. Then he was employed in the office of the secretary of war at Washington, when Edwin M. Stanton was at the head of that department, and continued there until some time in 1865, when he was ordered to Cincinnati, Ohio, to take charge of the quartermaster's department there. In that position he had the care of thirty million dollars' worth of property.

In October, 1866, he left his position at Cincinnati and returned to Mansfield and resumed his law practice. In 1873 he became connected with the Mansfield Savings Bank as cashier, which position he held until the death of Hon. Michael D. Harter, ex-member of congress and president of the bank, when Mr. Brinkerhoff succeeded to the presidency of the bank, which position he still holds.

For the past eighteen years Mr. Brinkerhoff has been a member of the charity board. From 1884 he has been vice-president of the National Congress As-

sociation until the death of President Hayes, and then became president of that association.

Politically Mr. Brinkerhoff was a Democrat up to the time of the repeal of the Missouri compromise in 1854, when he became a "Free-soil" Democrat, being intensely opposed to the extension of slave territory. A mass meeting of the Democrats of Richland county was called to meet in Mansfield, of which Levi Stevenson was elected president and Mr. Brinkerhoff secretary. Samuel T. Kirkwood, afterward senator and governor of Iowa, was chairman of the committee on resolutions. A large majority of the Democrats of the county were present and participated in the proceedings, vehemently denouncing the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

In the winter of 1854-5 a convention was called for the nomination of state officers who were opposed to that repeal, at which Mr. Brinkerhoff, being a delegate, supported the nomination of Salmon P. Chase for governor of the state, Thomas H. Ford for lieutenant-governor and the Hon. Jacob Brinkerhoff for supreme judge; and these men were triumphantly elected. John Sherman was elected to congress from the Mansfield district the same year.

In the winter of 1856 a convention of those opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise was called at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Mr. Brinkerhoff was elected a delegate to this convention also, which resulted in the formation of the Republican party. There were representatives there of the Whig, Free-soil and Know-nothing parties, also German Turners, among whom was Charles Reemelin, a noted German leader from Cincinnati. The convention was in session two or three days. During the same year a convention was called to place in nomination candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, and Mr. Brinkerhoff was also a delegate to that noted gathering, which nominated Fremont and Dayton for those offices. Mr. Brinkerhoff remained faithful to the Republican party until the reconstruction measures were carried out. On the money question he is a bimetallist.

JERRY P. BLISS, one of the true and tried Republicans of Columbus, has, by rendering long and disinterested service to his party, won a high place in the councils and esteem of his many friends and fellow citizens, and especially in the south end of the city, the interests and improvements of which he has done more to advance than any other man by securing for it proper recognition from the municipal authorities, he has a large number of supporters in both parties. That this is a fact was satisfactorily demon-

strated by his being chosen a member of the board of public works at a recent election, his majority being two thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight,—the largest ever given any person of either party in Columbus. In 1888 Mr. Bliss was the first delegate selected in Ohio to represent the thirteenth district in the national convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison at Chicago, notwithstanding the strong effort made to thwart his selection, for he secured thirty-seven out of a possible thirty-eight in the district convention. He was a candidate for postmaster and received strong support from all classes, being the only applicant endorsed by all the newspapers of Columbus; but his well-known friendship and advocacy of ex-Governor John B. Foraker rendered him obnoxious to Senator Sherman, who refused to endorse his candidacy, thereby defeating him. This, however, did not dampen his ardor, and he continues to be a hard worker, ever ready and willing to do everything in his power to advance the interests of his party.

Jerry P. Bliss was born in Columbus, Ohio, on September 14, 1854, and is the son of Charles and Deborah (Shead) Bliss. He and his family have been identified with the south side from a very early date, his grandparents having settled on the farm of three hundred and twenty acres, where he now resides, the lot on which his mother was born having also been the scene of his own and his children's birth. His education was received in the public school situated at the corner of Third and Mound streets, which he attended until he was thirteen years of age, at the same time assisting in the support of his mother by selling papers and by gathering bouquets from her flower garden and disposing of them on the streets and in places of public resort, thus at an early age manifesting that spirit of energy and enterprise which have characterized his later career. On leaving school he served two years in the Ohio senate as a page, earning in wages and perquisites over six hundred dollars, with which he relieved his home of an indebtedness incurred by helping an uncle who had failed in business. He also worked in the old steam brickyard and at the bench as a chairmaker and carver, and in 1870 he was employed on a farm for ten months, following which he was engaged as a railway newsboy for three months. He next secured a position in the general office of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, holding the same until 1876 and then going into the ticket office at the union station, representing the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway, and soon achieved a wide and well-deserved reputation in that branch of the service.

While in the railroad business he advanced a large sum of money to a friend in the baking business, who,

through poor management, was soon on the verge of bankruptcy, and, in order to protect himself, Mr. Bliss took charge of affairs, and since August, 1888, he has conducted the business on his own account. In June, 1891, he gave up railroading in order to give all his time and energy to the bakery, which he enlarged considerably and furnished with all the latest devices and inventions applicable to the bakery business, so that to-day he has the most thoroughly equipped plant in Columbus. He has introduced many innovations, the most prominent among them being the abolition of night and Sunday work, requiring all baking to be done in the daytime. Mr. Bliss has dealt largely in real estate, and has succeeded in realizing handsome returns, his first speculation in this line being made when he was eighteen years old, when he cleared over fifteen hundred dollars on an actual outlay of sixty-six dollars. As secretary he also organized the Great Southern Fire Proof Hotel Company, which built and operate the finest hotel in Ohio.

On September 15, 1874, was consummated the marriage of our subject to Miss Adelia Rodgers, the issue of this union being the following children: Irene, Van Seltzer, Bertha Minerva, Frederick Herbst, Hattie and Deborah. Religiously Mr. Bliss is a consistent adherent of the South High Street Methodist church, and in his social affiliations he is a member of Junia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Goodale Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Temple Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar; Algonquin Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men; Joseph Dowdell Lodge, Knights of Pythias; and the Junia Hussars. He is a popular resident of his community, and stands high in the estimation of all who know him.

WILLIAM LINCOLN McELROY.—Among those who have rendered unflinching allegiance to the Republican party and its principles and done much to advance its interests stands Mr. McElroy, who is known as one of the representative and successful attorneys of the Knox county bar and one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens of Mount Vernon.

Not only is our subject a native of Knox county, but his father also was born in the county, where he still resides, being one of the prominent and influential farmers of Howard township. The father, James McElroy, has ever been a stanch Republican, but has ever refused public office. He is the son of John McElroy, who was one of the pioneers of Knox county, having been born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, whither he emigrated to the Buckeye state, in 1836,

becoming prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Knox county, where he passed the residue of his days, his death occurring on the 5th of September, 1879. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Frances E. Mast, and her father, Dr. Emanuel Mast, was one of the pioneer physicians and popular citizens of Knox county.

William L. McElroy is the only child of his parents, and he was born in Howard township, on the 6th of October, 1865. He grew up under the sturdy and invigorating influences and discipline of the farm, attending the district school near his home until he had attained the age of sixteen years, when he was sent to Bethany College, West Virginia, where he continued his studies, completing a classical and literary course and graduating as a member of the class of 1885. In the meanwhile he had given a clear definition to the course along which he should direct his efforts in life, having determined to adopt the profession of law. Accordingly he returned to his home in Knox county and began his work of technical preparation by entering the office of Hon. William Koons, of Mount Vernon,—to whom individual reference is made elsewhere in this volume,—under whose able and discriminating preceptorage he continued his studies for two years, when he was admitted to the bar. That Mr. McElroy was diligent and painstaking in his study is vouchsafed in the fact that he thus became eligible for practice in so comparatively a short time. Immediately upon securing admission to the bar Mr. McElroy opened an office in Mount Vernon and entered upon the active practice of his profession. His technical ability, facility in debate and his judicial acumen in counsel gained him a representative clientage, as his power became known, and he has gained prestige as the result of these qualifications as well as through the confidence begotten of the integrity of his character.

The personal popularity and legal attainments of Mr. McElroy gained him distinctive recognition but a short time after he began practice, for, at the November election of 1888, as the candidate of the Republican party, he was chosen prosecuting attorney of Knox county, being at the time in his twenty-third year. There are two notable circumstances incidental to this preferment,—one in the fact that he was probably the youngest prosecuting attorney ever elected in the state; and, secondly, that he was the first Republican candidate elected to this office in Knox county in a full quarter of a century, his majority being fifteen votes. His zeal and interest in party work has been pronounced, and in the years 1892-3-4 he served as chairman of the Republican executive county committee, while he has also been a frequent delegate to state and congress-

sional conventions. For some time he was a member of the board of trustees of the public library of Mount Vernon.

In his fraternal relations Mr. McElroy is identified with the Masonic order, having taken the degrees of the Royal Arch, and being a member of Clinton Chapter, No. 6, in Mount Vernon.

GEORGE BRINKERHOFF, of the law firm of Bell, Brinkerhoff & Mengert, Mansfield, and one of the leading attorneys of the Richland county bar, was born in this city, October 27, 1850, the son of Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff and Marion (Titus) Brinkerhoff, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. His father, born August 10, 1810, received a liberal education, studied law in Bath, New York, for three years, and in 1832 emigrated to Richland county, Ohio. After residing a year in Plymouth he moved to Mansfield. He was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of this state in 1833; was prosecuting attorney for Richland county two terms and was twice elected to congress, as a Democrat, was the author of the "Wilmot" proviso, and while in congress broke with the Democratic party on the slavery question and in 1854-5 he became one of the fathers of the Republican party. He was nominated as a Republican candidate for the supreme bench of the state and was elected, and at the close of his term was re-elected. Thus he ably served in that capacity for fifteen years. He was an able and conscientious jurist, enjoying the confidence and high esteem of his compeers and indeed of all classes of people. He died in Mansfield, in 1871, shortly after retiring from the bench; and his wife died also in Mansfield, in 1888.

Henry I. Brinkerhoff, grandfather of George, was also a native of New York state and moved to Ohio in 1833. The first American ancestors of the family in the paternal line arrived in this country from Holland in 1652, and were noted for their sturdy moral principles.

Mr. George Brinkerhoff, whose name heads this sketch, is the eldest of two sons and one daughter surviving of his father's family. He obtained his education at the public schools and at a private academy at Lexington, Richland county; read law first under the preceptorship of Judge Moses R. Dickie, of Cleveland, and finished under his father's instructions at Mansfield; was admitted to the bar in the winter of 1871-2; and soon afterward he commenced practice, in his native city. In a short time he was employed on a salary as attorney for the Aultman-Taylor Manufacturing Company, a large concern at Mansfield.

In 1875 he formed a partnership with H. E. Bell, which continued until 1893, when a new firm was organized consisting of H. E. Bell, George Brinkerhoff and L. C. Mengert, the style of the firm being Bell, Brinkerhoff, & Mengert. This firm does a large amount of business and practices in all the courts. Mr. Brinkerhoff continues to be the attorney for the Aultman-Taylor Company. As to property he owns a good farm in Richland county, besides his residence, etc. In politics he is a Republican, while in local matters he, of course, votes independently.

January 1, 1879, Mr. Brinkerhoff married Miss Jessie Lockwood, of Mansfield, a daughter of L. C. Lockwood, and has three sons and three daughters.

MILLS GARDNER, of Washington Court House, is one of the earliest staunch adherents of Republican principles and an able exponent of them in the state legislature, in congress and on the stump. He voted for John C. Fremont in 1856, and for every nominee of the Republican party for president since that date.

He was born in Brown county, Ohio, January 30, 1830. His father, Seth Gardner, was a captain in the war of 1812 and a man of influence in Brown county, where he died at an advanced age, in 1881. He was a Whig and later a Republican, as have been all of his sons,—George B. Gardner, who was a captain in the Civil war, Thomas F. Gardner, who also was a soldier, and the subject of this sketch. They early gave their allegiance to the broad and sound doctrines of Republicanism.

In 1854 Mills Gardner became a resident of Fayette county and studied law under the supervision of the Hon. Nelson Barrere, of Hillsboro, his uncle, who was the last Whig candidate for governor of Ohio. He began the practice in 1855 and has since been continuously engaged in the active work of his profession. He has been a forceful participant in the political history of the party. In 1855, as a member of the first Ohio State Republican convention, he assisted in the nomination of Salmon P. Chase for governor; was the same year elected prosecuting attorney of Fayette county; and re-elected to the same office, serving four years, and in 1860 he was the presidential elector for his congressional district and voted for Abraham Lincoln in the electoral college. He enjoys a distinction which but few men can claim,—of having voted three times for Abraham Lincoln for president,—twice in his capacity as a citizen and once as the chosen representative of the people in the electoral college of 1860. In 1861 he was elected state senator, serving during the memorable and historic period of 1862-3; in 1865

he was a member of the general assembly; in 1872 he was elected to the Ohio constitutional convention; in 1876 he was sent by his district to congress; he was the same year a member of the national Republican convention which nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, and has since been a frequent participant as a delegate to county, judicial, senatorial, congressional and state conventions. Always a loyal and sincere soldier in the cause of good government and of the people, firmly upholding the tenets of the party and giving his time and means to achieve their success, whether in office, as a delegate or a citizen, he has been free to give forcible expression to his views, and the reason for the faith that was in him:

In the trying times of 1862-3, when the life of the party and nation was at stake, Mr. Gardner, as one of the Republican state senators, took an active and prominent part in the strengthening and solidifying of public opinion in behalf of the Union, and in exposing the fallacy and insincerity of the opponents of the national administration. At no time before or since was the maintenance of the integrity of the government in such peril as assailed it under the leadership of Clement L. Vallandigham, the exponent of the so-called peace Democracy. In 1862 the state of Ohio had elected a majority of Democratic congressmen, the delegation being twelve Democrats to eight Republicans, and the trend of legislation and debate was to withdraw from the government their aid, both moral and material, that was necessary to crush the Rebellion. Then, as now, Ohio was a pivotal state.

In January, 1861, the Democratic state convention passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That two hundred thousand Democrats of Ohio send to the people of the United States, north and south, greeting; and when the people of the north shall have fulfilled their duty to the constitution and the south, then, and not till then, will it be proper for them to take into consideration the right and propriety of coercion;” and the spirit which dictated this resolution on January 8, 1861, was kept alive in the Democratic party, and became again in 1862-3 dominant in the state.

In an able review of the situation as it existed in April, 1863, Mr. Gardner addressed the Ohio senate, speaking to a resolution of “fidelity to the government,” which was opposed by the Democratic members of that body. Our space forbids the reproduction of the address in full, but as an arraignment of the hypocrisy of the Democratic party and defense of Republican good faith it was heartily applauded and printed in many of the papers not only of Ohio but also throughout the Union. The pretense that the emancipation proclamation of September, 1862, was

the prime cause of the defection of the Democracy from the support of the government was exposed, and the right of the government to issue such a proclamation was thoroughly shown and sustained. We cannot, however, omit from our pages a portion of this great speech wherein the glorious outcome of the struggle was predicted, and wherein the Democracy of that day was arraigned in their true colors as false to the Union and to their pretensions of loyalty to the government or the good of the people:

We are charged as being followers of such extreme men of the north as Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, etc.; and senators who thus charge well know that these men have never belonged either to the Republican or Union parties. They have never exerted any influence over these parties. Upon the contrary, they know they have been repudiated and denounced by the party in power, in our platforms, speeches, legislation, and by every other act and by every newspaper of our party. They have not been invited to preside over or address our meetings.

What has been the action of the Democratic party with regard to its extreme men? They are the acknowledged leaders of the party they preside over, and address your public meetings; they are by you elected to the highest places of trust and honor. Dr. Olds, who spent all his time before his arrest in inciting resistance to the laws and discouraging enlistments, and making every opposition in his power to the government, is rewarded by the party for his labors with a seat in the other branch of this general assembly. Vallandigham, who has not had a patriotic emotion; the man who so deliberately proposed in congress to divide this government into four others; who has resisted openly and defiantly this war from the beginning; whose speeches are all in sympathy and in unison with the most radical southern traitors; the man who advocates the immediate withdrawal of our forces from the front of the enemy,—this man is the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in Ohio. He was invited by them to be present at and address the state convention that nominated the ticket elected by them last fall; he was the Democratic candidate for congress in his district, was invited by other Democratic candidates to stump their districts for them. He is their next candidate for governor. His course and policy is endorsed by the most of the Democratic papers of Ohio; and though senators say that they do not endorse him, yet every one in this senate has declared he will vote for him if he is nominated for governor of Ohio. The senator from Perry so said in his speech on these resolutions. They cannot do so without endorsing his political course, and they thus make his opinions the tenets of the party.

I warn senators of the consequence of this opposition to the government. They are making for themselves a history that will be painful to peruse in after years. This government will be sustained. There is patriotism enough despite all opposition to effectually crush the rebellion in the south and the oppression in the north. The laws will be enforced; resistance to their execution will be visited with the penalties of the laws, and those who bring themselves in conflict with the execution of the laws and orders of the military

power must take the consequences. I would deprecate a collision of any of the citizens of the northern states with the government, but I tell senators that there is a fixed and steady purpose on the part of the government, sustained and urged onward by nearly a million of the freemen of the north, composing the greatest and best army the world has ever seen, to crush out rebellion and treason wherever they exist; and the day is fast approaching when in this country they will only be known as matters of history, and all their advocates, north and south, will be execrated and loathed as enemies to their country, and their memory shrouded in infamy, handed down to the latest posterity as a warning and admonition to all future generations.

* * * * *

I hope the resolutions will pass without amendment. We are for the government or against it. Our influence is exerted in favor of the prosecution of this war to an honorable peace, or it is against such a policy and in favor of tame submission. I am in favor of pledging to the government our aid in *all laudable* measures to suppress this gigantic rebellion, and we should not in this hour of the country's peril play upon words for partisan purposes, and for light and transient causes bring ourselves in opposition to the government, and thus give aid and comfort to the enemy.

* * * * *

The country thus restored, our government will go on to fill its great destiny of disseminating the principles of free government throughout the world, and before its triumphal march kingdoms and crowns will fade away and be numbered among things of the past; and when other nations and powers shall have all perished and passed away, America, with her free institutions and happy people, will stand a vast pyramid in the solitude of time, beneath whose shades things may molder and around whose summit eternity may play.

The bold and uncompromising utterances of such men as Mr. Gardner strengthened the cause of the Union, leading the people to see the truth and to uphold it by their votes in the election which followed. Mr. Gardner's position in 1863 as the foe of disorganization and disloyalty has never changed. He is still an active and potent leader in the Republican party, to whom the rank and file give a ready and just tribute of love and respect.

Throughout his busy life Mr. Gardner has been for fifty years an active and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SAMUEL M. MOSGROVE, M. D.—Among the men who have held prominent public positions, none is better or more favorably known in Champaign county than the gentleman whose name heads this sketch and who has always been a leader in the Republican party.

Dr. Mosgrove was born August 4, 1851, in Urbana,

in the old home where he still lives, and is a son of John A. Mosgrove. His father was an old-line Whig, voting for William Henry Harrison in 1840, and remaining faithful to that party until it was dissolved, when he joined the Republican party. John A. was a son of Dr. Adam Mosgrove, a well-known landmark of Champaign county, being one of its pioneer settlers and a prominent man.

Samuel M. Mosgrove began the study of medicine under the instructions of his grandfather, and afterward read for some time under the supervision of his uncle, Dr. James Mosgrove, also a resident of Urbana. He became a student in Miami Medical College, at Cincinnati and at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city, finally graduating in 1873. Since that time he has been pursuing the practice of his profession in Urbana, and is widely known as a well-read, thorough, competent and successful physician.

In 1893 Dr. Mosgrove was elected to the state senate,—an office which he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He took a prominent part in the work of that body and introduced what is known as the Mosgrove medical bill; served as county coroner for three terms; health officer for several years; represented the old first ward in the city council, and feels a just pride in the fact that their beautiful city building was erected while he was president and chairman of the building committee; and he has served eight years on the examining board for pensions.

Socially the Doctor belongs to the Masons, the Elks and the Odd Fellows, and is held in the highest esteem by his brethren in those fraternities. He was married in 1891 to Miss Nannie Fisher, of Cincinnati, and both are valued members of society.

JULIUS ORRIN CONVERSE.—Prominently identified with all the reform movements of the period, moral and politically, notab influential in the councils of the Republican party in both county and state, there are few men in northeastern Ohio more widely or favorably known than Julius O. Converse. A Republican from the time he was first entitled to vote, he has long been recognized as an eminently skillful, wise leader, and a most efficient worker; and in many an emergency his advice and help have been exceedingly valuable, both to individuals and to his party. In all cases of personal or local rivalries he has stood for a conciliatory policy, exemplifying his teachings by his own conduct. Mr. Converse has, considering his services, neither sought nor received any great reward for himself. For several years he was chairman of the county central commit-

tee, and has served on various district committees. He was a member of the state central committee from 1880 to 1883, being elected its chairman during the last-named year, and was one of the delegates from the nineteenth district to the Republican national convention held at Chicago in 1884. He was postmaster at Chardon for two terms, one under Lincoln and the other under Harrison, and was a candidate for congressional nomination in 1892, at which time Geauga county gave him her solid support on eight successive ballots, when his name was withdrawn.

Mr. Converse was born in Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, May 1, 1834. His education was acquired in the common schools of his native town, and at the age of sixteen he secured employment in a printing-office. His aspirations were, however, to follow the legal profession, and with this aim in view he studied law and in 1858 was admitted to the bar. But destiny ordained for him a different walk in life, and, when twenty-five years old, he became editor of the Geauga Republican, which originally had been called the Free Democrat, then changed to the Jeffersonian Democrat, and later was known as the Geauga Democrat, Mr. Converse giving it the present name to correctly indicate the politics of the paper. In his conduct of the Republican he has held faithfully to the highest ideals of journalism, his aim being not merely to make money or to gratify selfish ambition, but to wield an influence that should be pure and uplifting. Proverbially amiable and mild though he is, the man who would use the columns of his paper to disseminate demoralizing gossip or to ventilate neighborhood quarrels will find that he can be as firm and invincible as the "rock of Chickamauga," neither entreaty nor threats affecting him in the least. Always ready to advocate what he believes to be for the general good, he never stoops to win favor by catering to popular passion or prejudice. A disposition to look on all sides of a question characterizes all his utterances. He is gifted both as a writer and an orator. As the former his style is chaste and strong, with a remarkable power for clear, concise statement. There is not infrequently a touch of humor that at times has a very keen edge. As an orator he is of the higher type most appreciated by the more intelligent people, possessing deep thoughtfulness and unting choice diction and intense earnestness, which often rises to eloquence. After the death of President Garfield he delivered an address on "Garfield, the Ideal Man," which was published in pamphlet form and elicited much praise from the press and many valued tokens of private appreciation from eminent sources. Mr. Converse has successfully conducted the Republican for a period of thirty-eight years.



J. O. Couvresse

Judge Converse, the father of our subject, was born in Randolph, Orange county, Vermont, July 21, 1806, and was the youngest of a family of twelve children, his parents being Joseph and Mary Converse. He came to Chardon in 1828, and, with the exception of two years spent in Cleveland, resided there the remainder of his life. One of his elder brothers was the late Governor Julius Converse, of Vermont. The Hon. A. G. Riddle, in a personal sketch of Judge Converse, says of him:

"Slenderly made, standing five feet eight, blond, blue-eyed, with fair hair, pleasing manners and one of the frankest of manly faces, in which the gentleness of heart and soul were written in the clearest characters, his was a joyous, loyal nature, rich in all the social qualities, tender, simple, pure, generous, just, susceptible of enduring attachments and endowed with all the qualities which win much love. He possessed a fine intellect, which saw clearly, and formed earnest convictions, upon which he unhesitatingly acted. Not self-assertive, unambitious, modest, his name was rarely heard outside of his village. No one, perhaps, ever lived in it more loved and esteemed, or died more regretted."

Judge Converse was united in marriage, November 8, 1832, to Mrs. Sidney Denton, widow of the late Evert Denton, her maiden name being Metcalf. The Metcalfs were strong-fibred people, and it is believed that Governor Metcalf, of New Hampshire, and Governor Metcalf, of Kentucky, were of the same ancestry. Mr. Riddle, in writing of Mrs. Converse, says:

"Force and strength were the leading features of her character. The religious element was well developed in her nature; self-poised, clear-seeing, strong, masterful, though always womanly, she was necessarily a center. Tender woman, wife and mother, the law of her household was love. Generous and sympathetic, her heart was a refuge for the stricken and her hand a ready helper for the needy."

The death of Judge Converse occurred February 4, 1874, his wife passing away February 9, 1875.

The subject of these paragraphs was married December 24, 1862, to Miss Julia P. Wright, a daughter of the late Daniel H. and Susan P. Wright, formerly of Freedom, Portage county. They have but one child, Mary E., born May 16, 1864. For many years Mr. Converse and his family have been exemplary and honored members of the Congregational church, but, while thoroughly loyal to his own church, he is one of those to whom the kingdom of Christ means a good deal more than any one church; therefore, every effort that tends to the building up of that kingdom has his earnest sympathy and support. "He has," to quote again from Riddle, "erected a fine and

spacious residence on the site of the old homestead, and the family promises to perpetuate the traditions of charity, kindness and love of the earlier home."

Mr. Converse has enjoyed the acquaintance and friendship of three Ohio Presidents,—Hayes, Garfield and McKinley,—to each of whom he has paid a tribute of historic value in a work of this kind. In "A True Estimate of Hayes" he expressed the belief that the honors so generally accorded to the memory of ex-President Hayes, alike by political friends and opponents, "afforded a most striking evidence of the homage always commanded by exalted worth. They proved that passion and prejudice are ephemeral, character alone enduring. It was due, perhaps, to the peculiar circumstances attending his accession to the presidency, and the absence of any great national peril during his term of office, that his action was so largely misunderstood and unappreciated. In national as well as in individual life, startling and abnormal events, growing out of perilous crises and inciting to deeds of conspicuous daring, most excite admiration. The peaceful solution of great and difficult governmental problems, though none the less but often far more important and praiseworthy, for the time attracts less attention; and hence the fact that President Hayes' administration admirably filled the space between the war and reconstruction and the era of peace and normal business methods that was to follow, which was its chief glory and thus made a continuance of Republican rule possible, has never been so fully recognized as its importance justifies, or as it will unquestionably be recognized by impartial history. It was his misfortune also to run counter, in his southern policy, to the opinions, passions and prejudices of the hour, and even the selfish interests of many of his own party friends. Whether or not Mr. Hayes displayed great qualities is a question the answer to which may for the present depend upon the popular, which is not always the final, estimate of greatness. Horace Greeley once said of Abraham Lincoln, what may have been said of every great historic character by some of his contemporaries, that he was not a great man; but who longer questions that the intellectual as well as the moral greatness of the martyr president was simply marvelous? If dauntless courage, lofty patriotism, purity and elevation of character, and ability equal to any station, even the most exalted in the gift of his countrymen, constitute greatness, there can be no doubt as to what the verdict of history regarding President Hayes will be."

Mr. Converse's estimate of President Garfield as "the ideal man" has the merit of originality, and is the only one that will explain some of his personal characteristics, which have been the subject of much

discussion, and do entire justice to his memory. "To learn," says Mr. Converse, "how to estimate the character of a man like Garfield's, we should acquaint ourselves as nearly as possible with those elements in him which seem most to be the conscious inner springs of all his thought and action; and, in so far as these revealed themselves in his character and life, they proclaimed him what I believe he would have most liked to be regarded, the 'ideal' man,—not a perfect man, for none are perfect, none without human imperfections and defects; not an 'idealist,' in the sense of being a visionary dreamer or Utopian transcendentalist, for nothing could be more foreign to his nature; but, more accurately speaking, pre-eminently a man of 'ideals,' one who, in the grandest and noblest sense, ever strove to make real the ideal in every field of labor and in every walk of life, from the humblest and most obscure to the most exalted and distinguished. From the smallest beginning to the culmination of his marvelous career, we find every effort prompted, every achievement gauged and measured, by some lofty ideal. All the essentials of the ideal statesman were found in Garfield, and it was because he possessed them in such an eminent degree and so harmoniously blended in his grand and symmetrical character that smaller men sometimes failed to comprehend, and were even inclined to criticise and disparage him. The noblest elements of his greatness were at times mistaken for weaknesses. He was too honorable ever, for the sake of a temporary advantage, to misstate the position of an opponent, but, on the contrary, he would disarm criticism and give proof of the consciousness of his own strength by stating it more fully and accurately than he could do it himself. He would never compromise the proprieties of debate or lower the ideal standard of parliamentary dignity to win a cheap reputation for personal courage. If he ever seemed to modify statement in debate, it was of his own position, and not of another's, and from magnanimity, and not from fear. No braver soul ever lived. His ideal of statesmanlike courage was the true Shakespearean one,—

"'I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more is none.'

"To Garfield, education was a growth, the endless unfolding of God-given powers; war, a conflict of great and eduring forces; politics, the noble science of government; religion, a life; the end of all sacrifice and endeavor, individual and national character. He lived an ideal life, and, with all the world watching in prayer, at his bedside, breathlessly listening to catch the last pulsation of that heart which never beat but in sympathy with all that is loyal and good and true, he died an ideal death. Though foully stricken from

the height of his earthly career, he has left his country and the world the rich legacy of a peerless, ideal fame, to which the honors of the presidency could but give an added luster, and which time cannot dim."

In a recent article Mr. Converse says of the personality of President McKinley as follows: "No man was ever more emphatically the architect of his own fortune and fame. A self-made man of the truest and noblest American type, what he is and has achieved has its primary source in his splendid personality. In the best and highest sense, he was born to distinction. He bears in his person the regal stamp of his nobility, and even the exalted station to which he has been called by his countrymen he will fill, as he has filled all others in which he has been placed, as naturally as admirably. In his personality he embodies in an exceptional degree a blending of qualities most conducive to success. A pure, upright, well-balanced man, of noble mind and commanding presence, intense convictions yet magnanimous spirit, equally conservative and brave, loyal to country, to party and to friends, considerate and courteous to opponents, he is, at all times and under all circumstances, alike in the tumult of the congressional contest and the retirement of the council chamber, a pre-eminently safe man. It often occurs that the qualities which make one exceptionally able or famous are conjoined with weaknesses that mar or detract from them. This is true even of the most eminent. But, if in form and face, as has been remarked, McKinley is like Napoleon, in the seeming utter absence of such weaknesses, he may be said to resemble Washington. His is not the momentary brilliancy that scintillates, dazzles and fades, but the calm self-poise of conscious intellectual and moral strength. Men of marked individuality are so unlike in their strong as well as in their weak points of character that comparisons are always more or less unjust and misleading. McKinley has sometimes by ardent admirers been compared to Blaine, and, while they are in temperament unlike, and only in their popularity with the masses and their devotion to the public weal is the resemblance striking, it is no disparagement to the memory of Blaine, which is justly held in imperishable honor, to say that McKinley suffers nothing by the comparison. As Blaine in the irresistible fiery onset, so McKinley in the calm mastery of all the elements of the fiercest storm, is peerless.

"In his personal intercourse with others, Major McKinley evinces the native qualities of the true Christian gentleman that make him easy of approach, and all, regardless of circumstances or station, at home in his presence. He is dignified without haughtiness or unpleasant reserve, courteous and deferential without affectation or undue familiarity. His delicate

and ready tact is an unfailing resource. He quickly discerns when to speak is wise or prudent, and when silence is golden. He possesses the rare faculty of avoiding personal antagonisms and making personal friends of political opponents, without sacrifice of principle or independence. His unselfish devotion to family and kindred and friends makes the inner circle in which he moves most charming, and the same kindly spirit that beautifies and enriches his home life never forsakes him in the sphere of his larger activities."

HARRY M. DAUGHERTY.—The Republican party in Ohio has furnished its full quota of eminent men to the nation, men who have been honored with the highest offices in the gift of the country and have advanced its interests by a devotion to public duty that is above question; and men who without thought or desire for political preferment have labored earnestly for the success of Republican principles, because of a firm belief that the best interests of this free land could be advanced by legislation that would advance protection and progress, reciprocity and the gold standard. Among those whose eloquence and logic in an able exposition of Republican principles plainly set before the people the questions at issue in the campaign and won to the party's standard a following that secured the great Republican victory in 1896, is Mr. Daugherty; and the record of his career in the field of politics is one which reflects credit on the party and adds to the high respect in which he is held by all with whom he has come in contact.

A common opinion has for some time prevailed that American politics were probably never so corrupt as at the present day, that the affairs of the country are in the hands of professional politicians who are working for their own interests and not for the good of the majority; and it is such men as the one whose name heads this record that restores the public confidence and renews the faith that we shall have wise legislation and just laws brought about by honorable men with pure political records and devoted to their country's interests and not their own aggrandizement.

Harry M. Daugherty was born in Washington Court House, Ohio, January 26, 1860, a son of J. H. and Jane (Draper) Daugherty. His father was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1836, but during his boyhood came to Ohio and after some years' residence in Zanesville removed to Washington Court House, where he made his home until his life labors were ended, in 1864. His wife is still living, and is a widow at Washington Court House, Ohio. They had four sons, two of whom died in infancy, while M. S. and Harry M. both reside in Washington Court House.

The latter obtained his literary education in the public schools of his native town, and in 1879 entered the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he was graduated with the class of 1881. After his graduation he returned home and in a short time was elected township clerk—his first public office. While serving in that capacity he was admitted to the bar and at once began the prosecution of his chosen profession. In 1889 he was elected to the state legislature and served on the judiciary and corporations committee, for which his comprehensive knowledge of law well fitted him. In 1891 he was re-elected to the general assembly, again served on the same committees and was permanent chairman of the Republican house caucus. He was also chairman of the caucus that decided the speakership contest upon which hinged the contest between Senator Foraker and Senator Sherman as rival candidates for the United States senatorship from Ohio, and in 1893 he was chairman of the state convention which nominated Major McKinley for governor of Ohio. He was a member of the state central committee in 1891, and again in 1892—a committee whose effective generalship so marshaled the Republican forces in the state as to secure the best results possible. In 1888 he was placed in nomination before the congressional convention of his district for congress, and after two hundred and fifty ballots had been cast he was defeated for the nomination by only three votes. In 1896 he was again candidate for the nomination and had a strong support, but at length lost by seven votes.

During the campaign of 1896 Mr. Daugherty was called by the Republican national committee to advocate and expound the principles of his party from the platform, and traveled through Nebraska, the Dakotas, Minnesota and Ohio, delivering in all forty-seven addresses and traveling over nine thousand miles, for the cause of protection and sound money. He is forcible in argument, his statements are clear, concise and logical, and his impressive delivery setting forth the underlying facts of the political situation carried conviction to the hearers.

From the time of his admission to the bar Mr. Daugherty has continually engaged in the practice of law, his field of labors being his native city until 1894, when he entered into partnership with Hon. David J. Worthington and established an office in Columbus, where he has since engaged in business under the firm name of Worthington & Daugherty. They have a large general practice and number among their clients some very extensive corporations. Mr. Daugherty has been connected with some of the chief litigation of the state.

Possessing a mind of fine judicial cast, supple-

mented with legal acquirements of the highest order, few lawyers of his age have had as expensive or responsible engagements in this line. He is a most effective advocate in court by reason of his clearness of statement and the directness with which he applies the principles of law to the case at issue, and his thorough and accurate understanding of corporation law has made his counsel and co-operation sought in many of the largest enterprises that have been projected since he entered upon active life. His financial aid given to various local concerns have added to the material welfare and prosperity of his native town, and he is still connected with a number of enterprises. He is a stockholder and was one of the organizers in the company which publishes the Washington Court House Cyclone, is a stockholder in the State Savings Bank and also in the Trust Company, of Columbus.

On the 3d of September, 1883, Mr. Daugherty was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Walker, a daughter of Anthony B. Walker, of Wellston, Ohio. They have two children: Emily B., ten years of age, and Draper M., aged seven years. Mrs. Daugherty is an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and her superior powers as a vocalist made her a valued member of the church.

Although Mr. Daugherty engages in the practice of law in the capital city he still maintains his residence in Washington Court House, where he and his family have many warm friends. Socially he is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also holds a membership in the Columbus Club. His popularity in Republican ranks is shown by the fact that only when ballot after ballot had been cast in an effort to nominate a congressman would any of his supporters waver in their allegiance to him. His combination of strong mental force and aptitude for exerting it effectively in his profession and in the practical affairs of life, with that certain gentleness of personal demeanor which attaches friends to him, is as rare as it is significant of a genuine manhood.

WAYLAND P. SUNDERLAND.—“History,” wrote Carlyle, “is the essence of innumerable biographies.” The record of any event which becomes a part of public annals is not the account of the work of a single individual: the brain of one man may formulate and devise, but the harmonious and concerted action of many are required to execute. The general plans his campaigns, but many soldiers are required to effect the capture of the enemy’s stronghold; the business man devises a scheme for the

conduct of extensive commercial or industrial interests and calls to his aid efficient co-laborers; the chairman of national political committee may formulate rules of work, but each community must furnish its quota of men to contribute to the desired success. Through the summer and autumn of 1896 the interest of this nation largely centered in Ohio, and throughout the state loyal Republicans rallied around the standard of their leader, lending their influence and support in their several communities toward producing a result that will place Ohio’s gifted son in the most exalted position that the country can bestow.

Mr. Sunderland is one of the active working members of the party in Montgomery county. On attaining his majority he allied his interests with those of Republicanism, and has never wavered in his allegiance to that political organization which sprang into existence when the best interests of the government were threatened by slave rule, which became the defender of the Union through one of the most sanguinary wars known to history, and has since been the advocate of reform and progress along all those lines which tend to produce safety and prosperity at home and command the respect of nations abroad. Mr. Sunderland cast his first presidential vote for Rutherford B. Hayes, another Ohio president, and has since been untiring in his efforts to promote the growth and insure the success of his party. For several years he served as assessor of Washington township, Montgomery county, and in 1894 was nominated by his party for the position of county treasurer. When the election returns were received it was found that he had a plurality of eight hundred and sixty-six votes. He entered upon the duties of the office, and so faithfully did he discharge the responsible duties that devolved upon him that he was renominated and elected by a majority of twenty-three hundred and ninety-six. What higher evidence of his faithful service could be given? Mr. Sunderland is a man of the utmost reliability, worthy of all trusts, and the funds of Montgomery county are indeed in safe hands.

He is one of Ohio’s native sons, his birth having occurred in Centerville on the 11th of February, 1852. His parents were Aaron and Minerva Sunderland, and the father was a farmer by occupation, following that pursuit throughout the greater part of his life. From the organization of the Republican party he was one of its supporters, but never cared for public office, content to occupy the high position of a loyal American citizen. He died in Centerville, at the age of sixty-three years, and the mother is now living with her son in Dayton, at the age of seventy-seven.

Upon the old homestead Wayland P. Sunderland spent the days of his boyhood and youth, early be-



W P Sunderland

coming familiar with the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He obtained his preliminary education in the district schools and afterward continued his studies in Lebanon, Ohio. For many years he was engaged in superintending his father's farm, and also was extensively engaged in the breeding and selling of fine stock. In his business interests he is very energetic and progressive, and his capable management and perseverance have brought to him success.

In 1872 Mr. Sunderland was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Reichsteter, and in the fall of 1894 they removed to Dayton, where their hospitable home has become a favorite resort with many friends. Our subject is a valued member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and is a prominent and popular citizen, whose genial manner, affability and personal worth have won him the regard of all with whom he comes in contact.

JACOB SCROGGS, deceased.—We take special pleasure in giving in this work a sketch of the life of a worthy citizen like the chosen subject of this memoir, as during life he always made it a matter of conscience to fulfill his duties as a member of this great American republic. Those who do not take the trouble to vote when their country calls upon them for their opinion, cannot with consistency find fault with the administration of the officers chosen at such election by their more patriotic neighbors; and Mr. Scroggs was ever determined that that charge could never be laid at his door. His patriotic disposition he inherited from loyal ancestry, and his normal physical development enabled him to accomplish the holy ambitions of his heart in a sensible manner.

First, with reference to his father, Mr. John Scroggs, we may state that he was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 9, 1794; learned the trade of hatter; took part in the war of 1812, participating in the bombardment of Fort Henry and North Point; moved to Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and later to Columbiana county, Ohio, where, in 1821, he married Miss Ann Shawke, whose father, Jacob Shawke, had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and whose brother, Abel Shawke, invented the first steam fire engine, which was tested in Cincinnati in 1851-2. After his marriage he moved to Stark county, this state, and in 1836 to Crawford county, settling at Bucyrus, and continuing in his trade as hatter.

Mr. Jacob Scroggs, of this sketch, in his youth assisted his father in the manufacture of hats. He gained a fair education, and spent much of his time in the printing-office of the Democrat-Republican, then published by J. T. Orr, and later he was employed in

the office of the Bucyrus Farmer, published by J. R. Knapp. After he had attained the age of twenty-one years he taught school for five terms; then was deputy sheriff, and later was employed in the county clerk's office and the office of the judge of probate. At this period of his life he devoted much of his leisure time to the study of medicine. In 1851-2 he was engaged as a clerk in the city of Toledo. Abandoning the idea of making himself a medical practitioner for life, he took to the study of law, which he pursued under the preceptorship of D. W. Swigart and Judge Hall, and attended the Cincinnati Law School, graduating in May, 1854. In the practice of his profession he commenced in partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Swigart, in Bucyrus, and in 1855 he opened an office for himself.

From 1855 to 1859 he was mayor of his city, being elected to that responsible position twice; was a member of the school board for many years. Although in his younger years he had been a Democrat, on the introduction of Douglas' Kansas-Nebraska bill in congress he found himself opposed to it and identified himself with what was then known as the "Union" party, and afterward the Republican, and he ever afterward remained loyal to that great patriotic organization. In 1855 he attended the Springfield convention, where he and his law partner were leading participants. In 1856 he attended the Tiffin district convention, and was appointed a delegate to the national Republican convention at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, of that year, of which he was an assistant secretary. In that convention he aided in the nomination of General Fremont for the presidency of the United States; and, being chairman of the county executive committee of his party, he accomplished signal service in the organization of the local campaign. The members of his party were then called "black" Republicans by the Democrats, and from that time to the close of the war they had a hard local fight in all the campaigns, being continually in the minority. His law partner was a delegate to the Chicago convention of 1860; but in 1864 Mr. Scroggs himself was a delegate to the Republican national convention in the same city, when Abraham Lincoln was renominated, and he was appointed by his district, the ninth Ohio, a presidential elector of that campaign, and he was also chairman of the county executive committee. Also, in 1866, and again in 1868, he was chairman of the same committee, and under his management they managed to raise enough money to run the campaign without any outside aid. In 1880 Mr. Scroggs was again a presidential elector, on the Garfield ticket. In 1884 he was a candidate for the office of circuit judge, and afterward his name was prominently mentioned in connec-

tion with the office of judge on the supreme bench of the state, but he would not allow his name to go before the convention.

The foregoing outline, however, gives but little idea of the amount of labor which Mr. Scroggs performed in the service of the Republican party; for he aided in the nomination and election of many candidates, some of them of considerable prominence. He was an impressive public speaker and efficiently active in the organization of the forces of his party.

During the Rebellion he took a most active stand in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union,—so much so, indeed, that many times his life was threatened, but he was fearless and made many speeches in favor of his principles. Such men as he and D. W. Swigart, S. R. Harris and George Quimby held the Republican party together.

Mr. Scroggs was united in marriage with Miss Julia A. Walwork, and they had only one child, Charles J., who is an attorney and his father's successor in law practice, and who is a very active, energetic and efficient young man.

In 1895 the subject of this sketch retired from active practice, on account of ill health, and after a long illness died, March 23, 1897. His death occasioned throughout a large community a deep sense of a great loss which can never be mitigated.

JOSEPH M. LEWIS, M. D.—The subject of this review is one whose ancestral history touches not only the pioneer epoch in the annals of the Buckeye state, but also traces back to the colonial history of the nation and to that period which marked the inception of the strongest republic the world has ever known. Fervent patriotism has been a pre-eminent characteristic of the family from one generation to another, and it is interesting to note the fact that the great-grandfather of our subject was an active participant in the war of the Revolution, while the loyal service of the Doctor himself was equally unstinted when the integrity of the nation was threatened through armed rebellion. Our subject stands forth as an honored native resident of the state of Ohio and as a representative citizen of Cleveland, while in his chosen profession he has attained that precedence which comes only as the diametrical result of ability and scrupulous integrity, his position in the respect and esteem of his fellow men being assured beyond peradventure.

Joseph M. Lewis was born in Lima, Allen county, Ohio, on the 29th of December, 1840, the agnatic line of descent tracing back to stanch English origin. The father of our subject was Joseph Lewis, who was

a native of the state of New York, whence he emigrated to Ohio in 1823 and nobly bore his part in reclaiming this section from its primitive condition as a veritable wilderness. He was one of the pioneers of Trumbull county, and his active life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which his efforts were attended with a due measure of success. He was born in the year 1804, and his death occurred in 1891, at which time he had attained the venerable age of eighty-six years. His declining years were passed in the home of his son, the immediate subject of this sketch, who accorded him that filial devotion and veneration which were so justly his due. His father, John Lewis, was a commissioned officer in the war of the Revolution and was imbued with a stalwart patriotism which has been signally transmitted. The father of the Doctor was an old-line Whig and was an uncompromising opponent of the institution of slavery. He was united in marriage to Miss Maria Walsh, who was born in Warren, Ohio, where this union was consummated. They became the parents of two sons and two daughters, concerning whom we make brief mention, as follows: Elsie M. became the wife of Frank Morse, of Angola, Indiana, and her death occurred in 1858; Angeline E. is the wife of J. S. Osborne, of Cleveland; Horace W. Lewis is a resident of Lima, Ohio; and Joseph M. is the subject of this review.

Soon after his birth the parents of the Doctor returned from Lima to their former home in Warren, and there his boyhood days were passed. He pursued his studies in the public schools, completed the curriculum of the high school and supplemented this literary discipline by an academical course of study. At the age of eighteen years he put his acquirements to practical test by engaging to teach a school, which profession he followed for four years, and the ambition and determination of the young man were manifested at this early period, for he simultaneously devoted himself to the work of preparing himself for that profession which he had decided to adopt as his vocation in life,—pursuing a thorough course of study under the effective preceptorage of Dr. J. Harmon, a popular and able physician of Warren, Ohio. After thus continuing his reading for some three years, our subject matriculated as a student in the Western Reserve Medical College, at Cleveland, Ohio. He afterward matriculated as a student in the Wooster Medical College, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1865, having been a most diligent student and one whose intellectual powers insured his comprehension and practical assimilation of knowledge gained. Prior to his graduation he had been appointed to the position of assistant physician of what is now known as the Cleveland State Hospital; and he assumed the



J. M. Lewis

duties of this office immediately after leaving college, continuing in their effective discharge for three years, at the expiration of which time the appreciation of the value of his services was manifested in his being chosen superintendent of the institution. He retained this incumbency until 1873, when he resigned for the purpose of establishing himself in the general practice of his profession. With this end in view he came to Cleveland, where he was alone in his professional work for a period of fully ten years, within which he had built up a large and very representative practice. He then entered into a professional partnership with Dr. J. H. Salisbury for the purpose of advancing the so-called Salisbury treatment. The efficacy of this method of treating certain classes of diseases was so practically proved as to secure to the doctors a large patronage, and they were particularly successful in the treatment of consumption, Bright's disease, diabetes, fibroid tumors and all diseases resulting from improper alimentation.

In the year 1893 the partnership was dissolved and Dr. Salisbury removed to the state of New York, where he is still residing. During all this time Dr. Lewis had by no means abandoned his private practice, devoting himself to the treatment of chronic diseases, and this has steadily been augmented until he stands to-day as one of the best-known, most able and most successful physicians of the Forest City and the state, devoting especial attention to electrical treatment, in which he has availed himself of the most improved devices, and by personal investigation and study so applied the same as to insure the most gratifying results in the treatment of a large class of disorders. His skill as a physician, his courteous and genial personality, and his unwavering integrity have gained to him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact, and he enjoys a distinct but well-earned popularity.

In 1862, responding to the call for three-months volunteers for service in the late Civil war, the Doctor enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry with which he remained until mustered out, in the year 1863. In his fraternal relations he is identified most prominently with the Masonic order, in which he has advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite, being also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In his political proclivities he has inherited the stanch principles which made his father a strong advocate of the Whig party, and his allegiance to the Republican party is one in which there is no element of compromise; he is an ardent and effective worker in the party cause and is at all times ready to defend his convictions. He is prominent in business circles and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. The

Doctor and his wife are members of the Presbyterian church.

The marriage of Dr. Lewis was solemnized in 1867, when he was united to Miss Ellen Carlyle, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Lena Lewis Riddle; Josie Lewis, who died in infancy; and Eva May Lewis.

STEPHEN ASA NORTHWAY.—In no other country than ours can the history of a private individual be written which will touch in various points the public interest, and in fact prove to be a portion of the political, social and moral growth of his community, in which the individual himself has sprung from the ranks of the people and with no assistance from birth, fortune or environments, has carved out his own career and made for himself a name. It is a pleasure to do honor to such men, and their example cannot be too highly commended to our young men as an incentive to laudable ambition and earnest endeavor.

The gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and who is so well and favorably known throughout the state as a citizen, as a lawyer and legislator, was born at Christian Hollow, Onondaga county, New York, June 19, 1833, the son of Orange and Maria (Graff) Northway. The Northway family is from England, and the arrival of their first representatives in this country antedates the Revolutionary war, in which the grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a soldier. Orange Northway was in poor circumstances and worked hard to support his family, combining the occupations of currier, tanner and shoemaker.

In April, 1840, Mr. Northway's parents, concluding that the great west offered better opportunity for gaining a livelihood, removed to Orwell, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where the father purchased a tract of land and proceeded to clear it for a farm. Here young Stephen passed his boyhood days, assisting in the various duties which fall to the lot of a farmer's lad, and attending public school in Ashtabula, and also the Kingsville and Orville Academies, until 1856. During the following three years he taught school through the winter seasons, so that he might be able to complete his education at college.

In 1858 he began reading law, and was admitted to the bar September 22, 1859, and from that time on his advancement was steady. In January, 1861, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Ashtabula county, and at the close of his term was re-elected. In 1865 he became a member of the Ohio legislature, and was re-elected to that position in 1867, serving during that term on the judiciary committee. From 1869 to 1892 Mr.

Northway was engaged in the practice of his profession, earning an enviable reputation as a thoroughly posted and reliable lawyer who studied the interests of his clients and gave them his best efforts, no matter how trivial their cases might be.

Mr. Northway has been an ardent admirer of the principles of the Republican party ever since its formation, and has given his active assistance in every presidential campaign since the days of Fremont to the nominees of that party. He is recognized as a leader in the politics of his section of the state, and his opinions carry weight in the councils of men of high standing in the Republican ranks. He was elected to congress from the nineteenth Ohio district in 1892, and so ably served his constituents that they returned him in 1894 and 1896. While a member of that body he served on the committee on appropriations and other important committees, in each instance fulfilling his duties with conscientious fidelity to his ideas of right and with a wisdom born of wide experience with his fellow men. It can be said of Mr. Northway that his public life has been without reproach and an honor to himself and his community.

Mr. Northway was married January 1, 1862, to Miss Lydia A. Dodge, of Lenox, Ashtabula county, and they have one child, Clara L. Socially Mr. Northway is a member of the Masonic order, of the thirty-second degree, is a Knight Templar, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Royal Arcanum and Knights of Pythias. He and his family are classed in the highest circle of society in the society, which position they assuredly deserve.

EVAN H. HOPKINS.—Among the representative young lawyers of the Cleveland bar the subject of this review has gained a distinct prestige, and his professional career stands in illustration of the fact that ability and character are the conservators of success in life. His allegiance to the Republican party is of uncompromising order, and he has been zealous in forwarding the cause of the party, whose principles he believes best calculated to insure the wise administration of the affairs of the nation. Thoroughly posted upon public questions, versed in political economy, a constant student, strongly intellectual and in harmony with the progress of the time, the Republican creed and doctrines have afforded him opportunity to make his influence felt. He has been the artificer of his own fortunes, and the sturdy independence and unflinching integrity of his life render his success all the more richly merited. Springing from a pure Welsh ancestry, with all its splendid stability of character, and with the broad spirit of Americanism shap-

ing his views and prompting his actions, there is no narrowness in his make-up, and there is signal consistency in according him representation in this specific work.

Evan Henry Hopkins was born at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of November, 1864, being the fourth in order of birth in a family of ten children—nine sons and one daughter—of David J. and Mary (Jeffries) Hopkins. Of the children the daughter and one son are deceased. David J. Hopkins was born in Wales, whence he emigrated to the United States in 1840, locating at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he became interested in the mining industry of that locality, success attending his efforts in this line of enterprise. He there continued his residence until 1871, when he removed with his family to Alliance, Ohio; there he remained until 1874, when he located in Cleveland, where he has since made his home. At the time of his removal to Alliance he had experienced quite severe financial reverses, but his honor and integrity were unquestioned, while he was not daunted by his misfortunes, but stood ready to make his thrift and energy turn to the best account possible. At the present time he is superintendent of the South End Park of Cleveland, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him and his sterling character. The mother of our subject was likewise a native of Wales, though she was brought by her parents to the United States when but three years of age. Her father, the late Rev. John L. Jeffries, had the distinction of establishing the first Welsh church in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, whence he later removed to Alliance, Ohio, where he continued his pastoral labors. Mrs. Hopkins, who was a woman of gentle character and true Christian fortitude, entered into eternal rest in 1891, at the age of fifty years.

Evan H. Hopkins was seven years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Alliance, Ohio, and his preliminary educational discipline was secured principally in that city and Cleveland. While a mere boy he showed his appreciation and his filial devotion by doing what he could to aid his parents, who are now in reduced circumstances. At the age of ten years he felt it incumbent upon him to assume a personal responsibility and do what he could to assist in the maintenance of the family. Without the knowledge of his parents he secured work in the Union Rolling Mills, where he received fifty cents per day. Later he was employed in the Cleveland Rolling Mills, where he became a practical mechanic at the wire trade. While thus busily engaged during the day, he put his evening to good use by attending night school, having a keen appreciation of the value of an education. His eagerness to learn incited the particular interest of his

tutor, and he was afforded an opportunity for studying Latin under private tuition. He availed himself of every opportunity, having determined to complete a thorough college course if consecutive effort and singleness of purpose could compass this end. In 1883, at the age of nineteen years, he became a student in the Western Reserve Academy, where he was graduated as a member of the class of 1885. His determination and self-reliance showed no sign of faltering, and after completing the course in this preparatory school he matriculated in Adelbert College, where he was graduated in the class of 1889, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, bearing off high honors in his class. The character of the man was well exemplified in the efforts of the youth in college. During the vacations and in spare minutes throughout the school year he resumed his labors, and thus through his own efforts was enabled to earn a sufficient amount to defray his expenses for the entire college course.

Not yet was the young man satisfied with his acquirements, for he had determined to prepare himself for the profession of law. With this end in view he entered the law department of Harvard College, in the fall of 1889, and was graduated with the class of 1892. He was one of the editorial staff of the *Harvard Law Review*, published at Harvard. Mr. Hopkins secured admission to the bar in 1891, prior to his graduation, and he was simultaneously chosen registrar of the new law department of the Western Reserve University, at Cleveland. He has been connected with this university continuously since, and for the past two years has been dean of the faculty.

Mr. Hopkins began his professional work in the city of his home, and in 1893 he entered into partnership with F. R. Herrick, under the firm name of Herrick & Hopkins. They do a general law business and are rated among the substantial and reliable attorneys of Cleveland, where they have been peculiarly successful in retaining a clientele of representative order. They are attorneys for the American Express Company, the National Express Company and other corporations of minor importance. Mr. Hopkins is a young man of splendid intellectual grasp, thorough knowledge of the law and of mature judgment, and no man has a higher appreciation of the dignity of honest toil and endeavor, for through such medium has he won his way to a place of honor and value in connection with the activities of life. To such a one respect and confidence are never denied.

Though an ardent and active supporter of the Republican party, he has not been a seeker for political preferment, finding that his professional duties place exigent demands upon his time and attention. He has served as a member of the Cleveland public

library board for the past five years, and for the last three years has been secretary of the board. His efforts in extending the facilities of the library by the establishment of branch libraries in divers sections of the city have been productive of good results and have been duly appreciated by the local public. He is a member of the directorate of the Cleveland Young Men's Christian Association and is chairman of the board of managers of the Broadway department of the association. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias.

The marriage of Mr. Hopkins was solemnized in 1892, when he was united to Miss Frances P. Shain, daughter of Mrs. William H. Shain, of Cleveland. They are the parents of two children: Percie Trowbridge and David Jeffreys, the latter of whom is deceased.

HON. ALLEN T. WIKOFF was born in Adams county, Ohio, November 15, 1825, the son of John and Nancy (Jones) Wikoff, and was brought up on the farm of his father, who was an agriculturist by occupation. After receiving a common-school education he continued to improve himself by study at his home.

On starting out in life on his own account he continued in the vocation of farming until 1862, when he enlisted in the army and was made lieutenant of Company I, Ninety-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In 1863 he was promoted to the captaincy of his company and served until the close of the war. During the time succeeding his return from the army he resided temporarily in Columbus, where he read law and in 1867 was admitted to the bar, but never actively engaged in practice. In 1871 he was appointed chief clerk in the office of the secretary of state, which position he held until he himself was elected secretary in 1872. In 1874 he was renominated by acclamation, but was defeated with the others on the Republican state ticket. In 1874 he was made chairman of the Republican state executive committee and continued as its chief officer until 1876, when he was appointed adjutant-general of the state of Ohio by Governor Hayes, and was also elected as the Ohio member of the national Republican committee. He resigned both positions in July, 1876, in order to give his entire attention to the duties of his position as chairman of the state committee during the national campaign of that year. In February, 1877, Mr. Wikoff became United States pension agent for the payment of pensions in the state of Ohio, having been appointed by President Grant. He was re-appointed by President Hayes in 1881, and again by President Arthur in 1885, holding the office until July

31, 1885, when President Cleveland appointed a Democrat to the position. In December, 1885, the United States court appointed Mr. Wikoff receiver of the Cleveland & Marietta Railroad, which road was sold by order of the court and reorganized July 1, 1886, when he was elected a director, president and general manager, and as such had charge of the road until near the close of the year 1893, when the control of the property was sold at private sale. In April, 1896, he was appointed by Governor Bushnell a member of the Ohio canal commission.

In December, 1852, General Wikoff was married to Angeline Collier, daughter of John Collier, of Adams county, Ohio. They have four children living,—Wheeler C., John B., James E. and Charles A. Wikoff. General Wikoff moved his family from Adams county to Columbus in 1873, and has since resided continuously in Ohio's capital. He is a man of high character. His record as a business man, as an army officer and as a public official is without a stain or blemish. In private life he is a kind-hearted, plain and unassuming gentleman, and he is highly esteemed by all who have come in contact with him.

TEWING MILLER.—This name at once suggests a power in the business world,—a power that to a large degree has controlled and directed the commercial interests of Ohio. The day of small undertakings, especially in cities, seems to have passed and the era of gigantic enterprises is upon us. In control of extensive concerns are men of master minds, of almost limitless ability to guide, of sound judgment and keen discrimination; and the eminent position to which they attain in the line of industrial efforts commands the respect while it excites the admiration of all. For some years Mr. Miller stood at the head of one of the most extensive mercantile establishments in Columbus. To-day he is largely interested in real-estate dealings, holding vast property interests in Columbus and the state. Thus has he gained a distinctive position in business circles and his record is one that any man might be proud to possess. Through his entire career he has been looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement that he has not fulfilled, and standing to-day an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business integrity, can accomplish for a man of natural ability and strength of character.

Mr. Miller was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, on the 19th of June, 1829. His father, Judge Eli Miller, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1790, and in 1811 removed to Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, where he engaged in general merchandising for

many years. He became one of the most prosperous merchants of the city and did much for the advancement and material improvement of the locality with which he was connected. He died in 1863, at the age of seventy-three years. His wife bore the maiden name of Eleanor Krepps, and their marriage was celebrated in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, before the emigration to Ohio, the journey to the latter state being made on horseback. Mrs. Miller was a relative of the well-known Ewing family of which Hon. Thomas Ewing was a member, and to the subject of this review she gave that family name. Judge and Mrs. Miller had six children, one of whom, John K. Miller, served in the United States congress. His death occurred in 1863.

T. Ewing Miller acquired his elementary education in a private school, after which he entered Kenyon College. During the senior year he left that institution and although not yet of legal age embarked in business for himself in Mount Vernon, where he opened a general mercantile establishment. His close application, his unflagging energy and his sound judgment made his conduct of his business affairs very satisfactory and his financial resources were thereby steadily increased. His is by no means a narrow nature that has no thought except for personal interests. He considers it a sacred privilege to claim the right of American citizenship and has ever been most faithful to his duties to city, state and nation. The issues and questions concerning the welfare of his country have ever awakened his earnest interest and deep consideration, and he has loyally supported all measures that he believes tend to the public good. His comprehensive understanding of political affairs have therefore led to his selection for official duties, and in 1856 he was called upon to undertake the diplomatic service which devolves upon the United States consul to Bordeaux, France, to which position he was appointed by President Pierce. During the early part of President Buchanan's administration he resigned and returned to his native land to again join the hosts of private American citizens, who by their faithful performance of every-day duties form the true stability of the nation.

In 1859 Mr. Miller removed to Columbus, where he embarked in the wholesale dry-goods business, forming a partnership with John Miller, his cousin, under the firm name of J. & T. E. Miller. This business was discontinued after three years, but in 1867 was resumed under the firm style of Miller, Green & Joyce. Their establishment became the largest wholesale dry-goods house in central Ohio, and at the time of Mr. Miller's withdrawal from the business its annual sales amounted to two and a half million dol-

lars. The success which attended it was reached along the lines of legitimate dealing, with the strictest regards to the ethics of commercial life, and its prosperity was the outcome of the capable management, the keen sagacity and the unfailing judgment of members of the firm. In 1881 he retired from mercantile pursuits, but the business of which he was the founder is still carried on under the name of Green, Joyce & Company. Mr. Miller is now actively engaged in the real-estate business and is the owner of much valuable property in Ohio, including some of the principal buildings of Columbus. He is also a director and vice-president of the Commercial National Bank, of Columbus, was one of the organizers of the board of trade, served as its vice-president during the first two years of its existence and for years was also president. He was one of the organizers and builders of the Columbus & Cincinnati Midland Railroad, and one of the organizers and the first president of the Scioto Valley Railroad Company. He is a man of broad and resourceful capabilities whose interests have been varied, but all have been conducted with a management and wise direction that is singularly successful. In his career he has met with the usual obstacles and difficulties that all must encounter, but has disregarded all opposition that determined purpose and honorable dealing could overcome, and has conformed his methods to the time-tried maxim that honesty is the best policy.

In 1879 Mr. Miller was appointed a trustee of the Ohio State University, in which capacity he served until 1885, during which time he served two years as president of the board. In 1884 he served on the state executive committee of Ohio, during the campaign of that year, in response to a request of Hon. James G. Blaine, who was a cousin of Mrs. Miller. From the formation of the party he has always been a Republican, and his able exposition of the principles and his effective service in its interest has materially promoted its growth. It has ever been the advocate of progress and protection,—whether it be the protection of the oppressed slaves or the protection of American industries; it has stood for reciprocity and sound money, and it has brought to the nation, when under Republican rule, stability and prosperity. A man of broad mental culture, viewing these questions from the standpoint of varied business interests and loyal American citizenship, he has been active and earnest in support of the political organization that has in the past, and will in the future, promote the best interests of his native land.

After his retirement from the dry-goods business Mr. Miller went abroad, traveling through Europe and also visiting Cuba and Mexico. His letters con-

cerning the business, political and social conditions on the island and in the land of the Montezumas were widely published in the press of his native state as setting forth in true colors the affairs of those countries. In Masonry he is quite prominent and is a Sir Knight of the commandery.

He was married in 1865 to Miss Amanda J. Harris, daughter of Hon. Ira Harris, who represented New York in the United States senate. They had five children, but one son and one daughter died as they were approaching the years of maturity. The living sons are Ira H. and Theron B., attorneys of prominence in Columbus; and Louis G., an architect of that city.

HON. WALTER L. WEAVER, attorney at law, Springfield, Ohio.—The Republican party appreciates the services of just such men as the gentleman whose name heads this sketch,—a man of brains and energy, and ambition sufficient to carry him on to success and fame through his efforts for the good of the cause.

Mr. Weaver, an example of the class of men we refer to, was born in Montgomery county, this state, in 1851. He comes of a family whose members were among the early pioneers of the county. Rev. John S. Weaver, the father of our subject, came to Ohio in 1818 and located in Cincinnati, where he was a minister of the Presbyterian church, and died at Springfield in 1871. He was the son of George Weaver, a ship-builder, who went to Erie, Pennsylvania, to assist in the building of Perry's fleet in 1812, after which he came on to Ohio, where he continued to live until his death. The father of our subject was a Whig and was very much opposed to slavery, and in 1856 supported John C. Fremont for president.

Walter L. Weaver was educated in the public schools and the academy at Monroe. Later he attended Wittenberg College, at Springfield, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1870, at the age of nineteen years. During his course at college he took up the study of law, and then entered the office of General J. W. Keifer, of Springfield. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar and for two years was in partnership with Oscar T. Martin, of Springfield. This partnership was dissolved and Mr. Weaver began practicing by himself. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Clark county in 1874, by a large majority, and in 1880 was re-elected and served three terms subsequently. He has been an active worker in the Republican cause, serving on the central and executive committees of Clark county, of which he was several times the chairman. He has also been a delegate to many district

and state conventions. In 1896 he was nominated for and elected to congress to represent the seventh district for the term beginning March 4, 1897.

He has always been in line with his party on the doctrines of protective tariff and sound money, has always been a hard worker in the campaigns, and has encouraged the weaker members of his party by making strong political speeches. Since 1870 all his energies, outside of the practice of his profession, have been directed to making a success of the issues of the Republican party. He has attained an enviable reputation in public affairs, and deserves the confidence placed in him by his constituents.

HON. R. E. MCKISSON, mayor of Cleveland and an eminent member of the bar of that city, has won distinction in the field of law and politics by reason of his strong intellectual endowments, his acquired ability, his fidelity to duty and his acknowledged fitness for leadership. There are few men of his years more widely known in Ohio. His efforts toward advancing the material interests of Cleveland are so widely recognized that they can be considered as being no secondary part of his career of signal usefulness. While practical politics have claimed much of his time and while his stalwart Republicanism has been exceedingly valuable to his party, his services in that direction must necessarily be secondary to those of much greater importance, as implied in his public spirit, progressiveness and liberality.

Born in Northfield, Ohio, in 1863, Mr. McKisson spent his early days upon a farm. His family lived in Cleveland from 1875 until 1879, and then removed to La Grange. By hard work and self-denial, practically unassisted, he was able to take the high-school course there and also the classical course at Oberlin College, where he won high scholarship. Determining to devote his attention to the study of law and make its practice his life work, he came to Cleveland in 1887 and began reading in the office of the Hon. T. E. Burton. Later he entered the office of the well-known firm of Webster & Angell, and so thoroughly improved his time that he was admitted to the bar in 1889, standing second in a class of sixty-three candidates. Nor did this end his preparation. He has always been a student of his profession and has carried his investigations far and wide into the realms of jurisprudence. In his professional career he was successful from the start. He soon won a fair clientage which has steadily increased, and on many important cases heard in the courts of Cleveland he has been retained as counsel either for the plaintiff or defendant. He is careful and painstaking in the preparation of a

case, forceful and clear in his presentation and logical in his arguments.

Since attaining his majority Mr. McKisson has been deeply interested in the political issues of the country, and deep study and careful consideration of the questions have led him to give a firm support to the Republican party. He was elected to the presidency of the Tippecanoe Club, and the young men of the city rallying to his standard elected him to the city council, where his capable service and marked fidelity to the best interests of the city won him high commendation and marked him as meet for higher honors. In the spring of 1895 he was nominated at the Republican primary election for the mayoralty by a plurality of two thousand over the next highest candidate in a total primary vote of over twenty-three thousand, and his election followed as a matter of course, although his plurality, sixty-five hundred, exceeded all expectations. He was renominated and re-elected in the spring of 1897 by a plurality of seven thousand in the largest primary vote ever cast and was elected over John H. Farley, the Democratic nominee by a plurality of twenty-five hundred votes in the hottest city campaign waged for years. His administration has been very progressive, and the interests of Cleveland have been materially advanced through his efforts. In matter of public improvement he exercises a calm, sound judgment that looks beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future. One of the zealous advocates of the Republican party, he was a member of the state executive committee in 1896, and took an active part in the management of the campaign which resulted in such a glorious victory for the ticket headed by the name of Ohio's honored son, President McKinley. He made speeches in various parts of the state, and is a fluent, earnest and convincing talker. He belongs to various political, social and charitable organizations, including the Tippecanoe Club and the Masonic fraternity, in the latter of which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite.

JACOB HENRY BOGER, D. D. S., one of the most skilled representatives of the dental profession in the state of Ohio, stands to-day as a loyal and earnest adherent of the Republican party and an earnest advocate of those principles which have ever stood for the protection of American industries, American interests and the right and liberties of the American citizen. With a full appreciation of the responsibility that rests upon every man as a voter, he studied closely the problems and issues of the day as they are destined to work the weal or woe of the people of the

nation. He has investigated thoroughly those problems which are now so prominent before the people; and his views on political subjects are broad and comprehensive, while at the same time he is firm in his convictions and unswerving in support of his honest opinions.

Since attaining his majority Dr. Boger has been a Republican, and is one of the party leaders in Hancock county and northern Ohio. No man in the county has done more for the success of the party in this locality, and he is certainly entitled to the gratitude of all devoted Republicans. In 1895 he was chairman of the Hancock county delegation in the convention in Columbus, and was one of the original



supporters of Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, never faltering in his allegiance until the nomination for governor was accomplished. He is a member of the Hancock county board of supervisors of election, and has been repeatedly re-appointed to that position until he is now serving his seventh year in that capacity. His justice is proverbial and the public have the utmost confidence in his fairness. In 1884 he was elected to the office of city clerk of Findlay and served most acceptably, discharging his duties with promptness and fidelity. He has given valuable aid to the county committees and his counsel is valuable and gladly received. He is now chairman of the congressional committee of the eighth district, and is active in the

Ohio League of Republican Clubs. In the present year, 1896, he is a member of the executive committee of Ohio from Hancock county, and in 1897 he was one of those who went to New York to form the National League of Republican Clubs. He was a delegate to the state convention in 1891, where Major William McKinley was nominated by acclamation for governor; and in the present campaign he is most ably, earnestly and efficiently supporting the illustrious Ohio statesman for the presidency. While Dr. Boger is an indefatigable worker in the interests of Republicanism, and puts forth every effort in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party, his business is the dental profession, and therein he has attained to an enviable position.

He is numbered among the native sons of Pennsylvania, his birth having occurred in the city of Harrisburg on the 27th of June, 1859, a son of John A. and Mary A. (Kuhnle) Boger. His father is prominent in the Keystone state and a man of some means. He now occupies a position in the comptroller's office of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, whither he moved when the Doctor was ten years of age and where he soon became one of the local leaders of the Republican party. The son received his education in the common school until 1877, and began the study of dentistry with Dr. J. F. Fryer, of Pottstown, Pennsylvania, one of the most celebrated dentists in that section of the country. Mr. Boger became thoroughly familiar with the methods practiced in his preceptor's office, and in 1877 he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, where he was graduated with honor in the class of 1880.

On the 16th of March of the same year Dr. Boger, now prepared for his profession by thorough and exhaustive study, began the practice of his profession in Findlay, purchasing the office of F. W. Wilson. Since that time he has steadily risen in the popular favor and his business is the largest in the city. This is an age of progress and America is the exponent of the spirit of the age. Its advancement along the line of all useful industries and sciences has been most marked. Dentistry has kept up with the steady advancement and Dr. Boger has kept fully abreast with the times in the profession to which he devotes his attention and energies. His pleasant dental parlors, thoroughly equipped and complete in all appointments, are a favorite resort with all who need services in his line, and his success, resulting from his skill and ability, is marked and gratifying. Nor is he a man whose ability is limited alone to one line of business activity. He has largely contributed to the material resources of the city and is deeply interested in all that is calculated to promote the growth and upbuilding of

Findlay. He has dealt to a considerable extent in real estate and has found this a profitable source of income.

In 1884 Dr. Boger was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Mungen, a daughter of Hon. William Mungen, who was the only representative ever sent from this county to congress. They have one child, Corinne. The Doctor is a communicant in the Episcopal church, and is a member of several societies which were established in the interests of dentistry, including the Ohio State Dental Association and the Dentists' Protective Association. He is a valued member of the Masonic fraternity and past eminent commander of the Knight Templar Commandery. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows society, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and to the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN G. PEEBLES, a loyal and sincere supporter of the Republican party, has watched the progress and development of that organization from its first inception, previous to which he took an active part in the affairs of the Whig party, and has since been closely identified with the business as well as the political interests of Ohio, covering a period of over sixty years. Mr. Peebles has never sought political preferment, but has always been a firm advocate of his party's principles and strongly favors a protective tariff, a monetary system on a gold basis, and reciprocity, believing them to be the foundation on which rests the prosperity and success of the nation.

John G. Peebles, one of the most prominent and influential men of Scioto county, was born in Chilli-cothe, Ross county, Ohio, on the 30th of November 1813, and has been a resident of Portsmouth since 1819. His father, John Peebles, was born in 1769, and was an old-line Whig, energetic and well known in the party, and he took an active part in the local affairs of Portsmouth, to which place he came from Ross county, Ohio, in 1819, Pennsylvania being his native state. For some years he was engaged in the hotel business and in 1819 he was appointed by President Madison to the office of collector of revenues for the southern district of Ohio, serving as such until 1845, when he made his final settlement with the government. His death occurred in 1846, after having attained the venerable age of seventy-seven years.

The subject of this review was next to the youngest of his family, and passed his early life at Chilli-cothe and Portsmouth, attending the public schools, during his leisure hours assisting his father about the hotel, and on numerous occasions in his boyhood days has he given an artistic polish to the boots of the leading men of the state who chanced to stop for a night's

refreshment. Upon reaching manhood Mr. Peebles quickly acquired the art of making money, and at an early day engaged in the iron business, in which he has continued up to the present time. The Pine Grove furnace was established by Robert Hamilton, a brother-in-law of Mr. Peebles, and under the firm name of Hamilton, Peebles & Coles, the subject of this review controlled and directed its affairs for many years with great success, and has been largely interested in developing the coal regions of Ohio and Kentucky, operating extensively in that line at Ashland, Kentucky, and at Ironton, Ohio, organizing the Ashland Coal & Iron Railroad at the former city. His connection with the iron industry dates from 1843, when he began making charcoal iron, and he is now one of the leading manufacturers of iron in the state, is president of the Belfont Iron Works at Ironton, besides possessing large interests in all parts of southern Ohio, the resources of which he has been instrumental in developing more than any other man, and he ranks as the wealthiest resident in this section of the Buckeye state. He owns extensive real estate interests in Portsmouth, and has accomplished a great deal for the city in the way of improvements, giving to it the first sewer system, or at least being the promoter of it, and has in other ways done much to advance the welfare of his community. In 1846 he helped to establish the old State Bank of Portsmouth, afterward known as the Portsmouth National Bank, and of which he was made president in 1875, and since then has continued to serve as such. With the exception of one other, Samuel Reed, he is the only charter member of the banking firm now alive.

During the war Mr. Peebles was the first to subscribe to the war bonds, and was one of the loyal supporters of the Union. In 1872 he was tendered a commission to England by Governor Noyes, and in 1873 he was appointed by Governor Noyes as one of the Ohio river commissioners, filling that office with signal ability until 1875. He was a personal friend of President Hayes, and his home has always been a stopping place for the political leaders whenever they come to the city, among whom may be mentioned Blaine, Sherman and the President, and many others who have made it a rule to accept Mr. Peebles' cordial hospitality whenever in the city. Formerly a Whig, he joined the Republican party upon its formation and has been a liberal contributor to all the campaign funds. He was in the Columbus national convention in 1840, when William Henry Harrison was nominated for president, and he has a scrap-book filled with valuable matter pertaining to all the important events that have occurred during his lifetime.

In 1835 was consummated the marriage of Mr.

Peebles and Miss Martha Steel, a daughter of Robert Steel, who was born on the 29th of May, 1816, and of their children the following three are living: Robert, who is secretary and treasurer of the Ashland Coal & Iron Railroad Company, at Ashland, Kentucky; John, who is living in Portsmouth, has for the past twenty-five years been a member of the firm of Reed & Peebles, wholesale dealers in dry goods; and Richard, who is engaged in the lumber and stone business in Scioto county with his father, under the name of R. R. Peebles & Company. All of the sons are active, intelligent business men, and although not politicians, they are energetic workers in the Republican cause.

The progenitor of the Peebles family in the United States was William Peebles, who came to America at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, raised and equipped a company at his own expense, and was killed while valiantly fighting at the battle of Flat Bush, on Long Island, New York, in 1776. The members of the family have all been men of influence, and have done a great deal in developing and advancing the prosperity of the community in which they reside.

PETER WILLIAM DITTO, state agent for the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, residing in Cleveland, has been a life-long Republican, strongly in sympathy with the principles of that party as the avenue through which can come the greatest good to the American people. He was born on the 6th of September, 1856, in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, a son of Joseph and Mary Jeanette Ditto, people of eminent respectability whose Christian influence has always been a strong moving force on the life of our subject. The grandfather was John Ditto, a descendant of one of five brothers who came to America. It is thought that the family is of French origin, some claiming that the original name was Ditteau, while another branch believes the original name to have been De Otto. On the maternal side the ancestry of our subject can be traced back to old Connecticut stock. The grandfather, Lawrence Osborn, was a son of Moses Osborn and came to Ohio in 1816, settling in Summit county. Mrs. Ditto was born in Akron, Summit county, but the father of our subject was born in Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania, coming to Ohio at the age of seventeen. During the Civil war he valiantly defended the cause of the Union by active service on the field of battle.

Mr. Ditto, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the common schools of his native city and at the age of thirteen began business on his own account. This prevented him seeking higher education in literature and art, such as his tastes craved,

but experience, observation and extensive reading have largely added to his fund of knowledge. He arrived in Cleveland on the 8th of April, 1879, and the same day entered the employ of Sherwin, William & Company, paint manufacturers, with whom he continued two years. He then became an employee of the H. P. Nail Company, and afterward went upon the road for the Cleveland Baking Company. This was followed by two years in the United States mail service, and thirteen years since he embarked in the accident insurance business, afterward representing the Travelers' Insurance Company as assistant state agent for four and a half years, when he was appointed to the position of state agent for Ohio and West Virginia by the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company. He has served in that capacity with marked ability for four years, meeting the high approval of the corporation and gaining the confidence and good will of all with whom he has come in contact. He has been very successful in his work and is now the possessor of a comfortable competence, all attained through his own well-directed and honorable efforts.

Mr. Ditto is now president of the Cleveland Association of Life Underwriters and is numbered among the charter members of the society. He also belongs to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, and to the Yacht Club, and for seven and a half years served as a member of the famous "Cleveland Grays." He was one of the founders of the Century Club of Cleveland, and is now chairman of the board as well as the house committee. His religious views are Protestant orthodox.

Mr. Ditto was reared under Democratic influences, but never voted the ticket of the Democracy. When he attained his majority, a careful analysis of the questions of the day led him to endorse Republican principles. He is strongly in favor of the tariff policy and is also a warm supporter of the other measures peculiar to Republicanism, believing that through the adoption of its principles the best interests of the country will be advanced. Through no hope of personal reward or official preferment is his allegiance given to this party, his advocacy arising from a firm belief in its embodiment of the best governmental methods.

Mr. Ditto was united in marriage to Miss Annie McKee, a descendant of Patrick Moore and Anne McKee, pioneers of Cleveland and descendants of strict Presbyterian Irish families. Mr. and Mrs. Ditto now have two bright and interesting children, aged nine and six years, who were the sunshine of the household. Our subject is a man of domestic nature who finds his greatest happiness in his home with his wife and children. He is a man of generous nature, of genial manner, forgiving in his disposition and with a great love of

truth and purity. In personal appearance he is large and well proportioned and weighs two hundred and fifteen pounds.

DAVID TOD, the subject of this sketch, second of the war governors of Ohio, serving from January, 1862, to January, 1864, was born at Youngstown, Trumbull (now Mahoning) county, Ohio, on the 22d of February, 1805. His father, the Hon. George Tod, settled in Ohio in 1800, having left his native state, Connecticut, with many other of the early pioneers who settled the Western Reserve. Ohio was then a territory, and the same year of his advent George Tod was called upon by Governor St. Clair to act as secretary of the territory, in 1802. In that year, when Ohio was admitted as a state, Mr. Tod was elected one of the judges of the supreme court and held that office for seven consecutive years. He was afterward re-elected to the same position, but on the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, in 1812, he resigned his seat on the bench, and tendering his services to the government was commissioned a major, and afterward promoted to the colonelcy of the Nineteenth Regiment of the army. During the struggle Colonel Tod won laurels by his coolness and heroism, especially at Sackett's Harbor and Fort Meigs. After the war, resigning his commission, he returned to Trumbull county, where after a short time he was elected a judge of the court of common pleas, having for its circuit the whole northern part of Ohio.

Judge Tod remained on the common-pleas bench for fourteen years, retiring in 1829. For the remainder of his life he pursued the profession of the law and attended to the management of the old Brier Hill farm, and such of his children as still remained at home with him. He died in 1841, at the age of sixty-seven, universally regretted. Judge Tod was a very generous citizen, beloved by all his neighbors. In the old pioneer times, when salaries were small in Ohio and he had a large family to rear, he did not accumulate any surplus property with which to endow his children. His wife, Sallie Tod, the mother of David Tod, was a very beautiful woman and most excellent wife and mother, beloved by every acquaintance and worshiped by her children. She was a sister of Mrs. Ingersol, the wife of Governor Ingersol, of Connecticut, and to her as well as to his father David Tod owed a large share of the native ability and goodness which he possessed.

Governor Tod, reared as a farmer boy at the old Brier Hill farm, and being among the youngest of a large family, had, with his father's scant means at that early period in Ohio, none of the advantages or

opportunities of an education beyond what could be afforded for a short period in the year at the then day-schools in the vicinity, and his principal education was obtained and paid for by himself, after he became of age, at the old Burton Academy in Geauga county. He had great native talent and ability, a most excellent judgment of men and things practically, and his active life and experience afforded him the greater part of his education, and he might be said truly to have been a self-educated, self-made man, equal to any place or position to which he might be called.

He studied law in the office of Colonel Roswell Stone, at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1827, at the age of twenty-two, then in debt for his tuition and otherwise about one thousand dollars, and commenced practice with the Hon. Matthew Burchard. The bar of old Trumbull county was attended in those days by such able and distinguished practitioners as Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Eben Newton, Joshua R. Giddings, Rufus P. Spalding, Calvin Pease, Matthew Burchard, Roswell Stone, John Crowell, Andrew Loomis, Thomas D. Webb and soon afterward Benjamin F. Wade, Reuben Hitchcock, Mr. Metcalf and others. It was regarded as among the ablest and most distinguished bars in Ohio. David Tod soon became eminent as a jury lawyer and was very popular as such, being regarded as one of the ablest jury lawyers among the profession. He had a deep tone, musical winning voice; was magnanimous and genial in his manner, of commanding appearance and great sociability, was always listened to with delight and was the life and charm of society, and hence very popular. His practice soon became large and extended and enabled him not only to pay off the debt he had incurred but also to repurchase and save the old Brier Hill farm of his father, which he cherished as his sacred home until the day of his death, and which he kept as a home for his father and mother while they lived, replacing the old log cabin thereon with a good comfortable house.

At the time when Andrew Jackson was a prominent factor in American politics, Mr. Tod became one of his ardent admirers and supported him for the presidency and attached himself to the Democratic party, although his father was a Whig. He continued with that party until its dismemberment in 1860. He was appointed postmaster at Warren under General Jackson's or President Van Buren's administration, and so continued until he was elected, in 1838, senator in the Ohio legislature, winning a handsome majority over his opponent, Hon. John Crowell, in Trumbull county, a Whig stronghold. He filled that office for two years, serving with marked ability.

Mr. Tod continued the practice of law until about

1844, when he moved to his Brier Hill farm, his old home, and there started the project of developing the coal in that region and introducing it into the Cleveland and lake markets, by way of the Pennsylvania & Ohio canal. He was one of the principal agents in carrying forward the project of constructing the canal, was one of its directors for a long time and a pioneer in opening the coal shipments on it from his Brier Hill and Girard coal mine, by which he laid the foundation for his subsequent success in wealth, and gave the impetus to the great development of the coal and iron trade and business of the Mahoning valley.

He was also one of the chief and efficient factors and managers in procuring the construction of the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, of which Jacob Perkins was the first president and David Tod one of its directors, and after the decease of Perkins, Tod was made its president and so continued until his death. It was opened to Youngstown about 1856 and he had the satisfaction of seeing it relieved from a large and embarrassing load of floating debt, mainly by his management, and brought up from a thirty-per-cent. stock to stock above par. The Mahoning valley and the inhabitants thereof owe to David Tod more perhaps than to any other man the great wealth of that prosperous mining and iron-manufacturing region.

David Tod, with his geniality, his goodness, and his talent as a speaker, acquired such popularity with his party that he was nominated for governor in 1844, and in a then strong Whig state was barely defeated by his opponent. In the winter or early spring of 1847 he was appointed by President Polk as minister to Brazil, to succeed Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, who was recalled at the request of Brazil, in consequence of his course of conduct that threatened to embroil our government in war with that empire. With the feeling existing in that government, the difficulty created by Wise and the total lack of experience on the part of Mr. Tod in the matters of diplomacy and court etiquette, it was a very delicate and trying position in which to be placed. Nevertheless he accepted the appointment, embarked for Rio Janeiro in June, 1847, with his wife and younger children, and remained there about four and a half years, returning home to Brier Hill in December, 1851. The native talent and large common sense of David Tod, with his experience and knowledge of men, enabled him to fulfill his mission to the satisfaction of our government and the delight of his friends at home. While in Brazil he succeeded not only in healing all troubles and difficulties, but also in concluding a convention by which he obtained about three hundred thousand dollars from that government on claims which had more or less for over thirty years been the subject of negotiation; he was

largely instrumental in starting that government on the way of breaking up the infamous slave trade; he put the government of Brazil on solid and firm footing of friendship with that of the United States; he so far won the good will and esteem of the emperor of Brazil as to receive letters addressed to the government of the highest commendation; and he lent his kind aid and purse to our countrymen and sailors residing at Rio Janeiro or passing there to such an extent that when he left the mission they presented him with a valuable silver memorial in token of their great esteem for him.

David Tod's mission, whether with that empire or with the high diplomats there, or among and in behalf of his countrymen there and for his country, was an entire success; and, proud of what he accomplished and gratified with his safe return home, his friends and neighbors, without distinction of party, gave him a most cordial ovation, greeting and welcoming him home with heartiness; and not the least gratifying part of this occasion was the heartfelt welcome extended him by his employees of the mines *en masse*.

The five years' absence of Mr. Tod from his coal and other property interests did not leave them in a prosperous condition, and he was now obliged to devote himself assiduously to the work of placing his affairs in a thriving, profitable state. He attended to the work of constructing the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, to developing his coal mines and placing his estate on a solid foundation, and was successful in all this, at the same time benefiting the entire valley by opening up commercial possibilities to the region.

Having been attached so long to the fortunes of the Democratic party, being the idol of his Democratic friends in this locality, having received positions of honor and trust at their hands, and slow to change to any new organization or position politically, he adhered to that old party, opposing all the assaults upon it and upon its pro-slavery wing at the south, made by the growing Republican party, and so continued until 1861. He was a delegate to the Charleston convention of 1860, and was made vice-president, acting thus with Caleb Cushing as president. He was strongly in favor of the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas and against yielding to the demand of the south, and bid defiance to their threat of seceding from the Union if their demands were not complied with; and when they adjourned to Baltimore and the southern delegates left the convention and Caleb Cushing with them, Mr. Tod took the chair and the nomination of Douglas was effected by the remaining northern wing of the party. He gave his support to Douglas with all his force and voice during that campaign. The withdrawal of the south, the nomination

of Breckenridge by the southern Democrats, the defeat of Douglas and the threat of secession made him resolve to stand firmly by the government.

As soon as the south began to show war and fired on Fort Sumter David Tod bent his energies to sustain the government and counseled union of all patriots, and on the first call for troops he lent his means and best energies to aid Lincoln. He equipped the first company of men raised in Youngstown and thenceforward till the war ended sustained the administration of the president, and did all in his power to put down the rebellion.

The country being thus in deadly peril and its unity in danger, the patriots of Ohio, including all the Republicans and many of the war Democrats, resolved, without regard to party, to unite for the support of the country, and nominated David Tod for governor, electing him in October, 1861, by over fifty-five thousand majority. The Vallandighams and men of their spirit, in sympathy with the south, and such of the party "hacks" that feared that the Democratic party might be broken up, still stood aloof and did not support this patriotic nomination and thereby in the end became virtual supporters of the south and a great embarrassment to the power of the government to put down the rebellion.

During 1862-3,—two of the stormiest years of the rebellion, when matters were somewhat in chaos, and proper system, organization and supplies of men, means, surgeons and nurses were lacking, when large numbers of troops were called for, when distress and discouragement prevailed, and Ohio was threatened by invasion by Kirby Smith,—then it was that David Tod, with his large heart, his good sense and his unbounded patriotism and energy, was "the right man in the right place." He performed an immense amount of labor and gave most efficient aid to the country in his very responsible position. The care of the soldiers, the sick, wounded and afflicted, their wives, dependents and friends, have good cause to remember Governor Tod. His excellent knowledge and judgment of men and his great care and scrutiny in his appointment of officers, gave excellent commanders to the troops of Ohio, with few exceptions, and he made as few mistakes in this respect as was possible in the great multiplicity of appointments and promotions. He made comparatively few requests of Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln; those he did make were maturely considered, were important and therefore promptly granted, so that President Lincoln is reported to have said of Governor Tod that "he aided him more and troubled him less" than any other governor.

On his retirement from the executive office, the

legislature passed and published in the volume of Ohio laws and joint resolutions for that year, the following most truthful and appropriate joint resolution and vote of thanks:

Whereas, The executive term of Governor Tod has been a period of unexampled trial to the state and nation, involving the existence of the government, and demanding devoted loyalty and extraordinary executive ability; and,

Whereas, In our opinion these demands have been met by him in a manner eliciting the approbation of all loyal men;

Therefore the general assembly of the state of Ohio, in the name and behalf of the people of Ohio, feel constrained to award the governor, David Tod, upon his retirement from office, this public testimony of our approbation and esteem.

Resolved. That the thanks of the general assembly of the state of Ohio are hereby tendered to him for the able, self-sacrificing and devoted manner in which he has discharged all the duties of chief magistrate of the state; for his devotion in ministering to the sick and wounded soldiers; for his kindness, courtesy and assistance to the friends and families of the soldiers in their anxious inquiries for those exposed in camp, upon the battle-fields and in hospitals; for the pecuniary sacrifices for the soldiers' encouragement and comfort; for his patriotic addressess made to the regiments, from time to time, when going into service; for his well-arranged system of half-fare, tickets, by which the relatives of the soldiers were enabled to visit the hospitals and battle-fields to convey relief, or bring to their last resting place amid the homes of the loyal north the remains of those who had given their lives for their country's protection; for the enduring memorials to the dead of the rank and file in the cemeteries of Spring Grove and Gettysburg; for the preservation of peace and order of the state; for the speedy suppression of disloyalty and resistance to laws; for untiring industry in the business of the state; for deep-toned loyalty; for full and faithful discharge of the trust which two years ago was entrusted to him by a loyal people; for all this he takes with him into his retirement our thanks, our approval, and our desire for his future welfare and happiness. And when the terrible drama of this infamous rebellion shall have closed his official discharge of duty will remain a proud monument to his memory and a rich legacy to his children.

JAMES R. HUBBELL,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES ANDERSON,

President of the Senate.

January 19, 1864.

Governor Tod, much worn with the great labor he performed, gladly sought his Brier Hill farm to devote some care to his personal affairs needing his attention. Although somewhat prejudiced at first, his relation with President Lincoln had at length made him his warm friend and admirer, and he heartily accepted the proclamation to abolish slavery as an appropriate means of crushing the rebellion. On the retirement of Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury, President Lincoln, wholly without solicitation from Governor

Tod, tendered him, by telegraph, that cabinet position; but, being worn out and exhausted by his arduous labors as chief executive of Ohio, needing rest and desirous of looking after his neglected private affairs, with suitable thanks he declined the honor so generously tendered him.

Governor Tod thenceforward devoted his time, care and attention to his interesting family of wife and seven children, to the development of his coal and iron works, and the Cleveland & Mahoning Railroad, of which he remained president until his decease, November 13, 1868. He was nominated and elected by the Republicans one of the presidential electors at large, but his sudden demise prevented his meeting the electoral college at Columbus.

The college at its meeting, December 1, 1868, appointed a committee and reported and unanimously adopted a resolution expressive of their regard for him as a man and statesman.

The eloquent eulogy of the Hon. Samuel Gallo-way, delivered on that occasion, is a truthful and fitting tribute to the character, standing and cherished memory of David Tod, one of nature's noblemen. Such was the respect for him and the feeling entertained for him that his funeral was attended by fully twenty thousand people. The people of the Mahoning valley, of all classes and parties, have long mourned the loss of David Tod as their great friend, advisor and benefactor.

JEROME B. BURROWS.—The development and progress of the Republican party in Ohio may be easily traced to the intellectual powers of those to whom its fate has been consigned,—a trust that has been fulfilled so creditably as to redound to the honor of those in whom it has been placed. In the thirty years that Mr. Burrows has been identified with the party his career has been that of a man whose devotion to the cause merits the confidence and regard in which he is held by his fellow men. Ever a firm believer in the principles which form the foundation of the grand old party, he has brought to its support a strong personality, a vigorous mental capacity and an energetic character. Springing from a good old New England stock, the judge possesses those inherent characteristics that have been common to our best citizens and have supplied us in the business and professional world with some of our most brilliant men.

Taking up the study of law at an early age, Mr. Burrows was admitted to the bar in 1856, and ten years later was elected prosecuting attorney of Lake county, Ohio. In 1867 he was the choice of the people for state senator to represent the twenty-fourth dis-

trict; and during his term of office he served on several important committees, including that of the judiciary, and was a member of the sub-committees which perfected and reported the existing code of criminal procedure of Ohio. His career in the senate was marked by a careful consideration of the interests of the state and his constituency. In 1895, by Governor McKinley, he was appointed to the circuit bench to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge H. B. Woodbury; and in the fall of the same year was regularly elected to fill the vacancy, and re-elected in 1896 for the full term of six years. In the capacity of circuit judge Mr. Burrows has evidenced a thorough grasp of the law, and the ability to accurately apply its principles to the case in point. He has a keen mind, reaching conclusions quickly, and a frank, earnest manner that commands the respect of those with whom he is associated.

Born in North East, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of January, 1834, Mr. Burrows is a son of William and Maria (Smith) Burrows, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Massachusetts. Mr. Burrows and his five brothers were all volunteers in the Civil war at the same time, and they all served as subordinate officers for three years,—during the war. One was a surgeon, one a chaplain, two captains and two lieutenants. Until fifteen years of age the subject of this sketch lived upon the old homestead, at first pursuing his studies in the public schools and later at an academy. At fifteen years of age he began teaching school in Erie county, Pennsylvania, after which he attended school at Kingsville Academy, and subsequently at Oberlin College. Upon arriving at the age of nineteen he began to read law under Judge Howe, of Unionville, and finally received his diploma in January, 1856, from the supreme court of Wisconsin. In the spring of 1856 he visited Kansas and remained there several months to aid in making Kansas a free state. During the ensuing autumn he returned to Ohio, locating at Geneva, Ashtabula county, where he opened an office and commenced the active practice of his profession, being the pioneer attorney to open a law office in that village. From April 21 to July 29, 1861, he served as sergeant in the Cleveland Light Artillery and then organized an independent battery,—the Fourteenth Ohio,—and remained in command of same or as chief of artillery of his division until September 10, 1864. He was severely wounded at Shiloh, April 6, 1864.

Soon after locating in Geneva Mr. Burrows married Miss Clara E. Woodruff, a daughter of Jonathan Woodruff, and on leaving the army, in September, 1864, returned to his family, then living in Madison, Lake county. He has but one child living,—Jerome

Smith Burrows,—who is the proprietor of the Painesville Telegraph, the leading Republican newspaper of the county, which is conducted in an able manner.

After his return to the north and after spending some months in recuperating his health, he moved to Painesville, in August, 1865,—where he has since successfully followed his profession, doing a general practice in all the courts and being connected with much important litigation in his district during that time. One of the most notable contests was that of the defense of Lewis Webster, charged with the murder of Perry Harrington, of Geneva; and, notwithstanding the fact that Webster was twice convicted and twice sentenced to be hanged, a third trial was secured and Webster was acquitted.

In general, and in conclusion, we may say that Judge Burrows is more noted for his legal than for his political career. He has, however, been prominent in the public and political affairs of Lake county for more than thirty years. Without assuming to dictate or control the action of others, he has for nearly the whole of this long period been influential in the councils of the party, and has supported by his voice and vote every Republican presidential candidate since the party was organized, with the exception of its nominee in 1872.

ISAAC PORTER LAMSON.—One of the most hopeful political indications of the closing decade of the nineteenth century is the deep interest which men of business are taking in the issues and problems which concern the public welfare and which find their settlement through the channels of legislative and congressional enactment. When the people awaken to a realization of the full duties and obligations of citizenship and prepare to meet these by an intelligent support of the measures best calculated to advance the nation's prosperity, then will the American vote stand for the protection of American industries, for the advocacy of a strong foreign policy, and for a currency that will be received and honored throughout the world. It is a very noticeable fact that the business men,—men of large commercial and industrial interests, of broad minds, keen foresight and splendid executive ability,—are supporters of the Republican party, and of this class Mr. Lamson is a notable representative. Never an office-seeker, he is, notwithstanding, earnest and zealous in his allegiance to Republican principles and policy, and in its councils has exerted a wide influence in support of its measures. He has frequently been a delegate to the state convention, in 1888 was sent as a delegate to the national convention in Minneapolis which nominated

Benjamin Harrison, and was elector at large on the ticket which elected him to the presidency. He at one time served for two years as a member of the city council of Cleveland, but other than this has never worn political honors, preferring to give his influence and financial support to the party without assuming the labors of office, his business being too extensive to permit this.

Mr. Lamson has resided in Cleveland for almost thirty years and has been prominently identified with its industrial affairs. He was born in Mount Washington, Massachusetts, September 2, 1832, a son of Isaac Lamson, a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, who descended from Puritan ancestry of English origin. By occupation he was a farmer. In his early life he gave his political support to the Free-soil party, and upon the organization of the Republican party joined its ranks. He married Celina Miller, also a native of the Bay state, and to them were born eight children, all of whom reached years of maturity. The great-grandfather of our subject was one of the heroes of the Revolutionary war, and was also a member of the Massachusetts legislature.

Isaac P. Lamson acquired his education in Mount Washington, Berkshire county, and at the age of seventeen, laying aside his text-books, he purchased his time of his father and began working for an uncle, who was engaged in the manufacture of carriage and tire bolts in Southington, Hartford county, Connecticut, where he remained for ten years, during which time he completely mastered the business in every detail. He then accepted the position of superintendent of the bolt manufactory of Clark Brothers, and in 1867 he formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas H. Lamson, and his brother-in-law, Samuel W. Sessions, in the manufacture of bolts in Mount Carmel, Connecticut. In 1869 the plant was removed to Cleveland, where they have since carried on operations on a constantly increasing scale. In 1883 the business was incorporated with a paid-up capital of three hundred thousand dollars. The officers are S. W. Sessions, president; I. P. Lamson, vice-president; J. G. Jennings, treasurer; and H. C. Holt, secretary. Some idea of the mammoth business done by this concern is indicated in the fact that employment is furnished to four hundred workmen. The plant covers a large area and is splendidly equipped with the latest improved machinery and every facility for turning out first-class work. He is also a director in the Union Rolling Mill Company.

In 1856 Mr. Lamson was united in marriage to Miss Fannie L. Sessions, a sister of S. W. Sessions and a daughter of Calvin Sessions, of Connecticut. They have one daughter, Mrs. J. G. Jennings, of



J. P. Hanson

Cleveland. The business career of Mr. Lamson is remarkable and praiseworthy. Energetic, far-seeing, honest and public-spirited, he has operated strongly and continuously, and by the stimulus of his exertions has roused the enterprise of others and through this means added to his own great labors and furnished thousands of laborers remunerative employment. He has never been a public man in the ordinary sense, but during all his business life he has held many important relations to the public interest through the business enterprises he has conducted, for in all of them the public has been a large indirect beneficiary. His influence is felt, rather than seen, as a strong, steady, moving force in the social, moral, political and industrial movements of the community.

HORACE S. BUCKLAND.—The personal history of a man in public life should be a source of vital interest as demonstrating how honor, position and the attainment of official preferment are secured to the possessor, in analyzing which it may be observed that the elementary basis is a component of merit, honesty of purpose, integrity and a high standard of moral principles. A worthy example of a career conducted in conjunction with the foregoing qualities is that of Judge Horace S. Buckland, who is now on the bench in the court of common pleas, fourth Ohio judicial district. As a member of the Republican party his zeal and loyalty have been unswerving from the time he cast his initial ballot, and with the passing of years his enthusiasm and confidence in the grand old party have continued unabated. As a member of the bench and bar of Ohio his record has been brilliant and successful, his ability and intrinsic value being recognized and appreciated by the legal fraternity throughout the state and meeting with their just reward when, in November, 1895, he was elected judge of the court of common pleas for the first subdivision of the fourth judicial district, which embraces the counties of Erie, Huron, Lucas, Ottawa and Sandusky. His plurality on this occasion was over seven thousand votes. Taking his seat in May, 1896, Judge Buckland's conduct on the bench has been marked by an earnest, dignified manner, a quick, keen, logical mind, a strong personality, and a thorough knowledge of the law and the ability to accurately apply its principles.

In referring to the early life of Judge Buckland we find that he is a native son of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Fremont on April 21, 1851. His father was General Ralph P. Buckland, whose biography immediately follows. The Judge was the recipient of a liberal education, which was ob-

tained in the public schools of Fremont, the preparatory schools of Gambier, Ohio, and East Hampton, Massachusetts, Cornell University, and the law department of Harvard College, having determined in the meantime to devote his career to following the legal profession. His studies at school were supplemented by reading and practicing law with his father until August 16, 1875, when he was admitted to the bar and shortly afterward father and son became associated in partnership, which continued until the General's death, in May, 1892. In the October following the law firm composed of Colonel Buckland and D. B. Love was formed, and existed three years, at which time the Colonel's elevation to the bench caused a dissolution of the partnership.

During the war of the Rebellion Judge Buckland was too young to participate in the struggle, but the true patriotic spirit and innate love of his country with which he was imbued was demonstrated by his escaping from home restraint and endeavoring to enlist, his discovery and return to his parental residence by friends, however, cutting short his military career. He was at Memphis, Tennessee, for a short time, and as a drummer boy proudly marched at the head of the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the regiment commanded by his illustrious father. In 1884 the Judge organized the Buckland Guards, a volunteer local military organization, which was named in honor of his cousin, Chester A. Buckland, a young man who was mortally wounded while bravely fighting at the battle of Shiloh. Our subject was made captain of the Guards, in which capacity he remained until 1891, when he was elected colonel of the First Regiment, Sons of Veterans Guards. In 1893 he was elected commandant of the United States Sons of Veterans Guards, with the rank of general, and as such was in command of several thousand men, fully armed and equipped at their own expense, and well drilled in the latest army tactics. Upon his election as commandant his regiment would not accept his resignation, but extended to him indefinite leave of absence, and in 1894 he resigned as commandant of the guards and returned to his first regiment.

Judge Buckland is identified with various business interests in his home city. He is a director of the H. B. Smith Building & Loan Association, and is associated with other industries of Fremont. Upon the death of General R. B. Hayes he was chosen to succeed that gentleman as a director of the Birchard Library Association. The Judge is a leal-hearted, progressive citizen, ever ready to contribute liberally to the advancement and upbuilding of his city and county, genial by nature, firm in his friendship, and popular to an unusual extent with all who enjoy the

pleasure of his acquaintance. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

The marriage of Judge Buckland to Miss Elizabeth Bauman was celebrated on June 10, 1878, since which they have taken up their abode in the beautiful old homestead occupied by Judge Buckland's mother.

GENERAL RALPH POMEROY BUCKLAND, of Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio, was one of the leading Republicans of the state during all his varied and active life. He was the soul of honor and respected by all who knew him, having an exceptionally clean record both in private and public life.

His ancestors were of sturdy English stock, with a strong predilection for military life. Stephen Buckland, his grandfather, was a captain of artillery during the Revolution, serving in that capacity from the early engagements in 1776 to some time late in 1780 or 1781. He was a member of Bigelow's Independent Artillery Company; of Major Stevens' Continental Artillery and Colonel John Crane's Third Regiment of Continental Artillery; took part in Gates' campaign against Burgoyne; was stationed at Ticonderoga, Farmington and Fort Arnold, West Point. He afterward became the captain of a privateer, probably called the Raven, and was captured by the British brig, *Perseverance*, Ross commander, on the 2d day of April, 1782, and with his crew was placed in the prison ship, *Jersey*, where he died May 7 of the same year. His remains are probably now with those of other Revolutionary martyrs buried at Fort Greene, near Washington Place, Brooklyn, New York.

Captain Stephen Buckland's wife's maiden name was Mary Olmsted, and they had six children, of whom Ralph Buckland, the father of the subject of this sketch, was the youngest. He was born July 28, 1771, came to Ohio as early as 1806, in the capacity of land agent and surveyor. In 1811 he removed his family in a one-horse sleigh from Leyden, their Massachusetts home, to Ravenna, Ohio. He volunteered for service in the war of 1812 and was second sergeant in Captain John Campbell's company, which started July 4 to join the regiment commanded by Colonel Lewis Cass, and which, after a toilsome journey through the unbroken forests and the noted Black Swamp, finally reached the River Raisin, only to find that they had been surrendered by General Hull on the 16th day of August! They returned to their homes prisoners on parole. He died May 23, 1813, from the effects of the exposure of this ill-fated march.

Ralph Pomeroy Buckland was born at Leyden,

Massachusetts, January 20, 1812. During his early life he lived with his stepfather and family on a farm, but the greater part of the time previous to the age of eighteen he lived with and labored for a farmer, an uncle in Mantua, excepting two years when he worked in a woolen factory at Kendall, Ohio, and one year which he spent as clerk in a store. In the winter he attended the country schools, and in the summer of 1830 attended an academy at Tallmadge, Ohio, where he commenced the study of Latin. In the fall of 1831 he embarked, at Akron, Ohio, on board a flatboat loaded with a cargo of cheese, to be transported through the Ohio canal down the Muskingum, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Natchez, Mississippi. At Louisville he secured a deck passage on the Daniel Boone and worked his way by carrying wood on board. At Natchez he found employment, and secured the confidence of his employers so far that at the end of a few months they put him in charge of two flatboats lashed together and loaded with twelve hundred barrels of flour for the New Orleans market. On this trip he served his turn with the rest of the crew as company cook. The voyage was successfully completed, and at the solicitation of his employers he remained in New Orleans, in charge of their commission house. Here for a time he was under the influence of companions who indulged in drinking, gambling and other vices, and was confirmed in his resolution to avoid the evils by the sudden death of a fellow clerk, a victim of dissipation. He saved his money and spent his time in the study of the Latin and French languages, and in reviewing common-school branches.

In June, 1834, Mr. Buckland started for Ohio, on a visit to his mother, leaving New Orleans with the fixed idea of returning and making that city his future home. He had been offered several first-rate situations, but on arriving home his mother induced him to remain in the north. After spending one year at Kenyon College, he began the study of law in the office of Gregory Powers, at Middlebury, now a part of Akron, Ohio, and completed it with Whittlesey & Newton, at Canfield, being admitted to practice in the spring of 1837. During the winter of the previous year he had spent several months pursuing his studies in the office of George B. Way, who was then editor of the *Toledo Blade*, and in whose temporary absence he acted for a few weeks as editor *pro tem*.

Immediately after Mr. Buckland's admission to the bar, with only about fifty dollars in his pocket, loaned him by his uncle, Alson Kent, he started in quest of a favorable location for an attorney. The failure of the wild-cat banks was what settled him in Lower Sandusky, for on arriving here he had not good money enough to pay a week's board, and was obliged

to stop. He was kindly trusted by Thomas L. Hawkins for a sign, opened a law office, and soon secured enough business to pay for his expenses, which were kept down to the lowest possible point. At this date he was not only without means, but still owed three hundred dollars for his expenses incurred while a student, and for a few necessary law books; but he was confident of ultimate success, for eight months after opening up his law office in Lower Sandusky he went to Canfield, Ohio, and married Charlotte Boughton, returning with her the following spring. His credit was good and his business steadily increased, so that at the end of three or four years he had all that he could attend to. He was at that time slender in build and troubled with dyspepsia, but out-door exercise, gained in traveling on horseback to the courts of adjoining counties during term time, cured him and gradually increased his weight and physical strength. In 1846 Rutherford B. Hayes became a partner with Mr. Buckland in the practice of law, and the partnership continued until Mr. Hayes removed to Cincinnati three years later. He afterward had associated with Hon. Homer Everett, under the firm name of Buckland & Everett, and still later James H. Fowler, the firm name becoming Buckland, Everett & Fowler, succeeded by R. P. & H. S. Buckland, R. P. & H. S. Buckland & Zeigler, and Buckland & Buckland, which firm was composed of Ralph Pomeroy Buckland and his two sons, Horace Stephen Buckland and George Buckland. George Buckland withdrew from the firm and opened an office in Cincinnati, and the business was continued in the old name by General Buckland and his son Horace until the General's death. H. S. Buckland then formed a partnership with David B. Love, which continued until he was elected a judge of the common-pleas bench, when the partnership was dissolved, and George Buckland, returning from Cincinnati, succeeded to the business.

From his youth R. P. Buckland took an active interest in politics, and was a strong partisan, outspoken in his views. He was mayor of the village of Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), in 1843-45, and held other positions of public trust. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention in 1848 which nominated General Zachary Taylor for the presidency. Upon the organization of the party, he became a Republican and never wavered from his principles. In 1855 he was elected to the Ohio senate as a Republican, and was re-elected in 1857, serving four years. He was the author of the law for the adoption of children, which was passed during his service in the senate.

True to the tendency of the family for a military life, Ralph Pomeroy Buckland entered with promptness and enthusiasm into all matters pertaining to the

preservation of the national standing and honor; he was intensely patriotic. He took a prominent part in the organization of local military companies, and when the Mexican war occurred was very active in getting recruits. His lifelong friend, President Rutherford B. Hayes, has often told of seeing him at this time standing on his horse addressing a crowd who were eagerly listening to his earnest words. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he threw his whole soul into the struggle and his military record is a matter of history. The following is taken from the statement made by General Buckland himself and now on file in the record and pension office of the war department, Washington, District of Columbia:

October 2, 1861.—Appointed lieutenant-colonel by William Dennison, governor of Ohio, with authority to raise a regiment of infantry for three years' service, to rendezvous at Camp Croghan, Fremont, Ohio.

October 30.—Appointed colonel of the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry by the governor of Ohio, with orders to assume command and complete the organization of the regiment at Camp Croghan.

1862, January 10.—Mustered and sworn into the United States service as colonel of the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry by A. B. Dod, captain Fifteenth Infantry, United States, at Columbus, Ohio.

January 24.—Left Camp Croghan with regiment under orders for Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio.

January 25.—Arrived by rail at Columbus and marched regiment to camp. Assumed command of Camp Chase by order of the adjutant-general of Ohio and remained in command until ordered to Paducah, Kentucky.

February 19.—Left Camp Chase with regiment under orders to report to General Sherman at Paducah, Kentucky, and reported to him with regiment February 22, 1862.

February 28.—By order of General Sherman assumed command of the Fourth Brigade, First Division of the Army of the Tennessee, composed of the Forty-eighth, Seventieth and Seventy-second Regiments, Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

March 7.—Embarked brigade on steamboats under orders to report to General C. F. Smith at Fort Henry and reported to him same day. Thence proceeded up the Tennessee river with the rest of Sherman's division to Savannah and Pittsburg Landing; thence some fifteen or twenty miles above for the purpose of cutting the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. The expedition failed of its purpose in consequence of the extremely high water and returned to Pittsburg Landing.

Battle of Shiloh: March 19.—Encamped in front of line toward Corinth, right of brigade resting on Shiloh church.

April 3.—By order of General Sherman marched brigade on reconnaissance five miles to front on road to Monterey and Corinth. Skirmished with considerable numbers of rebel cavalry. Returned to camp at night.

April 4.—Picket line attacked by rebel cavalry and one officer and seven of our men captured by the enemy. Company B, Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer

Infantry sent in pursuit, were surrounded by a regiment of Alabama rebel cavalry, and Company H, same regiment, sent to relieve Company B, were dispersed and Major Crocket and several men taken prisoner by the enemy. Went to relief in person with Company A, Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, attacked the enemy and drove them from the field, killing a large number of horses and men and capturing twelve prisoners. At the close of the fight Major Ricket's Fifth Ohio Cavalry, came up with about one hundred and fifty men and joined in pursuit of the enemy and drove them on to their main line of infantry and artillery about five miles from Shiloh church. The enemy commenced firing artillery at us, when we ceased pursuit and returned to camp.

April 5.—Rebel cavalry in large numbers approached in sight of our pickets. Was on picket line most of the day myself, watching the movements of the enemy. At night doubled the pickets and sent several additional companies to sustain the reserve of the pickets, and established a line of sentinels from reserve of pickets to my camp.

April 6.—Informed soon after daylight that the enemy had attacked my picket line and were driving it back. Immediately ordered long roll sounded and the brigade to form on color line. Then rode to the front and the pickets skirmishing and slowly falling back. After giving instructions to pickets to maintain their ground as long as possible, returned to my brigade then formed on the color line. Thence rode to General Sherman's headquarters and informed him that the enemy were advancing in force and asked him for instructions. The General directed me to re-enforce the pickets and check the advance of the enemy. I returned and ordered the Forty-eighth Regiment, Colonel Sullivan, to advance and sustain the pickets as speedily as possible. Colonel Sullivan soon returned with the information that the enemy had crossed the creek in our front and formed line of battle on our side of the creek under the bank. I immediately ordered the whole brigade to advance, and advanced from thirty to forty rods, when the firing commenced simultaneously on both sides. The firing of the enemy was terrific, but my brigade maintained its ground bravely and repeatedly drove the enemy's line back under the bank of the creek. Lieutenant-Colonel Herman Canfield, commanding Seventy-second Regiment, was mortally wounded within the first half hour of the battle, bravely encouraging his men. Lieutenant Eugene A. Rawson had his horse shot under him and my own horse was wounded. Many officers and men were wounded early in the engagement. The Seventy-second Regiment was soon left without a field officer in command, but the regiment continued to fight on bravely and maintained its line. My brigade maintained its position against a much superior force of the enemy without faltering for more than two hours and until ordered by General Sherman to fall back to the Purdy road, which was accomplished in good order, notwithstanding we were pursued by the enemy with a galling fire, and Hildebrand's brigade on my left had fled in disorder, and the enemy had turned my left flank and fiercely attacked it. But the Seventieth Regiment, Colonel J. R. Cockerell commanding, being on the left, faced to the left and gallantly returned the fire in that direction. The brigade formed line of battle in

good order on the Purdy road, and was ready to renew the fight when the line was broken by fleeing batteries of artillery and a confused mass of Hildebrand's brigade. The enemy being close upon us, we had no alternative but to fall back still further. In the confusion the Seventieth Regiment, Colonel Cockerell, became for a time separated from the rest of the brigade, but continued, as did the rest of the regiments under my command, to form new lines and fight until overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy. Late in the afternoon Colonel Cockerell, with the Seventieth Regiment, joined me on the extreme right of the last line of our army formed that day, where we slept on our arms that night by order of General Sherman.

April 7.—Early this morning my brigade formed line of battle with its organized regiments, being the only organized brigade of Sherman's division, the other three and all the regiments having been broken to pieces and disorganized. Some others of the brigade and regimental commanders were on hand, but without any organized commands. Fractions of other regiments were put into line and fought during the day. The Fourth Brigade fought during this day under my command and also under the immediate eye of General Sherman, and were under fire most of the time until the final defeat of the enemy, about 4 o'clock P. M., when we regained our camp at Shiloh church.

April 8.—My brigade was ordered with other troops in pursuit of the enemy toward Corinth, but returned to Camp Shiloh same night without loss.

Advance on Corinth: April 29.—Commenced advance on Corinth in command of Fourth Brigade, Fifth Division (General W. T. Sherman commanding) of the Army of the Tennessee, and remained in command until we reached Camp No. 6.

May 13.—Sherman's division reorganized, and I assumed command of the Third Brigade, composed of the Seventy-second, Forty-eighth, Seventieth and Fifty-third Regiments, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but on the next day Brigadier-General J. W. Denver, having reported to General Sherman by order of General Halleck, was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, and I returned to the command of my regiment.

May 28.—Drove rebel pickets and established line within reach of rebel guns on battlements: worked all night. Next day rebels shelled our line and camp.

May 30.—Heard explosion in Corinth about 8 A. M. Immediately ordered to advance on the enemy's works. Found them abandoned and we, passing through the enemy's works, pursued the enemy some miles west of Corinth.

Moscow and Memphis: June 29.—Left by order of General Sherman with Seventieth and Seventy-second Ohio and one section of artillery in command of Moscow, during General Sherman's expedition to Holly Springs, Mississippi.

July 21.—Marched into Memphis and camped at Fort Pickering, or rather where the fort was afterward constructed, and remained there guarding Memphis and constructing the fort until the following November.

November 10.—By order of General Sherman commanded a reconnoitering expedition composed of Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Sixth Mis-

souri Volunteer Infantry, Sixth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, six companies Twenty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Benton's battery and Thielman's cavalry, making about eighteen hundred men. Marched toward Hernando, Mississippi, and across to German, Tennessee, thence back to Memphis, encountering and driving rebel cavalry toward Hernando.

November 12.—By order of General W. T. Sherman assumed command of the Fifth Brigade of troops at Memphis composed of the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Major C. G. Eaton commanding, Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, Colonel J. H. Howe commanding, Ninety-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Colonel D. C. Thomas commanding, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Putnam commanding, and Waterhouse Illinois Battery, Captain Waterhouse commanding.

Mississippi Campaign: November 25.—Marched from Memphis with Sherman's corps toward Oxford, Mississippi, on General Grant's Mississippi campaign.

December 9.—General Sherman, with a portion of the right wing of General Grant's army, left for Memphis and the Mississippi river, leaving my brigade with Grant's army encamped at Hurricane Brake, eight miles north from Grant's headquarters at Oxford, Mississippi.

Holly Springs, Mississippi: December 20.—Commenced march of brigade from Hurricane Brake to Oxford, Mississippi, but, very soon after my columns got into the road, received orders to turn about and march as rapidly as possible for the Tallehatchie and Holly Springs, the rebels under Van Dorn having captured Holly Springs and destroyed the army supplies stored at that place.

December 23.—Reported to General L. F. Ross at Watford, to whose division my brigade was assigned.

December 25.—General Ross' division marched from Davis Mills, Mississippi. General Ross being placed under arrest by order of General Hamilton, I assumed command of the division as ranking colonel.

December 26.—Marched the division to Davis Mills, arriving after dark. At Davis Mills Colonel John E. Smith assumed command of the division.

December 27.—Embarked with the One Hundred and Fourteenth Illinois of my brigade and the Fifth Minnesota of the second Brigade and a section of artillery on board of the cars with orders to report to General Sullivan at Jackson, Tennessee. Arrived at Jackson after dark.

Chase of Forrest: December 28.—Landed at night in the woods ten miles north of Trenton with orders to march next morning at daylight and attack Forrest at Dresden, Tennessee, about twenty miles distant. I was to be joined on the way by the thirty second Wisconsin. Found the bridge across the Obion river ten miles from Dresden burned by the rebels. Constructed a floating bridge and crossed troops and artillery. The Thirty second Wisconsin failed to join me, having been misled into a wrong road by a treacherous guide. Encamped at the Obion river for the night.

December 29.—The Thirty second Wisconsin joined me soon after daylight this morning. Marched to Dresden, arriving there about noon, but Forrest had evacuated the place the day before with four to six thousand mounted men and ten pieces of artillery for the south. I followed in pursuit and Forrest was intercepted by General Sullivan at Parker's Cross

Roads, and defeated with considerable loss of men and artillery. I continued my march through Paris and Huntington, subsisting entirely on the country, arriving at Jackson, Tennessee, January 8, 1863.

1863: February 2.—Rejoined and reunited my brigade at White's Station, nine miles east of Memphis, Tennessee.

February 12.—Obtained first leave of absence, for twenty days, by order of Major-General S. A. Hurlbut, commanding Sixteenth Army Corps, for the purpose of visiting my family.

Yazoo Pass: March 13.—Embarked my brigade on steamers at Memphis under orders for the Yazoo Pass, Mississippi. By order of General Hurlbut the Thirty-second Wisconsin was left at Memphis and the Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Colonel W. L. McMillan, was attached to my brigade.

March 16.—Landed at Camp Smith, nearly opposite Yazoo Pass, four miles below Helena, Arkansas, General John E. Smith commanding division.

March 28.—Embarked on steamers under orders to report to General James B. McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, at Lake Providence, Louisiana.

March 29.—Landed below Lake Providence, but immediately embarked on steamers under orders to report to General W. T. Sherman, commanding Fifteenth Army Corps, at Young's Point.

Young's Point, Mississippi: March 30.—Landed at Duckport, four miles above Young's Point, where the command aided in digging a canal from the Mississippi to the bayou.

April 2.—General J. M. Tuttle assumed command of the division in place of General John E. Smith.

April 3.—Division assigned to the Fifteenth Army Corps and to be known thereafter as the Third Division.

April 6.—By order of General Sherman my brigade is made the First Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

April 15.—Commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers to rank as such from November 29, 1862.

May 2.—Commenced march to Grand Gulf *via* Perkins' Plantation, Red House and Hard Times.

May 7.—Crossed the Mississippi to Grand Gulf.

May 8.—Commenced march toward Jackson, Mississippi.

Battle of Jackson: May 13.—Attacked the enemy's intrenchments at Jackson under heavy artillery fire from the enemy. My brigade turned the left flank of the enemy's works, capturing their artillery and gunners. Loss of my brigade, four killed and eleven wounded.

May 15.—My brigade destroyed five miles of railroad toward Vicksburg.

Siege of Vicksburg: May 18.—Arrived near the rebel works at Vicksburg just before sundown and went into camp soon after.

May 19.—Marched on foot at the head of my brigade down the Grave-yard road under terrific fire of musketry and artillery from the enemy's works and took position along first parallel ridge to support assault on rebel's works, and remained in that position until after the last assault on rebel works.

May 22.—A part of my brigade participating in the assault to the left of my position, and the whole brigade being within easy musket range of the rebel

works all the time. Loss in killed and wounded during the several assaults, fifty-three. Remained on the front line during the siege under constant fire working at the approaches until the surrender July 4th.

July 8.—Obtained second leave of absence, for twenty days, on account of severe attack of fever, granted by General Grant, commanding Department of the Tennessee.

Big Black: August 9.—Brigadier General J. M. Tuttle having obtained leave of absence by order of General Sherman, I assumed command of the Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, camped near Big Black, Mississippi.

September 1.—General Asboth assumed command of the division and I returned to the command of the First Brigade.

September 3.—Moved my brigade to Oak Ridge about five miles to the left of the rest of Sherman's corps, with detachment at Roach's Plantation, about five miles farther to the left on the Yazoo river, and had command of all that part of the line.

September 24.—Had my right wrist broken by the fall of my horse whilst on duty.

November 10.—Embarked with brigade and Tuttle's division at Vicksburg for Memphis, Tennessee, arriving on the 12th and camped outside the city, performing picket and other duties.

District of Memphis: 1864. January 26.—By order of General Sherman assumed command of the district of Memphis.

Militia of Memphis: In pursuance of orders from General Sherman, I completed the organization of four regiments of militia for the defense of the city and maintained the organizations during my command of the district of Memphis. During the absence of General S. A. Hurlburt, commanding department, with General Sherman on his Mississippi expedition in February and March, I had command of all the troops in West Tennessee.

Forrest in Memphis: Sunday, August 21.—The rebel General Forrest eluded General A. J. Smith's forces and surprised the pickets around Memphis before daylight and marched rapidly into the city. General C. C. Washburne, commanding the department, escaped into Fort Pickering, but his headquarters and staff were captured. I rallied what forces I could and immediately attacked the enemy and drove them out of the city, and defeated the whole of Forrest's force on the Hernando road after a sharp fight, Forrest leaving his dead and wounded on the field. In this affair the militia of Memphis rallied to my support and did good service.

Resignation: December 22, 1864.—At my own request I was relieved of the command of the post of Memphis with a view of retiring from the army, having been elected to the thirty-ninth congress and my private affairs requiring my presence at home.

1865, January 6.—By authority of the secretary of war, I visited Washington and tendered my resignation, which was accepted by the president, to take effect at this date, and I was duly mustered out of the service.

1866, August 3.—Commissioned brevet-major-general United States volunteers, to rank from March 13, 1865, for meritorious services in the army.

General Buckland was elected a member of the thirty-ninth congress of the United States while still

in command of the district of Memphis; he resigned from the army and took his seat, performing his share of the work during the reconstruction period, to the satisfaction of his constituents, who endorsed his efforts by a re-election to the fortieth congress. After this he returned to Fremont and resumed the practice of law. He always took an active part in the material development of Fremont, in which he felt much pride.

At the time of his death he was a member of the Eugene Rawson Post, No. 32, G. A. R., and of the S. A. J. Snyder Command, Union Veterans' Union, of Fremont, Ohio; also of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, Loyal Legion and other army societies, including the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regimental Association, of which he was life president. From an early day he had been a member of Croghan Lodge, I. O. O. F., Fremont, Ohio, to which lodge General Hayes also belonged, and he was an active member of St. Paul's Episcopal church, being its junior warden.

For more than half a century he had been a conspicuous figure in Fremont and northern Ohio. He was a pioneer settler, an eminent member of the Ohio state and national legislatures, and an enterprising and public-spirited citizen.

He died at his residence in Fremont, Ohio, from an aneurism from which he suffered without intermission from the time of his fall from his horse on September 29, 1864, and nothing indicated his strength of character more than his heroic and patient suffering under constant pain. He had been at his office on the day of his death, when, becoming suddenly worse, he called for his carriage, and died about an hour after reaching home. His funeral was attended by enormous crowds of his neighbors and friends, the service being conducted by the Rev. S. C. Aves, rector of the Episcopal church of Norwalk, Ohio, and ex-president Hayes paid a fitting tribute to his life-long friend. The funeral *cortege* which bore him to his last resting place was composed of a regiment of the National Guard of the state of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic and Union Veterans, representatives of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and Loyal Legion, judges of the common-pleas and circuit courts, of the County and State Bar Associations, city and county officials, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a host of personal friends from all over the state. The active pall-bearers were survivors of his beloved Seventy-second Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, members of which association also acted as a special escort. He is buried in the family lot in Oakwood cemetery, near Fremont, Ohio.

Mrs. Charlotte Buckland, his widow, at this writing, March 24, 1897, still survives him and occupies

the old homestead. General Buckland had eight children, only three of whom survive and all live in Fremont, Ohio. They are Judge Horace Stephen Buckland, who married Elizabeth C. Bauman; Anne Kent Buckland, now the wife of Charles Manning Dillon, and has had eight children, of whom five survive, viz.: Mary Buckland, Ralph Putnam, Kent Howard, Charlotte Elizabeth and Charles Buckland; and George Buckland, who married Grace Huntington Buckland. Two of the other children lived to maturity: Ralph Boughton Buckland, who died unmarried, and Caroline Nicholas Buckland, who died of congestive chills while visiting her father at Memphis, Tennessee, while he was in command there.

HENRY H. EAVEY, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Xenia, stands upon an eminence of business success, social popularity and political integrity, and has therefore the respect of his fellow men. Uncompromising in his political creed and commanding the confidence of Republicans his greatest activity and achievements, however, have been in the business world in which his marked success is an illustration of the possibilities of enterprise, ability and straightforward dealing. He is a man of practical business views, with a capacity to direct large undertakings; and in addition he is the soul of honor, giving to business a dignity and sanctity which commend his business transactions to all who know him. In the performance of duty he never hesitates, whatever obstacles may arise or whatever antagonism he may arouse, and all admire his candor, which awakens for him great respect.

Mr. Eavey was born near Hagerstown, Maryland, on the 6th of August, 1840, and is a son of John and Margaret (Knode) Eavey, natives of Maryland, who removed to Greene county, Ohio, in the spring of 1841. They made the trip by wagon and were sixteen days upon the road. The father followed farming as a life occupation, and died in Greene county, in 1879. His widow still survives him and is now living in Xenia.

The subject of this review assisted in the cultivation and improvement of the home farm until eighteen years of age, when he left his parental home to enter upon a mercantile experience, and secured a clerkship in a grocery store, where he was employed from 1858 until 1862. In July of the later year he offered his services to the government and joined "the boys in blue" of Company H, Ninety-fourth Ohio Infantry.

In March, 1865, Mr. Eavey embarked in the retail grocery business on his own account and continued

in that branch of the trade until 1869, when he established a wholesale grocery which he has now conducted for twenty-eight years. This is the only wholesale grocery in the city. The enterprise has been attended with signal success, a constantly increasing trade rewarding the earnest and progressive efforts of the proprietor, who now employs fifteen men in the house. Mr. Eavey is also a prominent representative of the banking interests of Xenia and has long been connected with the Citizens' National Bank, of which he was elected president in January, 1897, previous to which time he had served as vice-president for ten years. He succeeded Dr. J. D. Edwards in the presidency, that gentleman having been the incumbent of the office eight for years.

Mr. Eavey has been twice married. In 1865 he wedded Miss Catherine Winters, daughter of Rev. Thomas H. Winters, whose father was a pioneer minister of Ohio, coming to this state about 1800. Thomas H. was born in Preble county, Ohio, and devoted his life to the work of the ministry. He died in Xenia in 1887, at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, Mrs. Catherine Winters, was a daughter of John Havling, a pioneer merchant of Greene county. Mrs. Eavey was born in Defiance county, Ohio, and died in Xenia, in December, 1891, leaving four children. Mr. Eavey was again married in February, 1896, his second union being with Miss Alice Galloway, of Xenia, daughter of James Galloway, now a resident of this city, and a descendant of good old Revolutionary stock.

Mr. Eavey is an esteemed member of the Masonic fraternity and of Lewis Post, No. 347, Grand Army of the Republic. In politics he has been a life long Republican, and in 1880 was elected a member of the Xenia school board. He served for thirteen years as its treasurer, during which time he handled about a half million dollars of school funds. In his fourteenth year on the board he was elected president of that body and the educational facilities of the city have been largely promoted through his efforts.

As a citizen he occupies a place of the highest influence in the community, for he is public-spirited, generous-hearted and ready at all times to give aid and influence to any cause that may promise benefit to society or good to his fellow men. While his business enterprises have necessarily been a steady draft upon his time, thought and abilities, he has never forgotten his duty to the social organizations, or his duty as a citizen. His life is well-balanced, business, society and politics having their proper place in the disposition of his energies, and few men occupy a higher place in the esteem of their fellow townsmen. An enviable reputation, wealth and influence have been the reward of his honorable career, and while yet

in the prime of life he is able to surround himself with all that taste and culture can suggest and ambition require.

JOHN BROWN, formerly a banker and influential citizen of Athens, Ohio, was born in Washington county, a portion of which is now included in Athens county, on the 23d of December, 1801, and died in Athens on the 18th of October, 1875. His ancestors came from New England and many of them attained distinction in their day, few other families in Ohio having a recorded history anterior to the one in question. The original of the stock in America was William Brown, who settled in Massachusetts at a date some time prior to 1680, and his descendants were prominent men of their time. Benjamin Brown fought in the French wars and participated in many notable engagements, subsequently representing his town, Leicester, in the general court, holding the position for nearly a quarter of a century. A later generation of Browns were soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and one, Captain Brown, became especially distinguished in the field for gallant and meritorious service, which was recognized by appointing him an aid-de-camp on the staff of Baron De Kalb, which honor, however, he declined.

A prominent educator, writing of John Brown, the subject of this review, says:

Throughout his career he sustained a marked character. In whatever community he lived, wherever influence extended, he was recognized as a man of sagacity and strength, without high official station and without undue self-assertion, yet by inherent superiority a public man. The only office he ever held was that of county commissioner, to which he was three times elected, without his consent and against his wishes. It is the opinion of some that he was the ablest, or at least one of the ablest, to fill that position in Athens county. But, in office or out of office, his friends and neighbors habitually consulted his judgment, and his opinions always commanded respect.

An excellent illustration of the hardships incident to the pioneer days when John Brown was a boy, struggling for an education, is given in another passage by the same author:

His place of study was in an old workshop a few rods from his father's house: his time for study, the silent hours of night. The light was made of hickory bark and pine knots, and it is said of him that at times he would be so absorbed in the solution of some difficult problems that he would continue to pore over them till one or two o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Brown's powers of application were immense, and possessing great faculties for analysis his mind naturally turned to those pursuits which would allow

it full scope. He was a close student of chemistry and physics and studied them in private with his customary exactness and intensity. Versatility was a marked characteristic of the man, and in this connection we have occasion to again quote:

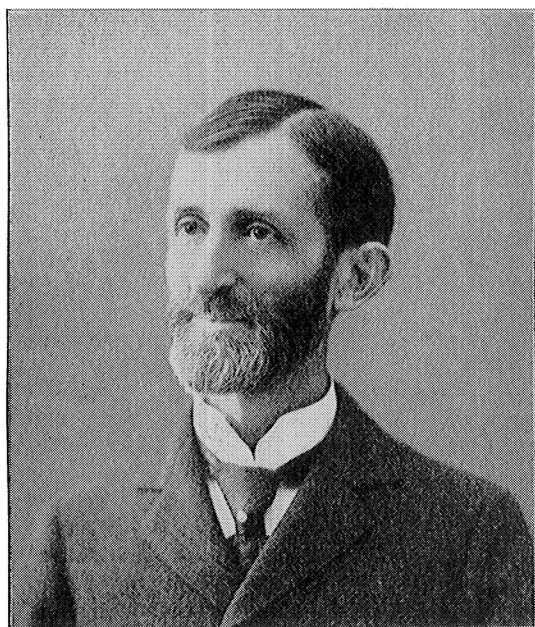
To the general public he was the best known as a business man. In practical matters he displayed clear perceptions, sound judgment and great caution, and he managed his affairs with such discretion that he succeeded in building up no inconsiderable fortune. But it would be a wide mistake to suppose that business occupied his whole attention. I have been surprised at hearing from others the extent and variety of his acquirements, for I am told that he is well read in medicine and had made himself quite familiar with natural science, especially with geology and botany, and formerly with chemistry, physics and astronomy. He also cherished a fondness for the poets, and in particular for Homer, Pope, Burns and Milton. In fact, he seemed to find in almost every subject an active human interest. Science, philosophy, theology, local politics, social and religious movements—whatever engaged the public mind, and whatever concerned human welfare—claimed and received a share of his attention. Like Terence, he could say, "I count nothing pertaining to man foreign to me."

While it would seem that he was a remarkable man and capable of assuming a public trust and discharging the duties with ability, his retiring disposition restrained him from entering public life. Under a stern exterior he carried a warm heart, and his frequent exhibitions of kindness are recorded in the hearts of many. During the war a large portion of his time was consumed in attending to the families of soldiers. He was an Abolitionist of the strongest kind and was one of the incorporators of the famous underground railway, by which so many slaves escaped from bondage, and he probably helped more to get away than any other man in this portion of the country, although he never saw one of them. He was a Whig when that party was in existence and cast his first vote in 1823. His father came from Massachusetts and settled near Marietta, Ohio, soon after that city was founded, and there the subject of this review was born. Although never a seeker for political preferment, Mr. Brown was an active participant in all the campaigns, an organizer of considerable ability, and a powerful debater on the current topics of the day. He was a man of pronounced opinions in political matters and always ready to defend them by sound argument. Self-educated, an extensive reader and broad thinker, he possessed a forceful character that commanded general respect.

Such a life cannot perish. The name of John Brown may be forgotten—the natural sequence of a life so unpretentious—but his influence will continue to propagate itself forever, and while his memoirs can-

not record the storming of a redoubt, nor assign to him the post of a leader in a charge, yet posterity will accord him a position—not the least—among the chief representatives of the pioneer citizens of Ohio.

JAMES D. BROWN, the only son of John Brown, was born August 27, 1845. He is one of those Republicans who, while not seeking for political favors, contribute both time and labor to promoting the welfare of their party. He has never been a candidate for a state office, although approached many times on the subject, preferring his business vocation to that of a politician. He has on several occasions been a delegate to state and other conventions, has for a num-



JAMES D. BROWN.

ber of years been a member of the local county committees, of which he is one of the organizers, and has been chairman of the delegations from Athens county to the state and district conventions. In 1884 Mr. Brown was appointed a delegate to the Blaine convention held at Chicago, but was unable to attend on account of illness. He is strongly in favor of a high tariff and reciprocity, and stands for sound money on a gold basis. He thinks that the emigration question should be vigorously taken up, and approves of the land bill now in congress restricting the use of mails for certain merchandise. In 1868, and again in 1872, he voted for General Grant, and since that time he

has cast his ballot at every election for the Republican candidates. He was a trustee of the Ohio Reform School, at Lancaster, under Governor Foraker, and is now a trustee for the Ohio Hospital for Epileptics, at Gallipolis, to which office he was appointed by Governor Campbell in 1891—the first board of trustees to superintend its construction. He has since been re-appointed by Governor McKinley and Governor Bushnell. In 1864 Mr. Brown enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio Volunteers as a private and served four months.

The education of Mr. Brown was received in his native town, Albany, Athens county, where he attended the public schools, and in 1865 he began his active career by starting in the mercantile business. In 1867 he entered a banking house and a year later came to Athens, where he became associated with his father in the Bank of Athens, of which he is now president. He is one of the enterprising, progressive and successful men in this section of the state, and his bank is now doing a larger business than any other institution of its kind in the county.

JUDGE JOSEPH M. WOOD is a prominent member of the legal fraternity in Athens county and a strong supporter of the Republican party in Ohio. He was elected to the bench as common-pleas judge of the third subdivision of the seventh district of Ohio, in 1896, after being appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Steiguer. He has been an important factor in state and local politics for many years, since 1872, when he was first entitled to vote, and he has efficiently filled various local offices in Athens. He has been closely connected with the executive work in his home city, taking an active part therein, has served as a delegate to the state and district conventions, and he is a firm advocate of the principles and policies of his party, including a protective tariff and sound money.

Judge Wood was born in Gallia county, Ohio, on the 28th of July, 1850, a son of James P. Wood, who was a Whig and a Republican and whose death occurred in 1863. There were three sons: Harry O., of Dayton, a soldier in the late war, our subject and James P. After receiving his literary education Judge Wood began the study of law under the preceptorship of A. W. Vorhes, of Pomeroy, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1878, from which time until his appointment to the bench he continued the practice of his profession with his brother, J. P. Wood. The Judge has been attorney for the Bank of Athens, the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad Company and the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of

New York, besides which he has been identified with many of the leading business enterprises in the Hocking valley. He has attained a wide reputation as a lawyer of ability, as is amply attested by the large and remunerative clientage enjoyed by him, and he has gained the respect of the public as well as of the bar and bench.

Hon. James P. Wood, a member of the firm of Jewett & Wood, of Athens, is a Republican of prominence in Athens county who for the past decade has been frequently chairman of the county executive committee and for the past twelve or fifteen years has been actively engaged in the organized work of the county. He is often in the local and state conventions of his party, where his energy and ability as a speaker have done much to advance the interests of the cause he advocates. In 1877 Mr. Wood was elected mayor of Athens, serving two terms, was chosen prosecuting attorney of Athens county in 1890 and in the same year was appointed supervisor of the census in the eleventh Ohio district; in 1893 he was re-elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1896 he was appointed by Governor Bushnell as a member of the board of trustees of the Ohio University at Athens.

Mr. Wood was born in Gallia county, Ohio, on the 21st of April, 1854, was educated at Cheshire Academy and Hillsdale College, and later read law with A. W. Vorhes, of Pomeroy, Ohio. Subsequently he purchased the Athens Herald, which he conducted for several years, devoting a large portion of his time to political editorial writing. He is one of the leading attorneys of Athens county and enjoys an extensive practice.

ANDREW J. BROCKETT, B. S., M. D.—Exemplifying in both personal and ancestral history the loftiest patriotism and loyalty to the noble institutions of the republic in whose founding and maintenance those of his name have had distinguished part; one of the staunchest advocates of the principles of the Republican party, as was his father before him; a man of high intellectual and professional attainments and one who has gained marked prestige in the business world, by reason of his wise and discriminating methods, Dr. Andrew J. Brockett is peculiarly worthy of representation in any work touching the history of the Buckeye state, of which he is a native son and with whose annals the family history has been inseparably connected since the early pioneer days.

Andrew J. Brockett was born on his father's farm in Bristol township, Trumbull county, Ohio, on the 22d of March, 1836, and his is the distinction of

having been the first white child born in the western part of said township. His great-grandfather, Abel Brockett, born August 11, 1725, was a stalwart colonial patriot and participated in the French and Indian war, as well as in the great Revolutionary struggle, which secured the boon of independence to the American republic. He married Hannah Pierpont and they became the parents of eleven children, the tenth of whom was Chauncey Brockett, the grandfather of the immediate subject of this review. Chauncey Brockett was twice married—first to Anna Redway, who bore him six children, and, after her death, to Anna Balch, who became the mother of four children.

Alanson Brockett, father of our subject, was the third child of Chauncey and Anna (Redway) Brockett, having been born in Oswego, Onondaga county, New York, on the 7th of February, 1802. In the spring of 1820 he accompanied his father upon his emigration to Ohio, the family taking up their residence in the pioneer settlement at Farmington, Trumbull county. On the 12th of January, 1826, he married Anna Maria Moffet, and they became the parents of fourteen children, of whom Andrew J. was the sixth in order of birth. The great-grandfather of our subject in the maternal line was John Moffet (1st), who was born in 1719. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war of 1759, being a member of the regiment commanded by Colonel James Williams, and also a soldier of the patriot army in the war of the Revolution, serving with distinction at West Point. John Moffet (2d), grandfather of the Doctor, was born October 5, 1760, and was a Revolutionary soldier from 1779 until the close of the war. On the 14th of July, 1782, he married Abigail Swift, whose two brothers, Lot and Seth Swift, were also soldiers among those who did yeoman service in the great conflict which established American independence. In even so cursory a glance at the character of the direct and collateral lineage of Dr. Brockett, there can be no doubt that the most absolute American spirit is his by heredity as well as through that appreciation of our institutions which has come to him individually as a thinking, intellectual and high-minded man. It was his to aid in upholding the family honor, and that of the nation, when again the integrity of the republic was threatened, for he rendered distinguished and active service in the late war of the Rebellion, as will be duly noted in a succeeding paragraph. His father was an uncompromising Republican from the time of the inception of the "Grand Old Party," in whose keeping the destinies of the nation have safely rested, and as one of the pioneers of Trumbull county he was animated by intense hatred for the odious institution of human slavery,—that spirit which found its apotheosis in the loyal old Buck-



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A J Brackett

eye state in the crucial epoch leading up to the great Civil war. He was an ardent abolitionist, a man of great force of character, unbending in his devotion to principle, and he was never turned from the path of duty by any circumstance of personal expediency, or by any fear of personal danger. Thus he was one of the most earnest workers on the famous "underground railroad," by which so many slaves were aided in securing their freedom. A smoke-house which stood near his residence on the old homestead in Trumbull county was on many an occasion brought into requisition as a "station" on the historic railroad mentioned. The last party of slave-owners that came through the section of the country where the father of our subject lived, and who were at the time mounted and persuading slaves, stopped all night at a hotel. At the time of their arrival fugitive slaves were in concealment in the smoke-house of Mr. Brockett, and during the night was taken from the house and secreted in a secluded spot in the tamarack swamp of Bloomfield, which could be reached only by a tow-path that was so much concealed by brush as to make it impossible for a party not acquainted to find it. Their presence in the neighborhood so much annoyed the residents that they determined to teach them a lesson, and during the night the citizens, including Mr. Brockett, cut off the manes and tails of the six horses of the party and pasted with tar upon the horses the following notice:

"Ye hunters of negroes, beware!
We've tar and we've feathers to spare;
And if you don't clear out
A coat of a Tory you'll wear."

The boyhood days of Dr. Brockett were passed upon the old homestead farm in Trumbull county, and as he early contributed his quota toward carrying on the work of the farm, he imbibed deeply of the spirit of independence and self-reliance while profiting by the sturdy and invigorating discipline, which quickened ambition and gave a perpetual appreciation of the dignity and value of honest toil. As a boy he aided in the farm work during the summer months, while in winter for twelve weeks in each year he trudged his way to the primitive log school-house of the neighborhood, where he laid the foundation of that education which has since ripened into broad and comprehensive scholarship. At the age of fifteen years he became a student in the Western Reserve Seminary, at Farmington, Ohio, and later received from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Science.

In the autumn of 1856 he went to Minnesota, with a view to engaging in work as a civil engineer, for which vocation he had especially prepared himself by thorough study and practical experience. For several months after his arrival in the northwest, then just en-

tering upon its period of substantial development, he had charge of the Temperance House, or Moffet's Castle, as it was familiarly known, a hotel owned by his uncle, Lot Moffet, located at the corner of Fourth and Jackson streets in St. Paul. In May of the following year Dr. Brockett proceeded by steamer up the Mississippi river to St. Cloud, thence overland to Fair Haven, where he secured one hundred and sixty acres of land by pre-emption and additional acreage by purchase. He devoted his attention to surveying, in which line he found much demand for his services. On the 10th of January, 1858, he was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Josephine Noyes, of Fair Haven, and in the following spring he returned with his wife to Ohio, locating at Bristol, where he began studying medicine, the profession which he had determined to adopt as his vocation in life. He matriculated in the medical department of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated on the 22d of March, 1862, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Thus fortified for the practice of his chosen profession the Doctor returned to his native town, where he established himself in practice. Soon, however, a higher duty came to him, and such a man could but heed the summons. The nation was menaced by armed rebellion, and his loyalty was such as to impel him to contribute all in his power to the upholding of the righteous cause. Accordingly, in the summer of 1862, Dr. Brockett became a surgeon in the Union army, being assigned to duty in a hospital at Cincinnati, whence, early in the following year, he went to Columbus where his services were retained in a similar capacity. He became an officer of the federal army on the 22d of April, 1864, when he received his commission as assistant surgeon of the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, soon thereafter being detailed as surgeon of the Sixth Ohio Battery and of Bridge's Light Artillery, of Chicago. The Doctor did active and effective duty at the front until the expiration of his term of service, late in the year of 1864, when he was mustered out at Chattanooga, Tennessee, together with other officers of the First Ohio. He was not satisfied to remain inactive in the hour of the nation's peril, and on the 3d of the following January he re-entered the army as acting assistant surgeon of the United States army, in which capacity he was stationed at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he had charge of the hospitals for some time, after which he became surgeon in charge of the Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteers and the regiment known as the Iowa Greybeards. He examined most of the new recruits that were sent to Camp Chase in the spring of 1865 and also conducted the examination of enough Confederate prisoners to form two full regiments. These prisoners en-

listed in the Union army and were sent to the western frontier for service. The Doctor's family remained with him at Camp Chase until the close of the war brought about the abandonment of the camp in June, 1865. An appreciative government has granted the Doctor a pension, the same dating from the day of his discharge in the year 1864.

After the close of the war he returned to Bristol, where he entered upon the practice of his profession and conducted a large and representative business until October 5, 1883, when he removed to Cleveland, which has since been his home. He has now practically retired from the practice of his profession, his increasing interests in other lines having placed insistent demands upon his time and attention, but he has kept thoroughly in touch with all advances made in the sciences of medicine and surgery and has not abated his interest in the noble profession to which he devoted so many years of his life and in which he gained so marked prestige. He still retains a membership in the American Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society, the Cuyahoga Medical Society, the Cleveland Medical Society, the Cuyahoga Medico-Legal Society, and is an honorary member of the Trumbull County Medical Society, of which he was one of the founders.

For a number of years past Dr. Brockett has been largely interested in manufacturing and other industrial lines of enterprise, and has shown himself to be a careful and conservative business man and yet one whose progressive spirit and broad capacity for affairs of wide scope are unmistakable. He is vice-president of the Huber Manufacturing Company, whose extensive plant is located at Marion, Ohio, and whose output includes engines, threshing machines, etc. He has been identified with this company since 1881, during which time the company has made rapid growth. He is also connected with companies that manufacture pottery and other clay products, and is interested in gold and silver mining in the west. As a member of the Republican party Dr. Brockett has been enthusiastic in the support of its cause, to which he has contributed liberally, his influence and counsel being held in high regard by the party leaders in the state. He has been an active worker, but has never sought official preferment. He was one of the most ardent abolitionists in the Western Reserve, where the sentiment reached its climax in the crucial days leading up to the war of the Rebellion, and was thus thoroughly in sympathy with the view of his honored father. In his fraternal relations Doctor Brockett is identified with the Masonic order and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose ranks are

fast being decimated by the fleeting years, and has served for many years as surgeon of the Army & Navy Post of this order.

She who became his wife in early manhood died on the 21st of February, 1869, leaving seven children, namely: Royal B., Ernest L., Lena L., Maud B., Don E. J., Ena B. and Willie N. On the 14th of July, 1880, the Doctor was united in marriage to Mrs. Mary M. Pond, whose death occurred May 21, 1886. By this union she left one son, Earl A. The marriage of the Doctor to Mrs. Anna M. Whiting was solemnized on the 1st of June, 1887, and now she presides with gracious dignity over the attractive home, which is the center of distinguished refinement and hospitality.

MATHEW F. BRAMLEY.—That unflinching champion of the masses and of the best interests of an ever great and glorious republic, devoting its best energies to the fostering of American industries and encouraging individual prosperity, elevating in its purposes and patriotic and humane in its acts, the Republican party has a right to demand the admiration of the people it has served and the country it has saved; and right loyally is extended to it the gratitude of its devotees, who rise in their enthusiasm and extend the homage which is its due. Ohio stands pre-eminent among the states that have never swerved from their duty, that have always been faithful to Republicanism, and at each national election rolls up a majority of which it may well be proud. The younger generation is rapidly coming to the front and taking upon their shoulders the responsibilities hitherto borne by their fathers. With the increase of educational facilities the intellectual faculties have become developed to a finer degree and the young man takes upon himself the duties of public life, which would have been a burden to his ancestors at the same age. One of the rising and progressive Republicans of Cleveland is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review. Mr. Bramley, although he has not as yet reached his thirtieth year, is possessed of an intelligence that has elevated him to higher strata in life where he has been able to serve his party in a manner befitting his earnest desire. In 1895 he became a member of the city committee, was a delegate to the state convention at Zanesville, and in the same year was elected to the legislature, of which honorable body he is still a member. In 1896 he took the stump for Major McKinley during the campaign, and was again sent as a delegate to the state convention. Mr. Bramley is a forcible speaker, has a straightforward way of stating his facts, and is an important factor in the municipal protection of Cleveland.



H. C. Bramley

The birth of Mr. Bramley took place in Cuyahoga county, on January 4, 1868. He attended the common and high schools of Cleveland until sixteen years old, when he engaged in farm work and followed that occupation for about a year, at the end of which time he drove a team for the Lake Erie Iron Company, and in 1891 entered the employ of Henry M. Claflin, paving contractor, in the capacity of foreman. He quickly advanced in the knowledge of the duties assigned to him, and displayed so much energy and ability in the line of work in which he was engaged that he was made superintendent of construction for the company, and as such remained until 1893, when he accepted the position as superintendent of the North Ohio Paving Construction Company.

In 1894 Mr. Bramley embarked in the paving and constructing business for himself, and as an example of what industry, application and perseverance will do for those who direct those qualities of character in the proper channel, it may be incidentally mentioned that during the first year of our subject's business career his contracts amount to seventy-five thousand dollars, while in 1895 they had increased to three hundred thousand dollars, and since then he has become one of the most extensive and prominent paving and stone-masonry contractors in the city of Cleveland. At present he is engaged in erecting the Wilson avenue viaduct and in paving the principal streets of Cleveland. His business is all conducted under his own name, and his unqualified success is without doubt entirely due to his honorable methods and his strict adherence to his duty in filling all contracts with the best of material, which have proved him to be a conscientious gentleman, and have gained for him the enviable reputation of being one in whom the greatest confidence may be placed without the slightest chance of its ever being betrayed.

John Bramley, father of our subject, is a native of England, whence he came to the United States at the age of twelve years. Coming to Cleveland about thirty years ago, he obtained a position in the police department, with which he has been connected ever since until lately, when he retired and is now enjoying the evening of his life, aged three-score and ten. He married Miss Mary Ann Newton, who also was born in England but came to America when a child and located in Cleveland, where she died when our subject was two years old. To Mr. and Mrs. Bramley were born three sons and one daughter, the latter of whom died in infancy. The sons are George H., John W., who is employed as superintendent by our subject; and Mathew F.

The marriage of Mr. Bramley took place in 1891, his bride being Miss Gertrude Siegenthaler. Of their

children two are living, one daughter having died in infancy. Socially our subject is a member of the Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias.

LUTHER L. STRONG, of Kenton, has for thirty years been conspicuously identified with the Republican party and has faithfully served his country, both as a soldier in the Civil war and as a political leader in municipal and state affairs. He has been in most of the state and district conventions since the Rebellion, was an alternate to the Garfield national convention and was chairman of the Republican county executive committee from 1868 until 1872. During the war he enlisted as a private in the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he was promoted to the rank of captain of Company G, and later commissioned major and lieutenant-colonel. He was senior officer and in command of the regiment from the fall of Atlanta until after the battle of Nashville, but could not be commissioned colonel, as the regiment had become so greatly reduced in numbers. He was always at the front, took part in most of the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, was shot in the right shoulder at the battle of Pickett's Mills, Georgia, on May 27, 1864, and wounded in the left arm at the battle of Nashville, on December 16, 1864, and these injuries necessitated his resignation on March 13, 1865.

Mr. Strong returned to Ohio, engaging in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar on the 30th of January, 1867, after which he located in Kenton and has since continued to reside here, actively practicing his profession. For several years he was a member of the board of education, in 1879 and 1881 he was elected to the Ohio state senate, was appointed judge of common-pleas court in 1882 by Governor Foster, and was elected to the fifty-third and re-elected to the fifty-fourth congress, having the distinction of being the first Republican to secure election in this district. He is an able speaker, has taken the field in numerous campaigns and energetically advocates the principles and policies of his party.

Luther L. Strong is a native of the Buckeye state, his birth having taken place near Tiffin, Seneca county, on the 23d of June, 1838. He received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools, to which was supplemented a course of study in Aaron Schuyler's Academy at Republic, and then for a time he engaged in teaching school, relinquishing that vocation to enter the army. His father, Jesse Strong, was a Whig and a Republican, who reared a family of sons, all of whom fought in defense of the Union and are now staunch supporters of the Republican party.

JOHN C. WEIDEMAN.—Longfellow wrote, "We judge ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done." If this golden sentence of the New England poet were universally applied, many a man who is now looking down with haughty stare upon the noble toilers on land and sea, sneering at the omission of the aspirate, the cut of his neighbor's coat or the humbleness of his dwelling, would be voluntarily doing penance in sackcloth and ashes, at the end of which he would handle the most humble instrument of toil, or, with pen in hand, burn the midnight oil in his study, in the endeavor to widen the bounds of liberty or to accelerate the material or spiritual progress of his race. A bright example of one of the world's workers is the man whose name introduces this review. He stands to-day at the head of one of the most extensive wholesale mercantile enterprises in the city of Cleveland, a position which he has won through the force of his own indomitable will and perseverance, his consecutive industry and honorable methods. Rising from most humble labors to eminent success in temporal affairs, he has ever retained a wholesome respect for the dignity of honest toil, and has not hedged himself in with a false pride by reason of his accomplishment, but is willing that his career should lie as an open book, from which all may read. Such a man stands representative of the true American spirit, and such a one merits the utmost of respect and honor. It is not unnatural to infer that Mr. Weideman is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party, which has ever breathed forth the spirit of independence and stood sponsor for progress and for the noblest principles animating any body politic. His influence has been potential in the cause, and while he is essentially and above all a business man, he has not neglected the higher duties of citizenship and has maintained a public-spirited interest in all that conserves the general welfare of his city and country.

John C. Weideman, president of the Weideman Company, wholesale grocers and liquor dealers, is a native of Germany, having been born in the province of Wittenberg, on the 14th of October, 1829, being the son of John C. and Johanna (Reubenkam) Weideman, both of whom were born in Wittenberg, Germany. J. C. Weideman, Sr., emigrated with his family from the Fatherland to the United States in 1833, locating in Philadelphia, where he remained one year, after which he removed to New York city, where he continued his residence until 1836, when, becoming convinced that better opportunities were offered in the west, he came to Cleveland. Within the same year they removed to Liverpool, Medina county, whence, in 1867, they returned to Cleveland, and the father was

installed as inmate in the home of his son, the subject of this sketch, where he was accorded the utmost filial solicitude and respect during his declining years, his death occurring December 3, 1882, at the venerable age of eighty-three years. He was a man of unswerving integrity of character, was a tailor by trade and occupation, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. John C. Weideman, Sr., and Johanna Reubenkam were married in Germany early in the nineteenth century, and they became the parents of six children, concerning whom we offer brief record, in order of birth, as follows: Jacob J., who became a member of the firm of Weideman, Holmes & Company, wholesale liquor dealers in Cleveland, died in this city in 1891; Christian died in the early '60s; John C., the immediate subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; Jane is the wife of Charles Warner, a representative of one of the pioneer families of Liverpool, Medina county; Katherine is deceased, having become the wife of Israel Roe; and Elizabeth is the widow of Henry Rogge, of Cleveland. The death of the mother occurred April 25, 1866, when she had attained the age of seventy-three years.

John C. Weideman, Jr., was but three years of age at the time of his parents' emigration to the United States, and his rudimentary educational training was secured in the district schools of Medina county, which he attended during the three-months winter terms. The family were in poor circumstances, and at the immature age of thirteen years John assumed the responsibilities of life by leaving the parental roof and coming to Cleveland, where he secured employment with Loomis & Brown, wholesale and retail grocers. The resourceful and self-reliant character of the youth did not long wait manifestation, for after remaining two years in the employ of the firm mentioned, he returned to his home in Liverpool and there opened a small retail grocery upon his own responsibility, thus becoming a merchant at the age of fifteen years and having adequate tact and sagacity to manage the little enterprise judiciously, though the profits were necessarily of minimum order. When he had attained the age of eighteen years he again left home, going to Ontario county, New York, where he found work in connection with the nursery business. Returning home for a visit, Mr. Weideman found that his father was in very feeble health, and on this account he decided not to return to the east. He then came to Cleveland, where he accepted the first honest employment that offered, and in view of his present position as one of the representative business men of the Forest city, it is interesting to revert to the circumstance that on taking up his residence in Cleveland at the time noted he accepted the humble position as coachman for the late



J. C. Weideman

W. J. Gordon. From the vocation of coachman to a place at the head of one of the largest wholesale establishments in Cleveland implies a wondrous stride, and yet the man who has accomplished this is to-day as proud of his labors in the former lowly sphere as in the latter, implying transactions of magnificent scope and importance. His every effort has been taken as a means to an end; and of honest endeavor, on whatever plane, a true man has reason to be proud, rather than ashamed.

From 1850 to 1855 Mr. Weideman remained in the employ of Mr. Gordon, serving as coachman and later working in his employer's mercantile establishment, until the expiration of the period noted, when he secured employment in the establishment of Edwards & Company, wholesale grocers, being thus engaged until 1861, when he embarked in the wholesale liquor business, in company with J. D. Hildebrand, under the firm name of Weideman & Company. In 1863 he disposed of his interest in the enterprise to his partner, and the following year formed a co-partnership with H. Teidemann, in the wholesale liquor business, and finally merged into the grocery business. Subsequently O. G. Kent was admitted to the firm, whose title thereupon became Weideman, Teidemann & Kent. In 1871 Mr. Teidemann retired from the firm, and the name was simultaneously changed to Weideman, Kent & Company. The enterprise was thus continued until 1885, when to meet the increasing demands placed upon the business and to broaden its scope of operations, a stock company was organized, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, most of which was paid up. Upon the incorporation of the business at this time the title of the Weideman Company was adopted, and has ever since been retained. At the time of organization Mr. Weideman was elected president, in which capacity he has served consecutively, the other members of the official corps being Christian Narten, vice-president; Ernst J. Siller, treasurer and manager, and Henry W. Weideman, secretary, the last named being a son of the president of the company.

Alert and progressive in his business methods, Mr. Weideman has become concerned in other important industrial and financial enterprises in Cleveland, being at the present time vice-president and a member of the directorate of the Bohemian Brewing Company, president of the Forest City Savings Bank Company and a director in each the Union National Bank and the Cleveland Savings & Trust Company.

As before stated, Mr. Weideman has never figured in the least as a politician, and yet he has stood as an uncompromising Republican, and has not withheld his influence and tangible support. He records the fact

that he was on one occasion "guilty" of having voted the Democratic ticket, having cast his first presidential vote for Pierce. In extenuation of this act he urges the plea that he was then in the employ of a radical Democrat, and was unduly influenced. His views as to questions of public polity are well matured and he is able to defend his convictions in no uncertain way, having read and studied carefully and comprehensively. He is a firm believer in sound money and a protective tariff. In 1876 he was prevailed upon to accept the office of police commissioner in Cleveland, but resigned the office before the expiration of his term, by reason of the demands placed upon his time and attention by his business affairs.

Faternally Mr. Weideman has attained distinguished position in the Masonic order, being a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret, thirty-second degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, and also a Noble of the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, as well as with the German order of Druids and the Harugari. He has traveled extensively, having made five trips abroad and visited the most important and interesting points on the European continent, which he has traversed most thoroughly, having visited France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Russia and Australia, and having tarried in such famous cities as Moscow and Warsaw, as well as many others. It is needless to say that he is a man of broad general information and mature judgment, and he is known and honored as one of Cleveland's able and progressive citizens.

In 1853 Mr. Weideman was united in marriage to Miss Laura Muntz, daughter of Carl Muntz, of Liverpool, Medina county. They became the parents of three children,—Charles W., who died at the age of twenty-one years; Henry W., the present secretary of the Weideman Company; and Hellen, who died at the age of two and one-half years. Mrs. Weideman died on the 9th of October, 1877, and in 1879 our subject consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Louise Diebolt, of Cleveland. They have one daughter, Elsa, who was born in 1880.

JUDGE THOMAS E. DUNCAN.—The prestige attained by a man in political, business or professional life is the logical sequence of his intellectual endowments, combined with the ability to apply the same to that line of endeavor he has chosen to make his life work. The bar of Ohio received a valuable acquisition when Judge Duncan was admitted as an attorney at law, and for thirty-five years this gentleman has held a distinctly prominent place

among the legal practitioners of the Buckeye state, as well as being a conspicuous factor in the political arena as a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

The Judge's identification with the legal fraternity dates from 1863, when he was admitted to practice, being at that time the youngest member of the Ohio bar, and at once entered upon the active duties of his profession. Such was his industry and application that he soon became recognized as an attorney of more than ordinary ability, and in 1868 he was nominated and elected to the office of prosecuting attorney, and was re-elected in 1870. In 1873 he was chosen by his party to represent his district in the Ohio general assembly, and was returned in 1875, and while a member of that honorable body he was appointed on the judiciary committee and the committee on registration law, and constructed Ohio's first bill on registration, which was passed by the session of 1875. When R. B. Hayes was president Judge Duncan delivered several important and forcible speeches in the house relating to the settlement of the election question. In 1881 he was appointed one of the directors of the Ohio penitentiary by Governor Foster, in 1882 he was chosen judge of the common-pleas court for the sixth district, second subdivision, and in 1884 he was a delegate to the national convention that nominated Blaine in Chicago, besides which he has attended many state, congressional, county and district conventions. In 1893 Judge Duncan was again elected judge of the court of common pleas, receiving a majority of seven hundred, running ahead of his ticket some six hundred votes, and in this official capacity he represented the counties of Morrow, Richland and Ashland.

Judge Duncan cast his first presidential ballot for Lincoln in 1860, since which time he has voted for every Republican candidate for the nation's chief executive office. He is one of the active workers in this county, is known as an organizer, and he is a strong advocate of the principles and policies of his party, believing in a protective tariff, a monetary system on a gold basis with a liberal use of silver, and in his opinion the recent financial depression was in consequence of the free-trade policy inaugurated by the Democratic administration.

The two sons of Judge Duncan, William and Seth C., are, like their father, uncompromising Republicans and have been valuable contributors to the success and welfare of their party in Morris county. William was graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in 1890, and in the same year moved to Findlay, Hancock county, where he engaged in practice and was elected city attorney, being at the present time chairman of the county executive committee. Seth C.,

who also graduated at the Cincinnati Law School, is a rising young attorney, an energetic Republican and in 1896 was chairman of the Republican central committee of Morris county.

William Duncan, father of our subject, was a strong partisan and local leader in the ranks of the Whig party, and later joined the Republican party upon its formation, casting his vote for John C. Fremont. Although an indefatigable worker he never sought nor held any official preferment. He was accidentally killed by a falling tree in 1876. The following six sons were born to him: Thomas, William, John, James, George and Andrew, all of whom are living and give their united support to the Republican party. Andrew, James and George were participants in the war of the Rebellion.

DAVID J. NYE.—Contemporary biography has most evident justification, and within later years more frequent and careful incursions have been made in this fruitful and interesting domain. Incidentally there have been gathered valuable instruction and data, as determining the elements of individuality and the objective force of the same when applied in the various walks of life. Aside from the valuation placed upon such labor from a psychical standpoint, there comes the practical utilitarian phase which makes the study profitable, while thus perpetuating a record of accomplishment which is authentic and consecutive. While the life of Judge David J. Nye has not been one of exaltation or meteoric accomplishment, yet it has been one true to high ideals and one prolific in goodly results, giving him a position of honor as a man among men and as a distinguished member of the legal profession. In this compilation of somewhat specific nature there is distinct propriety in according him representation, for he is thoroughly grounded in the principles of the Republican party, has rendered to it a stanch allegiance, and contributed to its cause through influence and the active force of the resources of his strong individuality.

David J. Nye, judge of the court of common pleas for the district embracing Lorain, Medina and Summit counties, Ohio, is a native of the old Empire state, having been born at Ellicott, in picturesque Chautauqua county, New York, on the 8th of December, 1843. He was the second in order of birth of the four sons of Curtis F. and Jerusha (Walkup) Nye, both of whom were born in the Green Mountain state, being representatives of sterling old New England families. The marriage of our subject's parents was celebrated at Otto, New York, on the 12th of April, 1841, and they forthwith took up their abode on a farm in Chautau-



Yours Very Truly
David J. Kys

qua county, whence they subsequently removed to Otto, Cattaraugus county, where they passed the residue of their lives, the father being continuously engaged in agricultural pursuits. David J. remained on the old homestead until he had attained the age of seventeen years, when, in 1861, his sturdy though youthful patriotism was roused to action by the menace of armed rebellion. He enlisted in the first military company organized in his home village, but owing to the objection of his parents the recruiting officer refused to muster him into service, two of his brothers having represented the family in the Union ranks. Finding himself thus rejected, he determined to devote his energies to effectively supplementing the educational discipline which he had received in the district school in the vicinity of his home, his attendance there having been confined to the winter months, while in the summer his services had been demanded in carrying on the work of the farm. Having a distinct pre-scientific of the value of a liberal education, and being ambitious and self-reliant, he entered the academy at Randolph, New York, in the spring of 1862, and there continued his studies with utmost diligence and interest until the funds which he had saved for that purpose were exhausted, though he had practiced the strictest economy in the conservation of his modest financial resources. He reinforced himself for further study by teaching school and working on the farm, continuing his studies as opportunity permitted until the fall of 1864, when he came to Ohio, where he continued his successful pedagogic endeavors in Cuyahoga, Lorain and Summit counties. In the spring of 1866 he entered the preparatory department of Oberlin College. By teaching winters and attending the preparatory school during the summer months he was enabled to make such advancement as to permit his matriculation in the college itself in 1867 and to graduate as a member of the class of 1871. In 1870 he had accepted the superintendency of the public schools at Milan, Erie county, Ohio, and he retained this incumbency for a year after his graduation. He had in the meantime taken up the study of law, having determined to adopt this profession as his life work. His thorough and discriminating reading and ready assimilation enabled him to secure admission to the bar, at Elyria, Ohio, in August, 1872. It is worthy of remark that from the time he entered Randolph Academy Judge Nye's resources were wholly dependent upon the results of his own labor.

In October, 1872, he went to Emporia, Kansas, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for a short time, after which, in March, 1873, he returned to Elyria. He here entered the law office of Hon. John C. Hale, under whose able preceptorship

he continued his legal studies for the ensuing year, the while attending to such professional business as was presented. He then opened an office in the Ely block, and his individual practice became one of representative character. The notable success which is his and the high honors which have been conferred stand out as the most patent evidence of his ability, his industry and his sterling integrity. His advancement has been consecutive, and each step has been creditable to him as a lawyer and a man. At the time of his elevation to the bench he was enjoying an extensive practice in the state and federal courts, and as an advocate he has had his share in the important litigation of the place and period. The dominating element in his make-up is his absolute honesty, and thus he has never sacrificed to any rule of personal expediency. As school examiner, councilman, member of the board of education and the incumbent in various other local offices he has proved himself a useful and honorable citizen.

Elected in 1881 prosecuting attorney of Lorain county, the position proved a useful school to him. To the county his services were of lasting benefit, in the saving of thousands of dollars in the matter of jury and other court fees. In 1883 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Judge Nye by his *alma mater*, Oberlin College.

In January, 1891, he was selected by the bar of Lorain county as a candidate for judge of the court of common pleas, received the nomination at Medina in July, and was elected by a handsome majority in November. A stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, Judge Nye has contributed a due quota toward the advancement of its cause, but has been peculiarly free from office-seeking proclivities. Yet preferment in positions of public trust and responsibility could scarcely be deflected from a man of so distinctive eligibility, and he has brought to bear in such official positions as he has occupied his full ability, an unswerving integrity and a notable fidelity. In yielding to the importunities of his professional confreres, the leaders of his party in the district, as well as of many friends irrespective of party lines, he became a candidate for the important judicial office which he has filled with such distinguished honor. Judge Nye has by his official conduct added much to the power and dignity of his profession, never failing in difficult and perplexing cases to assume the responsibility coming to him. His intuitive wisdom, thorough familiarity with the law and precedents, and his broad intellectuality have made his rulings signally fair and impartial, while he is thus able to sum up the salient points in a case and eliminate all that is irrelevant, thereby setting specious argu-

ment and sensational methods at naught and conserving the ends of justice. Presiding on the bench with uniform fairness, courtesy, frankness and wisdom, he at the same time gives evidence of that deep human sympathy and charity which make even the criminals his friends.

Prompt and watchful in his business methods, he requires the same of others, and during his entire judicial career he has insisted that attorneys shall at the proper time have their cases prepared for trial, thus avoiding expensive delays and unnecessary costs. His careful attention to expenditures in this direction has earned for Judge Nye the gratitude of every tax-payer in his judicial district. In 1896 he was nominated, without opposition, for a second term and was elected by a very large majority,—a fact that betokens the public appreciation of his efforts and of his character as a man.

Though in politics the Judge has always been a consistent Republican, advocating and working for its principles, he is too broad and liberal-minded to permit party affiliations to bias his judgment. Some of his warmest and best friends are found in the ranks of other political parties. Among all who know him there are none who esteem and respect him more than his associate members of the bar, who are every-day witnesses of his impartial, painstaking fidelity, his patience, candor, ability and integrity. The Judge is a man of dignified and gracious personality, is free from ostentation and is easily approachable. He has exceptional facility in winning the lasting friendship of those with whom he comes in contact, the unconscious strength and honor of his character never failing to appeal to the respect of men or to elicit their confidence.

In a business way Judge Nye has been duly successful, and his ability is recognized by the business men of the community where he has lived so many years. He is a stockholder and director in the Savings Deposit Bank of Elyria, Ohio, and a stockholder in the Garford Manufacturing Company, of the same place. He has been intrusted with the investment of moneys belonging to individuals and estates, and in this line has been very successful, bringing to bear his mature judgment and a distinct business tact. Before he was old enough to be eligible for membership in the fraternity Judge Nye became deeply impressed with the exalted principles of Freemasonry, and soon after he had attained his legal majority he became an Entered Apprentice in the lodge of Ancient Free & Accepted Masons at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus county, New York, in which body he was duly raised Master Mason. Since taking up his residence in Elyria he has passed forward in the higher grades and orders of

the craft, his blue lodge and capitular affiliations being with the local bodies, while he holds his chivalric association as a Sir Knight of Oriental Commandery, Knights Templar, at Cleveland, Ohio. In the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree, being a Sublime Prince of the Royal Secret in Lake Erie Consistory, in Cleveland. In 1885 he accomplished a successful pilgrimage across the sands of the desert and thus gained access to Alkora Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

As he justly deserves, Judge Nye has a model American home,—one almost ideal in those characteristics which alone justify the word home. One who has ever been in thorough sympathy with his ambitions and efforts and who has been a true helpmeet, is his cherished and devoted wife, a woman of culture, refinement and gracious personality. Touching his marriage it may be said that on the 15th of September, 1880, Judge Nye was united in marriage to Miss Luna Fisher, of Cleveland, Ohio. Her father, the late Alfred Fisher, was one of the pioneers of Cuyahoga county, whither he emigrated from Vermont in 1817. The Judge and Mrs. Nye are the parents of two noble boys,—David Fisher Nye and Horace Hastings Nye,—who are the pride of the home. The Judge and his wife attend the Congregational church and maintain a lively interest in all that conserves the uplifting of their fellow men, ever ready to offer sympathy and tangible assistance to those less fortunate in life. Their attractive home in Elyria is one in which the refined amenities of life are ever in evidence, and here a gracious hospitality is extended to their large circle of friends.

HON. GEORGE H. ELY, of Elyria, is now representing the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth districts of his state in the senate of the seventy-second general assembly. His political support has ever been given the Republican party, and his allegiance to its principles and measures has been unchanging since age conferred upon him the rights and duties of citizenship. He has always been prominent in public affairs and no one has been more actively or commendably interested in the welfare and development of this section of the state. He has so conducted both his private affairs and public trusts as to merit the esteem of all citizens, and is regarded as one of the ablest representatives of his party in this portion of the state. So complex and intricate are the problems that affect the national welfare that a demand has been made for officials who are competent and reliable business men,—these to take charge of the



Geo. H. Ely

diversified interests of the government and by wise and skillful management so conduct the affairs of state and nation as to bring the most satisfactory and beneficial results to the multitude. Education ever awakens a desire for continued advancement and improvement, and since the means of mental culture are now within the reach of all the tastes and demands, efforts and aspirations of the individual are greater; in turn, the added activity thereby caused in all departments of life acts upon the general government by necessitating a demand for more explicit and comprehensive laws of trade, for more specific rules controlling diversified interests and for more direct laws governing the conduct of man in all his relations, social, moral and industrial, to his fellow man. Such is now the arduous and varied service required of the legislators in framing the laws that those best fitted for statecraft are the men of keen foresight and business ability who are capable of planning and successful putting into execution extensive enterprises. These elements, which are marked in the character of Mr. Ely, undoubtedly led to his selection for the high position which he now fills. In the summer of 1893 he received by acclamation the nomination of his party for the position of state senator for the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth districts of Ohio, comprising the counties of Medina, Lorain, Ashland and Richland. Elected, he took his seat in the general assembly and soon became an active working member of the senate, serving on a number of important committees. In 1895 he was again nominated by acclamation for the same office, and was elected by a large majority over A. H. Miller, of Medina county, the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Ely was born in Elyria, Ohio, on the 15th of November, 1844, a son of Heman and Mary (Harris) (Monteith) Ely. His ancestral history is one of close and honorable identification with the history of this state. His grandfather, Heman Ely, was one of the pioneers of Lorain county, removing from West Springfield, Massachusetts, to that frontier region. He was an extensive dealer in real estate and one of the original proprietors of what was then known as the Connecticut Western Reserve in Ohio, under control of the Connecticut Land Company. Hon. Heman Ely, the grandfather, was born in West Springfield, Massachusetts, April 24, 1775, and was a renowned linguist and a man of scholarly attainments, who found in travel a prolific source of education, and visited many points of interest in the old world as well as in America.

Hon. Heman Ely, father of Senator Ely, of Elyria, was born in Elyria October 30, 1820, and became connected with many leading institutions of the city. He

was prominently identified with the banking interests, including the Lorain County Bank, which in 1864 became the First National Bank, and later the National Bank of Elyria, organized in 1883. In 1852, in connection with others, he secured the building of that section of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, then known as the Junction Road, between Cleveland and Toledo. From 1870 until 1873 he served in the legislature and was instrumental in molding the present insurance laws of the state.

George H. Ely was reared in his native city and obtained his elementary education in its public schools. He was a member of the class of 1865, in the Western Reserve College during the freshman and sophomore years, and in the fall of 1863 entered the junior class of Yale College, where he was graduated two years later. On the completion of his collegiate course he at once entered upon an active business career, which has been comprehensive in its scope and varied in the diversity of its operations. For nearly a quarter of a century, as a member of the firm of Topliff & Ely, he was engaged in the manufacture of carriage hardware, doing an extensive business and sending large shipments into every state in the Union. He continued in that line with remarkable success until 1888, when he disposed of his interests, organized the Elyria Stone Company, and during his three years' connection therewith was interested in one of the largest of the quarries for which northern Ohio is so famous. As a recreation from other cares he became interested in the breeding of horses, which business, however, he conducted with such skill and success that his stock soon secured a national reputation, and owing to his interests as a breeder he became connected with the Lorain County Agricultural Society, serving for several years as its president. He was one of the directors of the National Bank of Elyria, and in 1896 was elected to the office of president, in which incumbency he is still retained. He is an able financier, whose thorough knowledge of banking, combined with sound judgment, progressive views and enterprising efforts have made his bank one of the foremost financial institutions in that part of the state.

In 1867 Mr. Ely was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. Moody, a daughter of L. A. Moody, of Chicopee, Massachusetts. They have two sons and one daughter, Malcolm M., Heman and Mary L.

Many and varied have been the business interests with which Mr. Ely has been connected. He is a man of broad capabilities and resources, and his keen discrimination and business sagacity have enabled him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes. At the same time he has made an unimpeachable record for integrity and honorable dealing.

His political opponents respect him, his business associates admire him and his many friends entertain for him the highest regard.

WILLIAM T. CLARK.—The lives of our prominent and successful men are a continual reminder of the fact that perseverance, backed by an earnest desire to win recognition in the affairs of the world, is bound to be rewarded in due proportion to the efforts put forth to attain such an end. Could we but open the book wherein are written the records of such men, we could find, in the majority of cases, that they were compelled to battle against innumerable hardships and disheartening reverses; and, were it not for the indomitable strength of purpose and a determination to overcome all obstacles, many would early in the day have succumbed and fallen by the way, and, discouraged, have relinquished all hope of success. In this connection it is eminently fitting that we should give in this work a brief *resume* of the life of the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review.

William T. Clark was born in Malmesbury, England, December 14, 1845, and at an unusually early age he began his battle for an existence. Until eight years old he attended the English public schools, and then worked out on a farm for a period of two years, at the end of which time he labored at building roads on the highway. His father, Robert Clark, is also a native of Malmesbury, England. He came to the United States in 1858, following several other members of his family, who had previously emigrated,—his son, M. B. Clark, in 1846, and two other sons, James H. and Alfred, and a daughter, Eliza, in the spring of 1848. The latter became the wife of Robert Lowery.

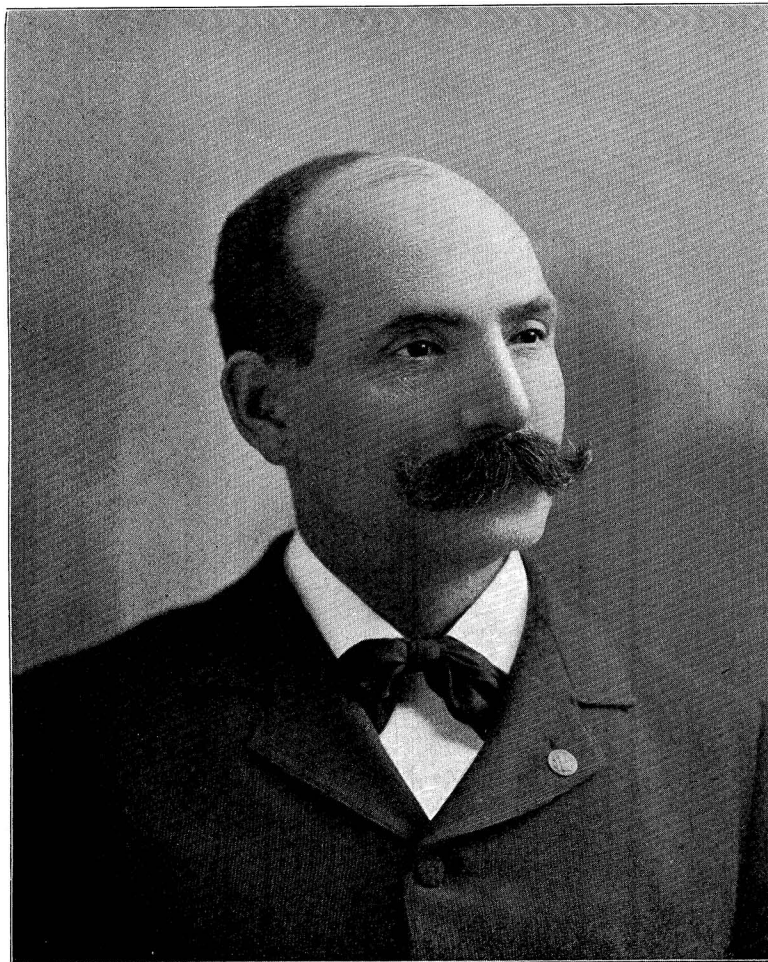
After arriving in America Mr. Clark became engaged in operating oil fields in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He and his sons became citizens of the United States at the earliest opportunity, and all have given their support to the Republican party. M. B. Clark was a candidate for mayor of Cleveland in 1868, but, owing to the fact that it was a Democratic year, he was defeated. He has, however, done some good work as a member of the city council. Mrs. Clark was before her marriage Miss Eliza Neat, and was born in Malmesbury, England. To her and her husband were born the following children: Maurice B., Charles, Alfred, James, Richard, William T., Worthy, Eliza and Fanny.

In 1858 William T. Clark came with his brothers to America and for a short time after arriving attend-

ed the public schools and thus added to the little learning he had acquired in England. He then went to work in the copper smelting works of the Hussey McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and later learned the machinist's trade, which he followed until February 15, 1862, when, in answer to calls for men to take up arms in support of the Union he enlisted in the First Ohio Light Artillery, Company K, under the command of General Barnett. The artillery was ordered to report for duty with General Schenck's brigade at Green Springs Run, Virginia, and the first battle in which it engaged was that of McDowell, West Virginia. Mr. Clark also participated with the artillery in the battles of Strasburg, Port Republic, Cedar mountain, Freeman's Ford, second battle of Bull Run, Gettysburg, Chantilly, etc. In the fall of 1863 he was transferred to the Twentieth Army Corps, under General Hooker, and took part in the following engagements: Sequatchee valley, Mission Ridge, Lookout mountain and around Steinman, Alabama, during the raid of General Hood. Mr. Clark was honorably discharged February 20, 1865. He was one of the youngest men in the Civil war, enlisting at the age of fifteen.

After his return home Mr. Clark went to work for his brothers in Cleveland, who were engaged in the oil business under the firm name of Clark Brothers & Company, and remained with them until his health began to fail him, when he accepted a position in the law office of W. S. Kerroush, in 1871. Here he began the study of law and attended the Cleveland Law School, at which he was graduated in 1873, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession in Cleveland, and became so popular among his fellow citizens that in 1887 he received the nomination for representative and was elected, running three thousand votes ahead of his ticket. He was re-elected to the same office in 1891, by a large majority, and in 1893 he was sent to the state senate, in which honorable body he served two terms, on the second election again running far ahead of his ticket; serving in the house of representatives as chairman of the judiciary committee, and elected by the members of the senate as chairman of the judiciary committee of that body.

In 1886 Mr. Lawrence was appointed to the post of commander of the Union Veterans Union of the United States. This order is composed of veterans of the war of the Rebellion who have not seen less than three years of active service, six months of which must have been at the front. In 1888 he was again elected, and in 1892 to the office of department commander of the states of Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. As a token of the respect and esteem in which he was held



Wm J Clark

by his comrades of the league, he was, in 1888, presented with a handsome silver service.

Ever since he took up the profession of law Mr. Clark has had a large and lucrative practice. He is now in partnership with Mr. John Thompson, under the firm name of Clark & Thompson, and they are attorneys for several large corporations.

Mr. Clark was married in 1866 to Miss Amelia Cobbledick, a daughter of William Cobbledick, who was an old comrade of Mr. Clark's, and five children were born to them, as follows: Florence, who is the wife of Walter Hastings, of Cleveland; Elizabeth; Hattie; Gertrude; and William T.; the latter of whom died at the age of eighteen years.

Socially Mr. Clark is a member of the Baptist church, is a representative to the grand lodge, Knights of Pythias, in which order he has filled all the chairs, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Muscovites, the National Union, the Foresters and the Knights of the Mystic Circle. He has been chairman of the Republican city central committee for four terms, in which the earnest work done has caused his influence to be felt in every line of activity for which the city is noted. He was elected in August, 1896, chairman of the executive committee of the Republican party of Cuyahoga county, and, after one of the bitterest contests ever held, was successful in electing every member upon the county ticket, by larger majorities than ever before, and of giving to Mr. McKinley a majority of nearly seven thousand votes.

DAVID K. WATSON.—David Watson, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a Virginian by birth, and in early life was a sailor and afterward a surveyor, in which occupation, while employed by the government, he selected for settlement certain lands in Madison county, Ohio, which he afterward purchased and on which he resided for more than sixty years, and which remain in the possession and ownership of his family.

The subject of this sketch is the youngest of seven children of Jesse and Margaret (Jones) Watson. His father, Jesse Watson, in early life was a successful farmer, and afterward a banker at London, Ohio, where he died in 1871. He was a man of great energy and executive ability. A friend of progress and education, he thoroughly appreciated the advantages of intellectual training, and his five sons were given every opportunity that schools and colleges could afford. His mother was a most Christian and lovable character and possessed great intellectuality. Like her husband, she was a devoted member of the Meth-

odist Episcopal church, and always exerted a deep religious feeling over her family and friends.

David K. attended the country schools of his district and then prepared for college under the private tutorage of Rev. C. W. Findley at London, Ohio. In 1867 he entered the freshman class of the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. This class is notable for the number of its members who have achieved distinction in professional and political life. Among them were Joseph B. Foraker, afterward governor of Ohio and now United States senator; Charles W. Fairbanks, United States senator from Indiana; John Hamilton, governor of Illinois; John M. Pattison, member of congress from Ohio; Robert M. Nevin, a distinguished lawyer, and one of the most eloquent public speakers in the country; Thomas J. Duncan, Charles Dustin, Joseph G. Hoffman and Festus H. Walters, each of whom served with great credit as judge of the court of common pleas; John F. Locke, several terms a member of the Ohio legislature, and perhaps the best political speaker of all the bright men who at that time were students in the university; and DeWitt C. Jones, at first a lawyer and now a journalist in Columbus. Many members of this class who did not seek political preferment have succeeded well in their chosen vocations.

It is certainly a rare occurrence for so many distinguished men to have been associated in their youth as members of the same college class. Later Mr. Watson entered Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, at which institution he graduated in 1871. The fall of the same year he began the study of law, and in 1872 entered the law school of Boston University, at which he graduated the following year with the degree of LL. B. While a student at the university he was awarded the first prize for a thesis on the subject of "Caveat Emptor." Upon being admitted to the bar he immediately began the practice of his profession at London, Ohio, where he remained for two years, when he sought broader fields, in the courts of Columbus, where he has since resided. Equipped with superior education and mental training, with natural ability and great fondness for the law, he has been eminently successful in his profession.

In 1881 he was appointed by President Arthur assistant United States district attorney for the southern district of Ohio, serving under Hon. Channing Richards. This position he held for four years. In 1887 the Republicans of the state, recognizing Mr. Watson's qualifications for the office, nominated him at their state convention, on the first ballot over seven other candidates, for the office of attorney-general. He took an active part in the campaign and contributed much to the election of the entire ticket. So ably and faithful-

ly did he discharge the duties of his office that at the close of his term he was renominated by acclamation, and was again elected, receiving the largest vote cast for any candidate on the ticket. During his term of office he displayed marked ability, integrity and fearlessness in the discharge of his official duties, and represented the state in many of the most important cases ever brought before the supreme court.

He was especially fearless in the famous suit he brought in the supreme court in quo warranto against the Standard Oil Company, in which he sought to have the court declare the charter of that great corporation forfeited, on the ground that it had entered into, and was a party to, an illegal trust or combination whose purpose was to prohibit competition in the production and sale of oil, and consequently to create a monopoly in violation of law and against public policy. This suit resulted in one of the greatest legal battles ever fought in the supreme court of the state. The defendant company was represented by a number of eminent lawyers, among them Hon. Joseph H. Choate, of New York city, who made the argument in behalf of the defendant. Mr. Watson was assisted by Hon. John W. Warrington, an eminent lawyer of Cincinnati, whom he had retained in the case. The state won a conspicuous victory, the judgment of the court being that the defendant should withdraw from the trust and resume its proper functions as an Ohio corporation. The decision was the most important, if not the first blow struck by the courts of this country at the illegality of trusts.

As the result of his conduct in this famous case, Mr. Watson was appointed in 1893 by President Harrison as special counsel to conduct the suits brought by the United States government against the Pacific railroads.

In 1894 he was nominated by acclamation by the Republicans of the twelfth district of Ohio as their candidate for congress. His opponent was Hon. Joseph Outhwaite, who for ten years had been the representative of the Democratic party in congress from that district. Mr. Watson was elected by a large majority, being the first Republican elected to the national house of representatives from his district for more than thirty years. In 1896 he was renominated by acclamation, and although the majority in the district against him, by reason of the fusion of the Populist and Democratic parties, was more than four thousand he came within forty-nine votes of being elected out of a total of more than fifty thousand. Mr. Watson's course in congress was one of wise and unqualified support of the great measures of his party. He is a close and careful student of the great questions of the day, thoroughly informed, and a clear and forceful

debater. His thorough legal education and persistent application to his profession have won for him a reputation as a general practitioner which is not confined to his own state. He ranks as one of the best orators of his state, and in political campaigns is in general demand throughout the entire country.

Mr. Watson is a man of fine literary tastes and broad culture. At the Gallipolis centennial anniversary (October, 1890) he delivered an address on "The Early Judiciary, Early Laws and Bar of Ohio," which is one of the most interesting and valuable contributions ever made to the legal history of the state. It is published in full in volume III of the Reports of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society, and was also published and largely circulated in pamphlet form. In the presidential contest of 1896 he wrote "A Short History of American Coinage," many thousand copies of which were published and circulated by political committees in Ohio and other states, and was considered by competent judges one of the most valuable documents published in the cause of sound money during that memorable campaign. Some of the managers connected with the Republican national committee have said of this contribution, if it had been sent to the committee in time they would have published a million copies of it.

In politics Mr. Watson is a Republican. He believes in the fundamental principles of that party and does not hesitate to advocate them.

In 1873 Mr. Watson was married to Miss Louie M. Harrison, daughter of Hon. R. A. Harrison, of Columbus. He has two children, a daughter, Marie, and a son, James.

TAYLOR FULLER is among the best known and most popular Republicans in Sandusky county and is a notable leader in business circles in this part of the state. He was born in Townsend township, Sandusky county, on the 29th of March, 1840, and is a son of William and Emma M. (Levissee) Fuller. Reared on his father's farm, he assisted in its cultivation and improvement, when not engaged in pursuing his education in the district schools of the neighborhood. When twenty-two years of age, however, he left the plow and shouldered the rifle as a defender of the Union. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundredth Regiment Ohio Volunteers, the command being organized at Toledo. The regiment was then sent to Kentucky and operated against the forces of General Kirby Smith. During the winter of 1862-3 it remained in the vicinity of Lexington, and in the fall of the latter year crossed the mountains to Knoxville, Tennessee. A detachment of two hundred

and forty men, sent up to the Virginia state line to guard the railroad, was captured by the rebels. The regiment was engaged in nearly every battle of the Atlanta campaign, then returned to Tennessee and met Hood at Columbia, Franklin and Nashville. After the defeat of that Confederate commander at Nashville, Mr. Fuller, then a sergeant, went to North Carolina with his command, which was actively engaged at Wilmington, and assisted in the capture of that city. Later they moved on to Goldsboro, where they joined Sherman's army. The regiment was mustered out at Greensboro, North Carolina, June 20, 1865, and discharged at Cleveland, July 1, 1865. Mr. Fuller was a true and loyal soldier, following the old flag wherever it led, and valiantly fighting for the Union on many a hotly contested battle-field.

Mr. Fuller returned home to resume the pursuits of civil life, and on the 3d of December, 1867, married Miss Lina E. Stone, who was born in Seneca county, Ohio, April 15, 1843. They began their domestic life in his native township upon a farm which he had previously purchased, but later removed to a farm in York township. He is a very successful agriculturist, and besides looking after the cultivation of his land he has been regarded as one of the leading stockfarmers of the county for some years. He also deals extensively in wool and finds it a profitable investment. His landed possessions aggregate four hundred and forty acres.

Mr. Fuller was one of the organizers of the People's Bank of Clyde, which began business on the 1st of January, 1884. From the beginning he has served as a director, was also made vice-president on the formation of the bank, and continued to serve in that capacity until September, 1894, when he was elected president. His administration of its affairs is creditable and satisfactory to the stockholders, and the institution, which is regarded as one of the most reliable in the county, has been attended with a high degree of success. His only child, Dermont E. Fuller, is now assistant cashier in the bank.

Mr. Fuller is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Union Veterans' League. His political support has been given to the Republican party since he attained his majority. He voted that ticket at a township election soon after he had passed the age of twenty-one, at the election of 1863 supported John Brough for governor, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, while at Nashville, Tennessee, during the war. He is an earnest adherent of Republican principles; believes in a tariff which will protect American industries and provide a revenue for the government, and is also an advocate of a currency which will pass for

face value the world over. He is a warm admirer of Major McKinley, and is one of the counsellors of the party in this vicinity. He is now serving his second term as township trustee, but is not an office-seeker, although his sterling character is a guarantee of faithful service in any office to which he might be called. His character has always been one of great sincerity and firmness. His integrity has become proverbial. Careful, painstaking, exact and conscientious, he has prospered deservedly from year to year. By reason of his large success, his unblemished character, his just and liberal life and the uniform esteem which he here enjoys, he may well be classed among the foremost citizens of Sandusky county.

HON. WINFIELD S. KERR.—Back of the nation, back of the state, back of the city or village, stands the individual, and upon his faithful performance of duty rests the welfare of municipality, commonwealth and country. Each member of society has his part to perform, and his faithfulness to the duties which devolve upon him affects, in greater or less measure, the weal or woe of the whole governmental fabric with which he has to do. Mr. Kerr belongs to the best type of America's progressive citizens and his devoted loyalty to the interests of the United States has led to his selection for congressional honors. He is now serving in the council chambers of the nation at Washington, helping to frame those laws which affect every department of our national life. It is a position of responsibility as well as honor, and he regards not lightly the trust, but with conscientious fidelity labors to uphold the best interests of America, to promote her civilization and advance her welfare. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and for four years, from 1888 until 1892, was a member of the Ohio senate, where he was the acknowledged leader in debate. He was a prime factor in having many important laws enacted, and among others which he championed through the Ohio legislature was a law for the protection and relief of railroad employees, making the railroads liable for using defective cars and machinery, and for injuries to employees on account of the carelessness of a co-employee or other fellow servant. No law which he drafted and championed through, has as yet been found unconstitutional by the courts of last resort,—a fact which indicates his superiority as a constitutional lawyer. He was elected to the fifty-fourth congress and re-elected to the fifty-fifth. He has closely studied the issues and questions of the day, and his opinions are the result of mature, careful and unprejudiced deliberation, so that his support is given only to those

means which he believes will promote the national welfare.

Mr. Kerr is one of the leading orators of Ohio, and has made campaign speeches in many counties of his state. He has been of great service to his party on the stump every year since 1888, and in 1892 his services were called for by the Republican national committee, at whose solicitation he went to New York city, where throughout a week he spoke every day and evening, besides speaking in other states under the direction of the national committee. He also served extensively the national and state committee in 1896.

Mr. Kerr is one of Ohio's native sons, his birth having occurred in Richland county, in 1852, on the farm of his grandfather, Solomon Gladden, three and a half miles east of Lucas. His parents were Alexander and Ursula Kerr, and the former was a farmer by occupation. The son received his preliminary mental training in the common schools and later attended the Michigan State University, at Ann Arbor. Experience, observation and thoughtful investigation have also added greatly to his knowledge. In his early boyhood he was engaged at manual labor on his father's farm, and when a youth became imbued with a desire to engage in railroad service. Accordingly he secured a position as freight brakeman on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago road, running between Crestline and Alliance, Ohio. Afterward he learned and practiced telegraphy for a time and then took up the study of law, since which time he has devoted his energies to that profession, except when engaged in official duties. He is a man of large capacity for the science of the law, and has a trained legal mind. He is recognized by the Ohio bench and bar as the peer of any. He enjoys the reputation, even among his adversaries in a trial, as having the highest professional honor, strictly adhering to the principles of legal ethics, and thus not only has he the full confidence of his clients, but also that of the bar and bench. He has a large trial practice and is very successful as a practitioner, and is called into many important cases, as associate and advisory counsel.

Mr. Kerr was united in marriage to Miss Susie E. Barr, a daughter of Samuel Barr, a prominent farmer residing near Lucas. They now have two children: Carrie E. and Thomas A., aged respectively twenty and eighteen years.

HON. HENRY B. PERKINS, Warren, Ohio.--The history of the Republican party is the history of those individuals who have shaped its policy and guided its actions.

From that part of Ohio which was formerly known

as the Western Reserve have come some of the most illustrious men of whom the state and nation can boast. The settlement of Ohio dates from the time when the pioneers located in the Western Reserve, and since then that part of Ohio has always been looked upon as forming the foundation upon which the commonwealth is built, and it has often been called upon to furnish the soldiers when peril threatened, financial assistance when new and important enterprises were to be inaugurated, and votes when the supremacy of the Republican party, or its predecessor, the Whig party, was endangered; and in these emergencies it truly was a "reserve."

Among those who have furnished the Republican party of Ohio its means of existence, who stood by its cradle when it was born and who have since devoted their energies and means to its preservation, no one in the state is entitled to higher honor for his devotion to party principles than is Henry B. Perkins, of Warren, who, entirely without desire or hope of either personal benefit or political preferment, has worked early and late for its success.

The Perkins family has been of greater importance to the welfare of the Western Reserve than has any other one influence. Of English origin, its members came to America in the earliest part of the colonial period and settled in Connecticut, where the father of our subject, Simon Perkins, conspicuous alike for his talents, worth and energy, was born at Lisbon, on the 17th of September, 1771. His father, a captain in the Colonial army of the Revolutionary war, died in camp, a hero and a martyr in the cause of independence, which grand legacy he and others like him contributed to the American people for all future generations. In 1795 Simon Perkins emigrated to Oswego, New York, where he became interested in land operations. In 1798 he came to Ohio as agent for owners of the land comprising the Western Reserve, by whom he was employed to explore their property and formulate a plan for its sale and settlement. After several trips back and forth, Mr. Perkins finally settled on the Reserve, in 1804, having previously married Nancy Anna Bishop. They became the parents of a family of nine children. For many years he was entrusted with these land agencies, and in 1815 he paid into the treasury of the state land taxes amounting to one-one-seventh of the revenue thereof, and possessed for more than thirty years the confidence and esteem of the government and the people. He established, in 1807, at the request of the general government, mail lines through the Indian country to Detroit. In the fall of 1808 his efforts led to the treaty of Brownsville, by which the Indians ceded lands for a road from the Western Reserve to the Maumee river. That year,



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in May, he was commissioned brigadier-general of the militia under Major-General Wadsworth, and on the surrender of Hull's army at Detroit prepared for active service in the aid of General Harrison. Upon General Perkins devolved the protection of a large portion of the northwestern frontier. When General William H. Harrison was sufficiently re-enforced, General Perkins left the service, on February 28, 1813, receiving the highest encomiums of the commander-in-chief of the Army of the Northwest. President Madison, at the suggestion of General Harrison and others, offered General Perkins a commission as colonel in the regular army, but for personal reasons it was declined.

From 1826 to 1838 General Perkins was an active member of the board of canal fund commissioners, and as the head of the commission he was entrusted with the arrangement and execution of the extensive canal system of Ohio, and without bond or pay served for seven years, during which time he sold bonds for public improvement to the amount of four million and five hundred thousand dollars. In 1801 Mr. Perkins was authorized to establish the first postoffice at Warren, and later he served twenty-eight years as postmaster, conducting the office through a deputy. With others he founded, in 1813, the first bank on the Western Reserve, at Warren, and served as its president until 1836, when his failing health compelled his resignation. During his term of office the familiar saying, "Good as a Western Reserve Bank bill," became a household expression, and the remarkable record of that institution, which passed safely through all financial panics, was largely owing to the integrity and financial ability of its president. General Perkins was one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of Ohio, a state possessing many remarkable men, and he is yet held in affectionate remembrance by all who knew him. He died November 19, 1844, at Warren, Ohio, which was his home for so many useful and happy years, his widow surviving him until April, 1862.

It is to Henry Bishop, the youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, that the Republican party of Ohio is materially indebted for its strength in the nineteenth congressional district. A leader in the party since its birth, he still possesses all the influence which he had during its earliest days; and be it said to the credit of Trumbull county that not since the war has it had any other than Republican office-holders, and during those years its affairs have been administered with efficiency, honesty and economy.

A native of Ohio, Henry Bishop Perkins was born on the 19th of March, 1824, at Warren, where his whole life has been spent. The few local educational advantages which the county then afforded were his

until he was twenty-one years of age, when, owing to his father's death, the management of his portion of a large estate fell upon him. The public spirit which dominated the young man compelled him, upon assuming control of his own property, to pay attention to public enterprises, and he was soon in public favor. His life has since been a series of public-spirited and beneficent acts in the interest of humanity. Always an advocate of public education and the graded-school system, he accepted, when this system was introduced at Warren, a position on the school board, and in company with his brothers endowed a professorship in the Western Reserve College.

Mr. Perkins' life has been largely devoted to the management of his extensive estate, which has always received his personal attention. While interested to a considerable extent in various enterprises, he has given much time to his favorite pursuit, that of agriculture, and, like the never-to-be-forgotten Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, possesses all the qualities which have made men of his stamp a power in the nation. Mr. Perkins has never shirked the labor devolving upon him as an agriculturist. For two years he served as president of the Trumbull County Agricultural Society and served twice on the State Board of Agriculture. When the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College was established he became one of its trustees and served so well that he was subsequently appointed again to that office by Governor Foraker. Mr. Perkins was a stockholder and director in the old Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railroad Company, and in 1852 he became a director in the Western Reserve Bank. In July, 1863, on the organization of the First National Bank of Warren, which is a direct descendant of the Western Reserve Bank, he was chosen its president, in which capacity he has since served. In 1861 Secretary Salmon P. Chase appointed him agent for the sale of the first national loan. In 1878 he was appointed by the governor of Ohio one of the three to serve with a similar commission from Pennsylvania to establish the boundary line between Ohio and the Keystone state.

In 1879 Mr. Perkins was elected by the Republican party to represent the twenty-third senatorial district of Ohio in the general assembly and was re-elected in 1881, serving two terms and being distinguished at that time for his business ability and high sense of justice. In 1888 he was a Republican elector and it gave him great pleasure to cast his vote for the grandson of his father's honored friend. He is also trustee of the Cleveland State Hospital, being first appointed by Governor McKinley and re-appointed by Governor Bushnell.

It is, however, as a leader in the Republican party

that Mr. Perkins has distinguished himself. The warm and trusted friend of those men who have been most in the public eye, he has aided the party with his counsel and services to a greater extent than is generally known. His interest in public affairs and political life is deep and disinterested, as he has never solicited or even suggested political preferment for himself but ever stood ready to liberally contribute of his time and means toward the success of the Republican party. This party was founded by patriots of high moral principles, and as long as such men dominate its destiny its ultimate success cannot be in doubt, nor can its principles ever become obsolete, for truth, patriotism and the cause of humanity never die.

Mr. Perkins was married on the 10th of October, 1855, to Miss Eliza G. Baldwin, a daughter of Norman C. Baldwin, who was prominent as a citizen of Cleveland, and they have four children, namely: Mary B.; Olive D., the wife of Judge Samuel W. Smith, Jr., of Cincinnati; Jacob and Henry Bishop, Jr.

ELISHA M. COLVER.—If biography is the home aspect of history, as Wilmott has expressed it, it is entirely within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives and character, the achievements and honor, of the illustrious sons of the nation. Each state presents with pride her sons as her jewels. She has nursed among her children those who have become illustrious in religion, in law, in oratory and in statesmanship, and whose exalted character and reputation have shed glory and honor upon the history of state and nation. It is an important public duty to honor and perpetuate as far as possible the memory of an eminent citizen,—one who by his blameless and honorable life and distinguished career reflected credit not only upon his city and state but also upon the nation. Among those who have conferred dignity and honor upon the bar of Ohio, who have rendered to the nation the patriotic and loyal services of a true son of the republic, and who have served in high civic offices of public trust and responsibility, there is none who more truly merits a place in contemporary annals than the late Judge Elisha M. Colver, whose death occurred at his home in Sandusky, Ohio, on the morning of the 24th of September, 1895. He was a man of high attainments, of impregnable integrity and was ever animated by the greatest human sympathy, so that while he gained distinguished position he held himself in close touch with humanity and enjoyed the confidence, the respect and the affection of those among whom he labored to so goodly ends.

Elisha M. Colver was born in Hudson, New York,

September 30, 1832, and was eminently gifted with those qualities which go to make up the best type of American citizenship. His preliminary and more purely literary discipline in the way of education was secured in the common schools and in an academy. He was about sixteen years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Ohio, and the family took up their abode on a farm in Huron county. Our subject here devoted himself to assisting in the work of the farm during the summer months, while in the winters he engaged in teaching district school, continuing in this way for several years, the while employing his leisure moments in reading law, his ambition having been quickened to make this profession his work in life. That he selected his vocation wisely and well is evidenced by the eminent career which was his in his chosen field of endeavor. In 1858 he matriculated in the Cincinnati Law School, where he completed the prescribed course and in 1859 graduated with the highest honors of his class. In September of that year he was admitted to practice by the district court of Wood county, Ohio, after which he located at Perrysburg, that county, where he was engaged in the practice of his profession until the time when he responded to the call of a higher duty by offering to his country his services in her hour of peril. His stalwart patriotism was roused by the thundering of rebel guns against Fort Sumter, and on the 4th of September, 1861, he enlisted, at Camp Wooster, as first lieutenant of Company B, Third Ohio Cavalry, having been appointed to this official incumbency on that day. On the 10th of June, 1862, he was promoted to the captaincy of Company K, of the same regiment. The regiment was not mustered into service until the 11th of December following and was mustered out on the 4th day of August, 1865, its full term of service being nearly four years. Our subject resigned his position as Captain of Company K, on the 26th of September, 1864, and within his term of service the Third Cavalry participated in a number of the principal battles of the war, including the siege of Corinth and the conflicts at Stone river, Chickamauga, Kenesaw mountain, Peach Tree creek and a number of others. Captain Colver was a brave and valiant soldier and enjoyed a distinctive popularity in his regiment.

After the close of the war Captain Colver visited his former home in Monroeville, and within the year 1865 came to Sandusky, where he engaged in the active practice of his profession. Within the years of his active practice he was associated with many men who had or have attained eminence in the profession. In the early days he served two terms as city solicitor and later was elected three times in succession to the office of probate judge of Erie county, retaining this

incumbency for a period of nine years and administering the duties of his office with that fidelity which was a part of his nature and with such punctilious care and high regard for the ethics involved that he held the confidence and high regard of all classes of citizens. Judge Colver was one of the leading members of the bar of Erie county and in the course of his long professional career was prominently connected with much of the prominent litigation that came before the courts of this and adjoining counties, and he was known and honored in legal circles throughout the state. He was a lawyer of the highest rank,—learned in his profession and a most persuasive and powerful advocate. The success which he attained was due to his own efforts and abilities. The possession of advantages is no guaranty whatever of professional success. This comes not of itself, nor can it be secured without integrity, ability and industry. These qualities he possessed to an eminent degree, and he was faithful to every interest committed to his charge. Throughout his whole life, whatever his hand found to do, whether in his professional or his official duties, or in any other sphere, he did with all his might and with a deep sense of conscientious obligation. His was a sturdy American character and a stalwart patriotism, and he had the strongest attachment to our national institutions and was ever willing to make any personal sacrifice for their preservation,—a man true in every relation of life.

A thoroughly aggressive Republican, Judge Colver's services as a speaker and worker were ever enlisted in the party cause, and he never failed to respond and to render an energetic and most potent co-operation in the work of the organization. In his fraternal relations the Judge was a most zealous and devoted adherent of the time-honored order of Freemasonry, in which he advanced to eminent position. He was a member of Science Lodge, No. 50, A. F. & A. M., of Sandusky, and for many years presided over the same as its worshipful master. He was also identified with Sandusky City Chapter, R. A. M.; Sandusky City Council, R. & S. M.; Erie Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was past eminent commander; Cleveland Consistory, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish rite, in which he had attained the thirty-second degree; and was also a director in the Masonic Temple Association of Sandusky. He held high rank in the noble fraternity, and the esteem in which he was held by the great brotherhood was manifest at the time of his funeral, when Masonic bodies from the most diverse sections of the state were represented by their most distinguished members, who assembled to pay a last tribute of respect and affection to the honored dead. The obsequies were conducted according to

the beautiful and impressive ritual of the order which the decedent had loved so well, while the presence of his comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, his *confreres* of the bar of the state, and the great concourse of people of all classes was a mute testimony to the worth of the man and to the esteem in which he was held in the community, which seemed to mourn as with common accord, for a good man and true had passed away. The Erie county bar assembled and passed memorial resolutions testifying to the high character of the deceased and to the sense of great personal bereavement which animated the body as a whole. From this memorial we make excerpt as follows: "In the manifold duties and obligations of life E. M. Colver was essentially a man of intense nervous activity, with convictions on every subject and cause to which his attention was directed or in which he was engaged. During the last fifteen years of his life his practice was large and varied. His ability to transact those matters requiring the attention of the lawyer, and his versatility and eloquence as a speaker rendered him exceedingly successful in his profession and brought him a large clientage, to whom he was always faithful. He was genial and pleasant with his fellow men, warm-hearted and sympathetic with them in their troubles, and unselfish in his desire to aid with his legal ability or with his purse whomsoever came appealing to either. His universal kindness and sympathy toward the weak and the afflicted will ever endear his memory in the recollection of all his friends, associates and acquaintances."

Judge Colver was twice married. His first wife was Miss Clara Prout, daughter of the late A. W. Prout, Sr., of Prout's Station, and by her he became the father of three children,—Frank P., Mary C. and Andrew P. Mrs. Colver's death occurred in 1874, and in 1876 the Judge consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Clara Townsend Wood, of Milan. They became the parents of two children,—Caroline and Elisha M. The children are all living, and with the devoted wife remain to hold in lasting reverence the name of one who was worthy of all honor and who was the central figure in a home life that was ideal in its mutual love and sympathy.

EL. DEWITT is one of the ablest lawyers practicing at the Columbus bar, having that mental grasp and analytical power which enables him to discover the points in a case which his clear, concise presentation strongly enforces. A man of sound judgment, he manages his cases with masterly skill and tact, and is regarded as a strong advocate either before judge or jury. He is a logical reasoner and has

a ready command of English. His practice has been general and he has gained a most enviable reputation. His loyal support of the Republican party and his efficient advocacy of its principles well entitles him to representation among the leading members of the party of the Buckeye state, which held the first state convention of the party and has probably furnished to the nation a greater number of illustrious men of this party than any other state in the Union.

Mr. DeWitt is a native of Washington county, Ohio, descending from Holland ancestry. He belongs to the same family of which the noted statesman DeWitt Clinton was a member. His father, Luke DeWitt, was a Presbyterian minister and a man of liberal education and great piety, devoting his labors to the uplifting of his fellow men until called to the home beyond. He served in the war of 1812, and in early pioneer days came to Ohio, locating in Washington, Athens county, where he resided for about twenty years. He died in the early '70s, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, and at the time was serving as pastor of a church in Ross county, Ohio. His wife bore the maiden name of Eunice Marietta Lewis, and was a native of Bridgeport, Connecticut. To them were born four children, and with the exception of one son, who died at the age of fifty-four years, all are yet living.

E. L. DeWitt, the third in order of birth, was born in Marietta, Ohio, June 28, 1838. He attended the Albany Academy, in Athens, Ohio, and entered Marietta College with the class of 1858, and was graduated with the class of 1863. When the collegiate course was completed he entered the Union army as clerk in the quartermaster's department and was first stationed in Baltimore, Maryland. Some time afterward he served in the same capacity in Memphis, Tennessee, and in Nashville. During his service in the quartermaster's department his promptness and fidelity in the discharge of his duties won him promotion to the chief clerkship, and he was thus employed until March, 1868, when he resigned his position and came to Columbus.

On resuming civil pursuits Mr. DeWitt determined to fit himself for the legal profession. While in Baltimore, Maryland, he had already begun the study of law, and on taking up his residence in the capital city of Ohio he entered the office of Chauncey N. Olds, with whom he continued his reading for a year and a half and was then admitted to the bar. He immediately began practice and has since been an active and prominent member of the bar. In 1873 he was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Ohio, which position he held for twelve consecutive years, during which time he continued to practice law.

During that period he published forty-two volumes of the Ohio State Reports, which are a valuable edition to the law literature of Ohio, and show the most careful and complete arrangement. In connection with his law business he is also director and vice-president of the East End Ice Company. His standing is high in business circles, and among his professional brethren he is accorded a foremost place.

Since attaining his majority Mr. DeWitt has been an unwavering advocate of the Republican party and finds in its platform the exponent of his views in regard to the policy of the nation. In the fall of 1896 he canvassed Franklin county in behalf of the candidates of the party, and his presentation of the questions of the day was so forcible, clear and logical that it appealed to the intelligence of his auditors and in many cases produced conviction, which added to the glorious Republican victory achieved by Ohio's Republicans.

Mr. DeWitt was united in marriage to Miss Emily B. McElvine, in 1876, a daughter of Joseph McElvine, of Columbus. They are the parents of two children, Francis H., aged seventeen years; and Eleanor Elizabeth, aged eleven years. Mr. DeWitt has a wide acquaintance in Columbus, where his ability, genial manner and high personal worth have won him high respect and the warm friendship of many.

WASHINGTON H. LAWRENCE, president of the National Carbon Company and one of the influential citizens of Cleveland, is a native of Cuyahoga county, having been born at Olmstead, January 17, 1840. He comes of good New England stock, a nobility of descent which bespeaks perfect manhood and hardy virtue. His father, Joel B. Lawrence, was descended from John Lawrence, a member of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, who came to this country in 1635, settling in Wolverton, Massachusetts. The progenitor of this family in England was Robert Lawrence, of Lancashire, who was knighted by Richard I for bravery displayed at the siege of Acre. In 1833 Joel B. Lawrence decided to cast his fortune with the new West, and made Cuyahoga county, Ohio, his objective point, locating in Olmstead township, where he was known as a man of unflinching courage and upright character.

Owing to the undeveloped state of the country, Mr. Lawrence, Sr., and his wife, who before her marriage was Miss Catherine Harris, of Dutchess county, New York, were obliged to undergo the many trials and privations that usually fall to the lot of the pioneer. By industry and good management Mr. Lawrence accumulated a competence which he invested in



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W. H. Lawrence

a tract of land, and a flouring and other mills and industries, and was in a fair way to amass quite a snug fortune had not his death occurred in 1851, which event was followed two years later by the death of his wife.

Thus bereft of parents at the age of thirteen years, young Lawrence obtained a position as clerk at Berea and began a life of usefulness and credit in the business world. His education had received its primary impulse in the common schools of Olmstead, and he resolved to pursue his studies at every opportunity. His clerical duties admitted of his taking at the same time a course of study at Baldwin University, and he made the best use of the advantages afforded by that institution. In 1859, two years before he attained his majority, he became associated with Milton Baldwin, son of Hon. John Baldwin, of Berea, in large milling and real-estate interests in Kansas. Ere the business was fairly in operation Mr. Milton Baldwin died, leaving Mr. Lawrence in charge of the property, which was completed and put in running order, under his supervision. After operating the mill for some time he left Kansas, joining an older brother in business at Hannibal, Missouri. At this time he was obliged to be much on the road, his route lying through western Missouri and eastern Kansas. As these were the days when "squatter sovereignty" and border warfare prevailed in this territory, Mr. Lawrence could relate many interesting experiences and thrilling adventures.

In the latter part of 1861 he returned to Olmstead, where he remained two years engaged in the operation of flour and saw mills, on the site originally occupied by his father in 1834. In 1863 he came to Cleveland and entered into business with Messrs. N. S. C. Perkins and W. A. Mack, in the manufacture of "Domestic" sewing machines, retaining his interests in the company until he was able to dispose of them at a goodly profit. Next he assumed charge of the agency in five states for the Howe Sewing Machine Company, and also became interested in the manufacture of bolts at Elyria, Ohio, in what developed into the Cleveland Screw and Tap Company.

At this time, while enjoying a lucrative income from his several investments, the attention of Mr. Lawrence was directed to electricity and its development toward greater utility to the commercial and mechanical world. Disposing of his other interests in 1874, he purchased a large amount of stock in the Telegraph Supply Company, of Cleveland, in which he remained a prominent member until it was merged into the Brush Electric Company. It is unnecessary to detail here the marvelous changes wrought since 1878 by electrical inventions. From the first Mr. Lawrence had unbounded faith in the future of electricity, and when Charles F. Brush, who was mak-

ing electrical experiments with results which startled the scientific world, asked others to join and help him in the development of his inventions, Mr. Lawrence did not hesitate to demonstrate his confidence in the outcome by furnishing a large portion of the original investment of the Brush Electric Company. In its incipient stages there were times when success seemed a long way off, but Mr. Lawrence remained steadfast in his belief that ultimate success was certain, and retained his connection with the company until, as its general manager, he had charge of the largest electrical manufacturing establishment in the world, with a capital of \$3,000,000. These years were fraught with arduous toil and great responsibility and anxiety, which began to tell on the physical man; and as Mr. Lawrence had now spent twenty years of his life in almost unremitting labor, for which he could show substantial results in a financial way, he invested largely in real estate in Cleveland and vicinity, and for the next four years attended to his interests in that line.

In 1886 the spirit of activity which has been one of the dominating influences of Mr. Lawrence's life again took possession of him and he decided to return to active business pursuits. When the Brush Electric Company was in its infancy he had given particular attention to the carbon department; and now, when he desired a new field of labor, he at once turned his attention to the manufacture of carbons, well knowing the demand for them was constantly increasing. In 1886 he purchased a half interest in what was known as the Bolten Carbon Works, on Wilson avenue and the Lake Shore Railroad, from W. H. Bolten, the other half being owned by W. U. Masters. Owing to the failing health of Mr. Masters he was soon obliged to withdraw, when Mr. Lawrence, with Messrs. Myron T. Herrick, James Parmelee and Webb C. Hayes as his associates, formed the National Carbon Company, which has been phenomenally successful. The business assumed such large proportions that in 1891 it became necessary to enlarge the plant, and a tract of one hundred and fifteen acres of land adjoining the Lake Shore Railroad Company's right of way in Lakewood, just west of what is now the Cleveland city limits, was purchased, and thereon was erected the largest carbon factory in the world, with an estimated capacity of twenty million carbons per month.

Not alone has Mr. Lawrence attained distinction as a successful manager and manufacturer, but his inventive genius has been apparent; and if given full play would undoubtedly win for him added laurels. While the new factory was in course of construction he displayed in a marked degree his ability in devising machinery and improvements which have been

found indispensable to the perfect and profitable operation of the plant.

From 1893 to 1895 Mr. Lawrence again assumed the presidency and management of the Brush Electrical Company, the success of which company was so largely due to him. Under his former management the stock of the company sold at two hundred and fifty dollars per share, one hundred dollars being par value. In the operation of these manifold interests Mr. Lawrence shows himself to possess an infinite capacity for hard work and slights not the least of his duties. He is broadminded, energetic and able, and is always ready and willing to lend his influence and assistance to all movements tending to advance the city and her interests. Politically, he is identified with the Republican party, being a firm believer in the principles it represents. Several years ago Mr. Lawrence purchased a tract of land consisting of one hundred and twenty-five acres about ten miles west of the Cleveland court-house, and after improving it in such a manner as to have all the comforts of a modern city home he built adjacent to his own house several cottages, which in summer are occupied by friends. He has also leased ground to a number of others of the prominent men of Cleveland, upon which they have built substantial and delightful summer homes. This property, which lies upon a bluff on the shore of beautiful Lake Erie, is finely wooded with hardy forest trees, and is known as Dover Bay Park. Each summer it is the centre of a charming and select circle of congenial friends, and presents all the advantages of the country and a watering place, and at the same time is brought, by the recently constructed electric railway, within but little over a half hour's ride from the center of the city. An elegant and spacious club-room has been erected for the exclusive use of the residents of the park and their friends. This delightful retreat has been made possible by the forethought and generous outlay of Mr. Lawrence, and he is about to commence here the erection of an elegant all-year-round home.

FRANCIS EDWIN HUTCHINS.—The Republican party in Ohio is fortunate in having within its ranks men of such mental caliber as insures the competent handling of all campaigns and to whom is due more than anything else the successful culmination of political contests in this state. Bright men are they, whose giant intellects are set to combat with foes worthy of their steel, and whose executive ability is put to a crucial test within the political arena where mighty organizations battle for supremacy. Conspicuous among those who for many years have been closely

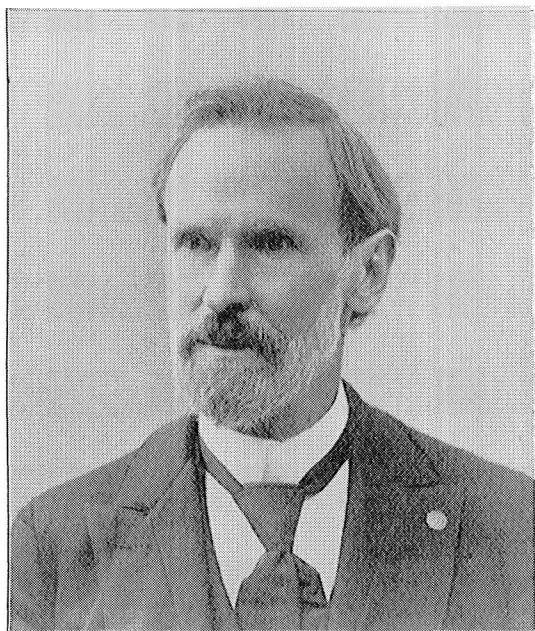
identified with the most important interests of the Republican party is Captain Francis E. Hutchins, the well-known attorney of Warren, and a leader of the Trumbull county bar.

Captain Hutchins was born in New Milford township, Litchfield county, Connecticut, September 16, 1826, his parents being Myron M. and Mary (Porter) Hutchinson. While reading law our subject dropped the last two letters of his name, at the suggestion of his preceptor. In 1833 the family moved to Portage county, Ohio, and after residing there for two years they removed to Kalamazoo county, Michigan, and settled on a farm in the midst of the virgin forests with which the state was at that time mostly covered. Their abiding place was a hut of rough logs, which was, however, supplanted a few years later by a more pretentious house of hewed logs. Their nearest neighbor was a mile away, and the schoolhouse three miles, accession to which could be had only through the unbroken forests, which were as yet untouched by the woodman's ax. Here our subject passed the days of his childhood, attending school for about six months. His time was principally occupied in the manufacture of split shingles, in which he became quite expert, and in working at an "up and down" sawmill, hunting raccoon, deer and bear as a diversion from his labors.

In the fall of 1844 the family returned to Ohio through Michigan, and located at Youngstown. During the following winter Captain Hutchins attended school at Boardman, working nights and mornings at odd chores in order to pay his expenses. In the summer of 1845 he went to Poland Academy and cultivated the garden of the principal for his board and tuition. During the next summer he ran on a canal boat between Youngstown and Cleveland, first as man-of-all-work and later as captain of the T. S. Morley. In the winter of 1845-6 he attended school at the old brick schoolhouse called "Science Hill," the preceptor of which was Hiram A. Hall. In the summer of 1847 the Captain ran the canal-boat, Abbey Kelly, until his birthday, in September, when he became apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, in which he continued until the spring of 1848, when he began to read law under the preceptorship of William Furgeson, of Youngstown, and in 1851 he was admitted to the bar at Canfield. He formed a partnership with Mr. Furgeson, and later with his brother-in-law, General Thomas W. Sander-son, and practiced his profession in Youngstown until 1859, when he moved to Warren and has been permanently located there ever since. While a citizen of Youngstown he was a member of the council, and the board of education, and was attorney for the town. Since coming to Warren he has served as city solicitor,

and in 1896 was sent as a McKinley delegate to the Republican national convention which nominated President McKinley at St. Louis, and during the campaign made several noted political speeches for his party. He is a charter member of the Republican party, having been a member from its birth, and coming to it from the Free-soil party. He was one of the committee who examined President McKinley when he was admitted to the bar, and they have long been intimate personal friends.

In 1864 Mr. Hutchins enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio Infantry, and was appointed captain of Company A. He was detailed to duty as superintendent of the rebel prison at Johnson's



island, and later was sent to Cincinnati to act as judge advocate of a military commission, his work largely consisting in the trying of rebel bushwhackers and guerrillas. He subsequently returned to Johnson's island, where he remained until mustered out. While in service Captain Hutchins passed through a severe attack of typhoid fever, which permanently affected his hearing.

The legal career of Mr. Hutchins has been a long and honorable one. For ten years he was in partnership with Judge Glidden, and for the same length of time he was associated with Judge Tuttle, during a portion of which periods John M. Stull was a member of the firms. Other of Mr. Hutchins' business connec-

tions have been: F. E. & U. H. Hutchins; Hutchins, Ratliff & Forrest; Hutchins & Forrest; Hutchins & Glidden; Hutchins & Tuttle and Hutchins & Hutchins, his son, Frank W., being the junior partner.

Mr. Hutchins has taken part in a great many trials, one of the most important of which occurred in Chicago, where he and John Van Arman recovered a verdict of one hundred and nineteen thousand and three hundred dollars for the plaintiffs. He has been concerned in fourteen murder cases. The Captain has been in twenty-four states of the Union, and in 1874 he journeyed to Europe and again in 1875, visiting the principal cities of England, France, Italy, Germany and Holland. As the leader of the Trumbull county bar for a great many years Mr. Hutchins' record and life work stands out clear and distinct, and although time has silvered his locks his intellectual powers remain unimpaired and his judicial opinion is highly regarded by his colleagues.

The marriage of Mr. Hutchins and Miss Elizabeth M. Sanderson was celebrated December 11, 1851, and three children were born to them, two of whom are living. Socially our subject is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has attained to the thirty-second degree, which was conferred upon him in Cincinnati. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

CLEMENT W. LINKHART is numbered among those whose loyalty to Republican principles is undeniable and unfaltering, and whose fidelity to his country's interests is one of his marked characteristics. He is now serving as mayor of Xenia and his administration of the municipal affairs is most satisfactory and beneficial.

Mr. Linkhart is a native of Greene county, Ohio, his birth having occurred in Xenia township on the 20th of October, 1847. His parents were Joseph and Clara (Collier) Linkhart. The father, a native of Virginia, came to the Buckeye state with his parents at an early day and took up his residence in Belmont county, but a year later removed to Greene county, and located in Xenia township, where he spent his remaining days. His political support was given to the Whig party in *ante-bellum* days, but after the organization of the Republican party he joined its ranks and was one of its stalwart advocates. His life was quiet, but honorable and upright, and he was highly esteemed in the community in which he made his home. His death occurred on the 31st of July, 1888, when he had completed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten. His wife was born in Xenia township, Greene county, and is now living

with her son, Clement W., at the age of sixty-six years. Her father, Hon. Moses Collier, was at one time the representative of Greene county in the general assembly of Ohio, and died at his home here in 1862, when seventy-seven years of age.

The boyhood days of Clement W. Linkhart were spent on his father's farm and he early became familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He pursued his education in the public schools of the neighborhood until February 22, 1864, when being unable longer to content himself at home while his country was engaged in Civil war, he offered his services to the government, Company D, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. He was then only sixteen years of age, but it was often found that the soldier boys displayed a courage and valor equal to that of the time-tried veterans, and such was the case with our subject. He served until July 30, 1865, when the war having ended he was honorably discharged. On the 11th of January, of that year, he had been taken prisoner at Beverly, West Virginia, and was incarcerated in Libby and Pemberton prisons until February 14, 1865, when he was paroled.

When hostilities had ceased and the country no longer needed his services Mr. Linkhart returned to his home and remained upon the farm until 1867, when he entered the employ of the Miami Powder Company, with which he continued for eleven years, as one of the most trusted and faithful employees of the house. Since 1878 he has been a resident of Xenia. For about four years he served as janitor of the courthouse and in 1883 was appointed deputy sheriff of Greene county, which office he filled very satisfactorily until 1886. The citizens of the county then gave evidence of their trust in his ability by electing him sheriff and on the expiration of the two-year term he was re-elected in 1888. His marked fidelity to every trust committed to his care, his fearlessness in the discharge of his duties made him a most capable official and he retired from office as he entered it,—with the good will of all law-abiding citizens. In April, 1896, he was elected mayor of Xenia and is now acceptably discharging the duties of that office. His administration is a progressive one and he exercises his prerogative as a public official to advance the best interests of the city.

In 1870 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Linkhart and Miss Bessie J. Clark, of Brooklyn, Ohio, now a part of the city of Cleveland. She is a native of Connecticut, and by her marriage she has one child. Mr. Linkhart is affiliated with several civic societies, holding membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Honor and Lewis Post, No. 347, G. A. R. He is very prominent in political

circles in his native county, does all in his power to promote the growth and insure the success of his party and has served on the Republican county central committee. He is as true to his duties of citizenship in times of peace as when with boyish zeal he went forth to the defense of his country and valiantly followed the old flag on southern battlefields.

SIDNEY DENISE MAXWELL was born in Centerville, Montgomery county, Ohio, December 23, 1831. He is the eldest son of Nathaniel Van and Eleanor Denise Maxwell. His grandparents on the paternal side were Thomas Maxwell and Rachel Chambers, and his great grandfather was also Thomas Maxwell, who emigrated from Scotland to this country about 1760 and settled in New Jersey. On the maternal side, his grandparents were Sidney and Anna Conover Denise, both families having emigrated from New Jersey to the "Miami country" in Ohio, early in the century,—the Maxwells in 1806 and the Denises in 1808, both settling in the vicinity of Franklin. On his mother's side, he is a lineal descendant of Teunis Nyssen—De Nyse and Wolfert Gerretsen van Couwenhoven, the former having emigrated from the province of Utrecht, Holland, about 1688 and settled at Nieu Amsterdam, subsequently removing to Long Island; and the latter coming from Amersfoort in the province of Utrecht, Holland, to this country in 1630, settling at Rensselaerwick, near Albany, and thence removing to Manhattan island and finally to what is now Flatlands, Long Island, where he died. He thus is of Scotch, French (Huguenot) and Dutch descent.

He was educated in the academies of his native village; had a practical business education in his father's store; read law with Hon. Lewis B. Gunckle and Colonel Hiram Strong, at Dayton, Ohio; and shortly after the breaking out of the war became a special correspondent in the field of the Cincinnati Commercial, serving in both the armies of the east and the west. In 1864, he was second assistant clerk of the senate of Ohio, and during the early period of the second session was acting chief clerk. He had previously aided in the organization of the Ohio National Guards, and when the latter was called into the active service of the United States, in May, 1864, he went as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in command of Colonel John G. Lowe. This regiment having been ordered east, on its arrival at Baltimore, he was immediately detailed as sergeant-major of the troops stationed at Fort Federal Hill, the duties of



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Sidney O. Maxell

which he discharged during the spring and summer of that eventful year. While here he was detailed by Major-General Lew Wallace, in command of the Middle department, to serve as adjutant to Camp Distribution located at that post, and was tendered the captaincy of his own company (Company I) by all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the company, authority having been granted by the adjutant-general of Ohio; but both of these he declined, preferring not to be separated from the men he had recruited, on the one hand, and believing, on the other, that they overestimated the importance of the contemplated change, and that he could be of equal service to the regiment and to them where he was already located.

In September, 1864, he was appointed aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, to Governor John Brough, of Ohio, the duties being those of military secretary and judge-advocate-general, remaining in the same position under Governor Charles Anderson, who filled the unexpired term of Governor Brough, after the latter's death.

At the conclusion of this service he, early in 1866, accepted the general agency for the state of Indiana of the Accident Insurance Company of Columbus, Ohio, with headquarters at Indianapolis, where he remained till toward the close of 1867. In the winter of 1867-8, he was mainly in the far west, and in the following March, while making preparations to engage in his chosen profession, the law, in Dayton, Ohio, he was unexpectedly tendered the position of assistant city editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, then under the management of the Hon. Richard Smith, which he accepted, entering upon his duties late in March, 1868. In February, 1870, he assumed the additional duties of agent, at Cincinnati, of the Western Associated Press, and was subsequently elected to the New York agency of that association, which he twice declined. In 1871 Colonel Maxwell was elected superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, entering on his duties on the 1st day of November, soon after severing his relations with the Gazette, but continuing in the discharge of the duties in connection with the Associated Press for two years following. He was the administrative and statistical officer of the Chamber of Commerce for twenty years, voluntarily retiring on the 2d of November, 1891. In 1878, under the auspices of the Woman's Art Museum Association, he delivered the initial lecture of the course, which prepared the way for the Cincinnati Art Museum, on "The Manufactures of Cincinnati and their relation to the future progress of the city," which was both a revelation and a prophecy, and attracted wide attention.

From 1875 to 1885 he was expert of the treasury

department of the United States in matters of commerce, manufactures and transportation, for the district of which Cincinnati is the center. During Colonel Maxwell's connection with the Chamber of Commerce he issued eighteen volumes concerning the business of Cincinnati. These consisted not merely of compilations of statistics, but were also carefully written business histories of the time, distinguished for their statesmanlike and literary merits, and took their place at the head of the statistical documents of their kind in the world. His connection with the Chamber of Commerce embraced the period of the greatest growth in its membership and revenues, culminating in the erection of the magnificent edifice bearing its name and devoted to its use, the dedication of which he conceived should be of a religious character, in which both the membership and the guests could personally participate. To promote this he wrote the classic hymn, acceptable alike to all creeds, which was used on that notable occasion. He was specially interested in, and familiar with, commercial organization, no man's opinion having been more generally sought on this subject.

He was secretary to the Porkpackers' Association of Cincinnati almost from its organization to his retirement from the Chamber of Commerce, at which time he also dissolved his relations with the former.

From his first appearance in Cincinnati, he became an active factor in the efforts made to advance its business interests. He was intimately identified with the exposition of textile fabrics held in Cincinnati in 1869 under the auspices of the Woolen Manufacturers' Association of the Northwest, and wrote and superintended the publication of the official report of that important event. When the first Cincinnati Industrial Exposition was held in 1870, he was deeply interested in it from first to last, as was no other newspaper man, and by his influence through the Gazette and the Associated Press became one of the most potent factors in the ultimate success of that first effort of its kind, on so large a scale, in the city of Cincinnati. At the request of the board, he wrote the history of the exposition, which appears in the first report of these great general displays of manufactured goods, which were distinctively of Cincinnati inauguration and which prepared the way for similar efforts in other parts of the United States.

During the great floods of 1883-4 he was intimately identified with the relief work at Cincinnati, having been in the latter year secretary of the relief committee of the Chamber of Commerce and common council, a member of the executive committee on which devolved the performance of a large part of the work connected with the relief of the distressed not only at Cincinnati, but also at other points in the Ohio

valley. He was also treasurer of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers in Jacksonville and other parts of Florida during the epidemic of 1888. He was one of the warmest advocates of the building of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, having been specially charged by his paper with reporting the various steps taken in the progress of that movement, into which he entered with great zeal, and throughout his whole history at Cincinnati the community has found him a loyal champion of its resources, he having been one of the most ardent and eloquent advocates of the city's great possibilities. Soon after coming to Cincinnati, he prepared for the *Gazette* a series of articles on the suburbs of Cincinnati, then just coming into prominence, which in 1870 was handsomely published in book form, containing a large amount of authentic matter touching the history of what has since become the most notable part of the Queen city.

Nor were his energies actively expended alone on public and business matters, for he was also vigorously employed in the religious work of the city of his adoption. He inaugurated the lecture course of the Young Men's Christian Association. He was one of the founders of the Westminster Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, located on Price Hill, having been president of the board of trustees and of the congregation from the beginning to the present time, and has been even intimately associated with Bethany Presbyterian mission, of the Second Presbyterian church, which was founded in the West End in 1881, and has continued under his unbroken administration to the present day. He is a director of the Union Bethel and a member of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati College, having recently also become secretary of the latter. He is a member of the Lincoln Club, of Cincinnati, and of the Ohio Society, of New York, besides being an honorary member of the Marietta College Club, of Cincinnati.

There is, however, one aspect of Colonel Maxwell's life which, while not so apparent on the surface in late years, has been pronounced; and this refers to his political affiliations and service. Though in no small degree divorced from partisan politics because of his position at the Chamber of Commerce, he had the instincts of the politician in its highest sense. By public addresses and letters on every proper occasion he sought to arouse the business men of the country to the importance of their duties to the government, insisting that, for the promotion of their own business prosperity, there was no question in which they were more interested than in the proper conduct of public affairs, which could alone be secured through active participation in politics; and yet, like his father before

him, he believed that this could best be performed through the purification of parties. The place to reform, he steadily held, was inside, and not outside of party organization. The primary meeting, he urged, was the beginning of political action and that to confess inability to control its determinations was to admit the failure of popular government, for which he was by no means ready. He grew up in a political atmosphere, and when a mere lad was as much charged with the polling of districts and townships, and getting out and keeping the run of voters, as were his elders. He read political speeches to the farmers who congregated in his father's store, while his addresses and essays at school generally took on a political complexion. Although the Whig party was rapidly succumbing to the tremendous forces that were gathering for its destruction, his first association was with that great organization. Though not old enough to vote, he was deeply interested in the election when General Scott was the Whig candidate for the presidency. In 1855 he was actively employed in the agencies that were preparing the way for the advent of the Republican party, and in 1856 was an ardent supporter of General Fremont, with whom, during the progress of the war, he was thrown by fortune into close relations. In 1860 he, in a more conspicuous manner, took part in the historic campaign which resulted in the first election to the presidency of Abraham Lincoln. He made many speeches in the interest of the Republican party, and at the close of the campaign, October 25, he spoke an entire evening to one of the most remarkable political gatherings, in size and character, ever assembled in his native village, made up alike of Republicans and Democrats, and of ladies as well as gentlemen. The newspapers of the time spoke of it as a masterly review of the questions which led up to, and were vital in, that great contest; and as an illustration of his candor, it is related that when done, one of the oldest Democrats in the locality came up to him to extend his congratulations; but added, "Sidney, I think you believed every word you uttered to-night, unless it might have been when you said you thought a Democrat was just as honest as yourself. I don't know whether you exactly believed that." The flowers were not growing over the garden wall of politics in that memorable campaign, and this expression of faith in Democratic honesty was, amidst the rancor of that bitter contest, almost too much for Democratic belief, but it served to punctuate the fairness of the subject of this sketch.

He participated in county and state councils, and as a young Republican commanded general attention; his name was frequently suggested in connection with some of the most responsible offices of his native

county. Subsequently he became identified with public affairs at the capital of the state, discharging his duties with conspicuous ability, and in a manner to secure the commendation of all parties. On retiring from his office in the senate to accept a position on the staff of Governor Brough, a complimentary resolution having been introduced into the senate, the Hon. George L. Converse, then one of the few Democrats in either house, arose and called for the Yeas and Nays, saying he wished to vote for the resolution, and desired that the record should show that he had done so, the remainder of the Democratic members uniting with him.

Though apparently laying the foundation for permanent political-official service, matters, over which he apparently had no control, were preparing the way for widely different but no less honorable paths which he was destined to pursue. From the foundation of the party, however, to the present time, he has been a Republican of the straightest sect, proud of the illustrious history of the party, confiding in its patriotism, advocating its principles and believing in its intelligent devotion to the best interests of the whole country, from which it could not be swerved by the fires of civil war, the tumult of reconstruction, nor the allurements of false financial theories which in specious garb, at a later day, came stalking into the political arena.

Colonel Maxwell was married on the 30th of June, 1875, to Isabella Neff, the eldest daughter of Colonel Peter Rudolph Neff, of Cincinnati, and granddaughter of Peter Neff, in his day one of the most prominent merchants of Baltimore and Cincinnati, she being also a lineal descendant of Dr. William Burnet, surgeon-general of the eastern division of the Continental Army under Washington, and of Judge Jacob Burnet, so closely associated with the early government and history of the Northwest territory. She is a woman who in later years has been distinguished for her interest in the education of the colored girls of the south, having been largely instrumental by her own efforts in raising the money for the erection of Faith hall at Scotia Seminary, in Concord, North Carolina, the corner-stone of which she laid with her own hands after having chosen this name for the edifice in place of her own, which it was preferred by others it should bear. They have three children: Caroline Neff, born September 25, 1877; Nathaniel Hamilton, born January 28, 1880; and Rudolph Neff, born February 7, 1882,—the two former being the youngest inventors to whom patents have ever been issued by the United States government, they having been but thirteen and eleven years of age respectively when their applications were made to the department.

ROBERT MURPHY NEVIN, one of the distinguished lawyers and Republican politicians of southwestern Ohio, now living in Dayton, is a native of Highland county, this state, his birth having occurred on the 5th of May, 1850. His parents, Robert and Francis E. (Eakin) Nevin, were also natives of the Buckeye state. The father was by occupation a merchant, and died in Highland county, while the mother departed this life in the city of Dayton.

Robert M. Nevin attained his early education in the Hillsboro schools, and afterward became a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he was graduated with the class of 1868. In the summer of that year he came to Dayton and entered the office of Conover & Craighead, well-known attorneys, under whose direction he pursued the study of law until admitted to the bar in Montgomery county, on the 10th of May, 1871. Soon afterward he entered into partnership with Alvin W. Kumler, and the firm of Nevin & Kumler was maintained until the election of the junior partner to the office of judge of the common-pleas court, at which time it was one of the oldest law firms in this section of the state. Mr. Nevin occupies a most prominent place at the Ohio bar, and is a distinguished criminal lawyer. His practice is extensive and of an important character. He is remarkable among lawyers for the wide research and provident care with which he prepares his cases. At no time has his reading ever been confined to the limitation of the question at issue; it has gone beyond and compassed every contingency, and provided not alone for the expected but also for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them. His logical grasp of facts and principles, and of the law applicable to them, has ever been a potent element in his success.

Mr. Nevin has always been a Republican, and his active interest in the affairs of the party has never waned. He has ever been earnest in the support of its principles, has the courage of his convictions and has given to the political situation of the country a close study that enables him to answer logically and forcibly every argument of the opposition. For the past fifteen years, with one exception, he has been a delegate to every Republican state convention. He was elected prosecuting attorney for Montgomery county in 1887, and on the 27th of June, 1896, was nominated without opposition for congressional honors to represent the third Ohio district in congress. His defeat by only one hundred and one votes amounted almost to a victory, as the district at the previous election had given to the Democratic candidate a majority of forty-two hundred.

In November, 1871, Mr. Nevin was united in mar-

riage to Miss Emma Reasoner, of Muskingum, Ohio. In private and public life he is very courteous and manly, inflexible in his integrity, and has the warm regard of many friends.

FRANK F. BONNET.—It would be difficult to find one who more fully and ably typifies the western spirit of progress, enterprise and unfaltering perseverance than Frank F. Bonnet, proprietor of the most extensive wholesale and retail jewelry and silverware establishment in the city of Columbus, Ohio. He belongs to a family prominent in the commercial development of the Buckeye state, and he has added new honors to the name through his connection with mercantile interests. A man of marked ability, his success in business has been uniform and rapid, and he has contributed a due quota toward the material prosperity of Ohio's capital city.

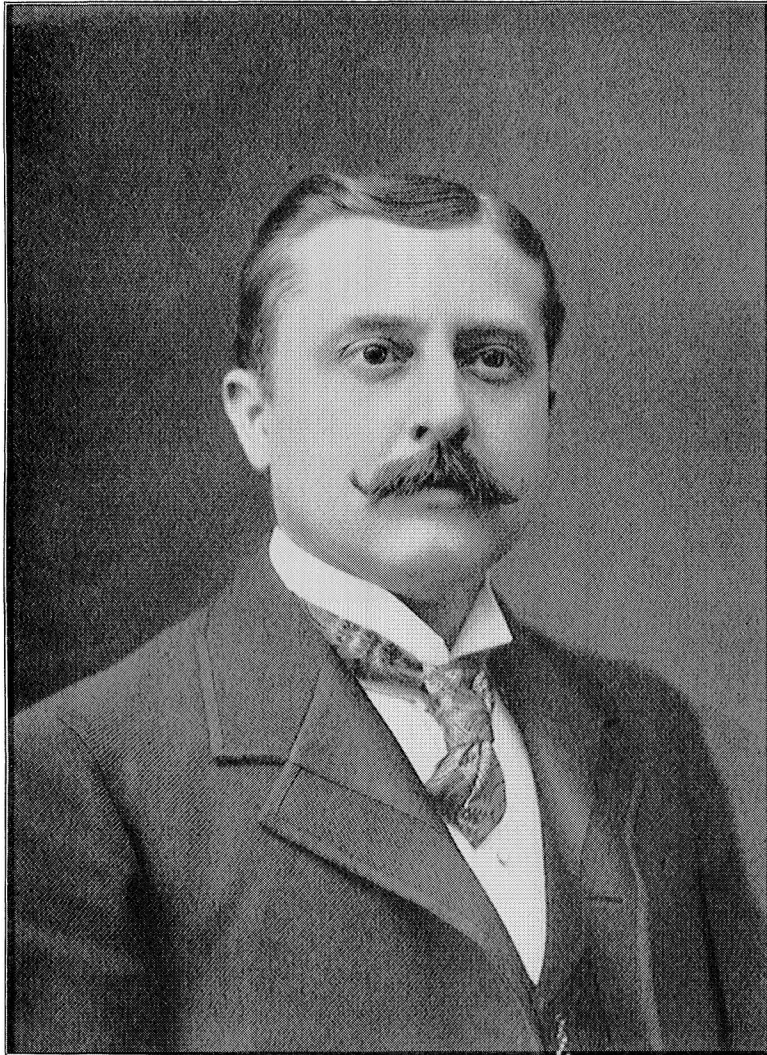
In 1833 John M. Bonnet, a native of the German empire, decided to try his fortunes in the United States, and he accordingly emigrated hither, arriving in Zanesville, Ohio, with a cash capital of only five cents. He was at this time only twenty-five years of age, but was possessed of that sturdy integrity, that indomitable perseverance and that sound judgment which have conserved the pronounced success of so many of that class designated as German-Americans. In the fatherland he had learned the tailor's trade, but soon after coming to America he acquired a knowledge of watch-making, and by industry and frugality he was soon enabled to engage in business for himself, opening a jewelry and watch-repairing establishment in Zanesville. No further evidence of his business acumen and correct methods need be vouchsafed than that implied in the fact that at the time of his death he was proprietor of the largest wholesale and retail jewelry business in central Ohio. He continued to reside in Zanesville until summoned into eternal rest, his death occurring in 1882. He was a man of sterling integrity and ever displayed the utmost loyalty to his adopted country, having been a strong advocate of abolition and a supporter of the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, when he identified himself with the latter, to whose cause he ever after rendered the staunchest allegiance. He was signally opposed to accepting any political preferment, and the only office he ever consented to hold was that of cemetery trustee. As a type of the self-made man and one deserving of the highest honors for his genuine worth, he was another of those of foreign birth who have come to America without influence or financial resources and have become valuable citizens in every

sense of the term. John M. Bonnet took unto himself a wife, in the person of Miss Barbara Jockers, who was born in Germany, whence she accompanied her parents upon their emigration to the United States, when a girl of nine years. By her marriage to Mr. Bonnet she became the mother of a large family of children, of whom six lived to attain years of maturity, the immediate subject of this review being the seventh child and the seventh son.

Frank F. Bonnet was born at Zanesville, Ohio, on the 4th of April, 1856. He pursued his studies in the public schools of his native city until he had reached the age of sixteen years, when he initiated his association with the practical affairs of life, entering his father's establishment as an apprentice to learn the jeweler's trade. His term of apprenticeship extended over a period of five years, and subsequent to this discipline, which gave him a thorough knowledge of every detail of the business, he assisted in the general management of the important enterprise. Upon the death of his father the business was left to him and his two brothers, John M., Jr., and Albert H., and they were associated in its successful continuance until the spring of 1885, when our subject sold his interest therein to his brothers and removed to New York city, where he associated himself with another brother, Jacob N., who had previously established a diamond-importing business in the national metropolis, their headquarters having been located at No. 23 Maiden Lane.

Mr. Bonnet remained in New York until the spring of 1888, when he sold his interest in the business to his brother, and once more took up his abode in his native state. In this connection it is interesting to note the fact that he kept alive his interest in the old Buckeye state, becoming a member of the New York Society of Ohio Men, representing one of the leading social clubs of Gotham. In September of the year mentioned Mr. Bonnet laid the foundation for his present extensive and important enterprise, and has consecutively been engaged in the jewelry business in Columbus ever since. As has been said, his establishment is the most extensive of the sort in the city, being one whose business has shown a rapid and pronounced expansion by reason of the effective methods brought to bear in its management, absolute reliability and honor gaining the confidence and supporting patronage which have subserved so marked success in the business life of Mr. Bonnet. The enterprise is both of wholesale and retail character, and specialties are made of silverware and diamonds.

Our subject is enterprising and progressive, and takes a lively and public-spirited interest in all that touches the welfare and advancement of the city. Aside from his jewelry business he is concerned in



Wm. H. Brown

various other enterprises of important nature. He is a stockholder and director in the Ohio State Savings and Loan Association, is similarly connected with the Columbus Driving Association, was one of the organizers of and is a leading stockholder in the Worthington and Westerville Street Railway Company, while in a social way he retains membership in the Columbus Club and the Arlington Country Club.

A staunch advocate of Republican policies and principles, Mr. Bonnet has been actively concerned in the forwarding of the cause which he believes stands for the greatest measure of prosperity to the nation. He is a member of the Buckeye Republican Club, and in 1894 he was a delegate to the Republican state convention. His prominence in the social and business circles of the city is pronounced, and from 1892 until 1894 he was a director of the Board of Trade.

Mr. Bonnet was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Cook, daughter of Alvin E. Cook, formerly proprietor of the Zanesville hotel. They are the parents of four sons. In his religious views our subject holds the faith of the Lutheran church, and in past years has been an officer of the church, still according it a liberal support. Mrs. Bonnet is identified with the Presbyterian church.

WARREN HALL, whose prominence in business and political circles in Dayton has made him widely known, and who commands the respect and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact, was born in Butler township, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 15th of March, 1858. His father, Austin H. Hall, was a corporal in a company of the Sixty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry and died at Memphis, Tennessee, in February, 1864. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy A. Patty, still survives and is now a resident of Dayton.

Mr. Hall, whose name forms the caption of this article, spent his early boyhood upon a farm, where he early became familiar with the duties of field and meadow. He continued to follow the plow until seventeen years of age, when desiring to turn his attention to other pursuits he came to Dayton and fitted himself for business life by pursuing a course in the Miami Commercial College. After his graduation from that institution he entered upon his business career as an employee in the wholesale millinery house of T. S. Babbitt, with which he was connected for five years. His long continued service well indicates the trust reposed in him and his fidelity to every duty committed to his care. On leaving the millinery establishment he accepted a position with the Stoddard Manufacturing Company, with which he has since been con-

nected. He is now serving in the responsible position of bookkeeper for that extensive agricultural implement manufactory. His career in its advancement from a humble position to one of importance in the business world demonstrates the fact that

"He who wishes strong enough,
He who works hard enough,
He who waits long enough,
Will get what he wishes, wants and works for."

Mr. Hall is a man of resolute purpose, determined and unfaltering energy and sound judgment, and these qualities dominating his business career have made him a potent factor in commercial circles.

Mr. Hall has always given his support to the Republican party and is a recognized leader in its ranks. He believes most firmly in its principles and advocates them with earnestness and discrimination. In 1892 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of county auditor of Montgomery county, but went down with the "landslide" of that year. He was one of the organizers and is now one of the directors of the Young Men's McKinley Club, which has become a permanent organization, and was a very important factor in the campaign of 1896. He is also a member of the Earnshaw Camp, Sons of Veterans.

On the 3d of October, 1888, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Minnie E. Fleming, of Xenia, Ohio, and they have three sons. Mr. Hall is a man of pleasing personality and his friends are legion. He is most genial, easily approachable by all who may have occasion to seek an audience with him, and is very hospitable, generous and popular.

JOHN F. HAVERSTICK, a zealous and enthusiastic member of the Republican party and the present clerk of the courts of Greene county, was born in the city of Xenia, Ohio, on February 14, 1855, and is a son of Frederick and Leah (Zellers) Haverstick, both of whom were natives of Hagerstown, Maryland, whence they came to Greene county, Ohio, some time in the '40s and here died, the father on July 14, 1888, and the mother October 12, 1896. Our subject was reared in Xenia, his education being obtained in the public and high schools of his native city, upon leaving which he learned the trade of a carriage-trimmer, working at that industriously until 1881, when, in February, he entered the county clerk's office as a deputy, serving in that capacity for nine years. In 1890 he was elected clerk of the courts of Greene county, was re-elected in 1893 without opposition, and in 1896 was returned to the same position for a third term, upon completing which he will have been in the clerk's office eighteen years. Mr. Haverstick has al-

ways been thoroughly competent in discharging the duties of his office, bringing to his work a high order of intelligence, and is regarded by the residents of Greene county as one of the best and most satisfactory clerks of the courts they have ever had, and his popularity is amply attested to by his long retention in office. Since assuming his present incumbency Mr. Haverstick has instituted many new methods which have proved of great value in carrying on his labors. He has been a member of the county central committee, attends the state conventions, and in many other ways contributes the best energies of his nature to the success and prosperity of his party.

The marriage of Mr. Haverstick was consummated in 1876, when he was united to Miss Anna M. Bosler, of Clinton, Illinois, a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and they have become the parents of one daughter, Edith M., a charming young lady of culture and intelligence.

Socially Mr. Haverstick is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, Improved Order of Red Men, and the Masonic fraternity. He is a gentleman pleasing in his demeanor, courteous to all with whom he comes in contact, and he possesses the high regard of a large circle of friends.

THOMAS REES MORGAN.—In the death of Mr. Morgan, on Tuesday, September 7, 1897, Alliance and Ohio lost one of their most prominent and highly respected citizens. As the day with its morning of hope and promise, its noontide of activity, its evening of successful efforts, ending in the grateful rest and quiet of the night, so was the life of this honored man. His career was a busy and useful one, but although an earnest business man, devoting his whole daily time and attention to the further development of his commercial interests, he never allowed the pursuit of wealth to warp his kindly nature, but to the last remained the friend of the worthy, whether of high or low degree, was quick to recognize and encourage merit in others, and was the supporter of every measure or interest that tended to the betterment of the human race.

“His life was noble,
And the elements so mixed in him that Nature
Might stand up and say to all the world,
‘This was a man.’”

His name is inseparably connected with the history of Alliance. He secured a high standing in the business world, advanced its commercial prosperity and promoted its interests along moral, educational and social lines. He stood at the head of one of the

greatest manufacturing industries of the nation, the Morgan Engineering Company, of Alliance, and was widely known as a machinist, inventor and manufacturer, but the details which bespeak his genius, his unflagging application, his pronounced capacity for affairs of great scope and his rise from obscure position to one of commanding order in connection with the great material industries of the world, are not so well understood. All these we would perpetuate in written record so that the lessons of his splendid career may benefit coming generations, and furnish inspiration and encouragement to those who must fight life's battles unaided.

Mr. Morgan was of pure Welsh extraction, having himself been born in Pen-y-Darren, Merthyr-Tydfil, Glamorganshire, Wales, on the 31st of March, 1834, the son of Rees and Margaret (Lewis) Morgan. The youngest son in a family of six children, he was enabled to attend school only until the time when his services could be made of practical value, being but a lad of eight years when he was given employment in the coal mines of that locality,—first in the capacity of door boy and later as a teamster. He was thus occupied as an employee of his father, who was a coal-mining contractor, and the boy proved so efficient that his father finally gave him a responsible position,—one previously filled by those of much maturer age. At the age of ten and one-half years, he was the victim of a serious accident, being caught between some loaded coal cars and dragged under them a considerable distance. The boy was fearfully mangled, and leading physicians and surgeons gave as their dictum that he was incurable. But he was possessed of exceptional vitality, and this fact, coupled with the tender ministrations of a most devoted mother, enabled him to regain his health, though he suffered the loss of his left leg, which was amputated below the knee. His father had been employed by the mining coal company, and by them he was advised to give his son the advantages of a more extended education, and they also generously offered to see to it that the boy was well cared for during the time of prosecuting his studies. Thus, at the age of eleven years, young Thomas was sent to one of the best schools in the vicinity, and while thus installed he evinced a peculiar faculty and predilection for mathematics, and also gave further manifestation of his inventive and mechanical genius, which had shown itself at an even earlier period. Such was his fondness for and interest in mechanics, both theoretical and applied, that at the age of fourteen years, opposing the wishes and advice of his parents and other friends, he secured their reluctant consent to his abandoning his studies for the purpose of devoting himself to acquiring the machinist's trade. Success-

ful in securing the object of his solicitations, the boy secured employment in the Pen-y-Darren Iron Works, in his native town, where he remained for five years, at the expiration of which time he had become an expert workman. He next accepted a position with the Dowlais Iron Works (at the time the most extensive concern of the sort in the world) and there continued to be employed several years, after which he worked for short periods in various shops, in Cardiff and Llandilo. He then returned to the Dowlais Iron Works, where he held an important position as one of their most expert mechanics, being thus employed for a period of three years. The abilities of the young man were such as to insure his calling to higher positions, and he was employed in the leading iron works of various manufacturing towns in Wales, having been for five years in charge of the machine shops in Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, and making for himself an enviable reputation as a skillful mechanic.

Deeply imbued with a love of liberty, having a realization of the superior advantages afforded for individual accomplishment in America, and with a strong desire to become a citizen of the United States, Mr. Morgan resigned a good position, contrary to the advice of his friends, and emigrated to this country in 1856, arriving in April of that year, in company with his family. He located in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he soon found employment in the shops of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad, where he remained for a short time and then entered the Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he received the highest pay of any machinist in the shops. He was thereafter employed in various shops until 1868, having been foreman of the machine shops of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, of the Atlas Iron Works and of Smith & Porter's machine shops,—all in Pittsburg.

In February, 1868, Mr. Morgan laid the foundation for the present magnificent enterprise by engaging in business for himself, in the manufacture of steam hammers and other special machinery, in Pittsburg, and a consecutively increasing success attended his operations. In August, 1871, he removed his business to Alliance, Ohio, and continued the same on a much higher scale, increasing the facilities of the plant in every possible way and gathering around him scores of trained mechanics and draughtsmen, among the latter being his own sons, young men of decidedly rare ability. The works at this time afforded employment to one hundred and eighty skilled mechanics, and the growth of this enterprise is shown in the fact that in later years fully six hundred and fifty operatives were demanded in the establishment. The company now takes precedence of all others in America in

the production of heaving forging works. The output is most of Mr. Morgan's own design and construction, and the machinery produced is largely protected by patents. The products of this great manufactory include steam hammers for general forging, steam drop hammers, steam helve-hammers, patent steam and power punching and shearing presses (from the smallest to the largest in use in this country), hydraulic machinery and a large variety of other machinery of special kinds. The products of the plant find a ready demand in the largest iron and steel works in this and foreign countries, and at the present time the company retains in its employ more than four hundred operatives.

The inception of this great industry was one of modest order, but such a man as Mr. Morgan, possessed of indomitable will, unflagging energy and magnificent executive and mechanical talents, was practically certain to direct the course of the industry toward the goal of maximum success, and incidentally it may be said that to him more than to any other is due the precedence which Alliance to-day enjoys as one of the progressive and prosperous cities of the Union. A city's claims to consideration are largely determined in the extent and character of its manufacturing industries, and in this connection what more need be said than that the Morgan Engineering Company give employment to nearly one-fourth of the entire population of the city. The plant and its equipments have been enlarged and increased from time to time to meet the demands placed upon the establishment, and the many buildings and different departments form a labyrinth in which a stranger would be lost. The works utilize an area of fifteen acres of ground and are entirely enclosed.

To Mr. Morgan's great energy, industry and perseverance, which were his strongest characteristics, is due the success of this magnificent enterprise. Cautious and conservative, he at the same time possessed promptness of resolution, a business sagacity and patience which enabled him to master the minutiae of details, a grasp of mind that reached far beyond the exigencies of the moment, and added to these the loftiest principles of integrity, as manifested in his every transaction. With those in his employ Mr. Morgan ever maintained a lively sympathy, showing at all times an unmistakable regard for their feelings and rights. That this was appreciated by his employees was evidenced in the fact that during his entire business career he never had to encounter a strike among his workmen. He selected the most capable and worthy assistants and kept in such close touch with them that they accorded him their confidence, respect and high regard, knowing that he would not sac-

rifice their interests in any way, and that he was ready at any time to discuss and explain any matter of grievance, and to not only give needed advice, but to co-operate in securing needed changes and reforms.

Mr. Morgan rendered a stalwart allegiance to the Republican party, and was a strong advocate of the protective tariff, realizing how essential this is to the prosperity of the nation in protecting her manifold industries against indiscriminate competition. His views of public affairs were broad-minded and intelligent and his convictions were well reinforced by study and that wisdom which comes through investigation, comparison and the subjective power of assimilation. He was a firm believer in the principle that it would be fatuous in the extreme for one commercial nation to adopt a monetary standard not recognized by other commercial nations, and in consequence was a sturdy opponent of the ill-advised policy of the free coinage of silver. He rendered assistance to the party cause, both by his distinctive influence and financial contributions, being a warm personal friend and admirer of President McKinley, who, on hearing of the death of Mr. Morgan, at once telegraphed a message of sympathy to the family. In order that his employees might thoroughly inform themselves upon the political issues of the hour, Mr. Morgan, during the campaign of 1896, made extracts from articles appearing in all the leading newspapers of the country, as bearing upon the tariff and financial problems, assembled them in pamphlet form and distributed copies among his workmen and in other quarters where he believed that opinions and beliefs in regard to the expedient policies of good Republican government might become fortified by exact and valuable knowledge. This plan was one which had a marked influence in the upholding of those principles which Mr. Morgan espoused and which he firmly believed would conserve the welfare and prosperity of his native country, of which he was a most loyal and patriotic citizen. Mr. Morgan was a man of broad information and of distinctive intellectuality, having been an extensive reader, particularly devoted to the study of the science of mechanics, and recognized as an authority in all that has bearing upon applied mechanics along his line of operations. His library embraced a fine collection of general literature, while the department devoted to works on mechanical subjects is considered the largest and most complete in the state. He was a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the Meteorological Society and other organizations of kindred character.

Mr. Morgan had an intense love for America, its flag and all that the starry banner represents. His patriotism knew no bounds and his devotion to the

republican government was most marked. He was a friend of schools and churches and all that tends to the elevation and betterment of mankind. All such institutions in Alliance found in him a strong advocate, ready to assist with voice and hand in every good word and work. He was a staunch friend and supporter of Mount Union College, and was long and prominently identified with the First Congregational church, being its most liberal contributor. He had a great admiration for young men, who were strong, upright and active, striving to win a place among mankind, and was ever ready to extend assistance to such. He advocated the cultivation of musical talents among his fellow-townsmen, and was the patron of every band organized in Alliance from the time he first located here. His charity was comprehensive and entirely unostentatious, and he believed fully in the more practicable benevolence of enabling a man to help himself, and thus retain his own respect and that of those about him.

The home relations of Mr. Morgan were of the most pleasant character. On the 4th of July, 1856, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Nicholas, daughter of John Nicholas, of Cross Inn, Carmarthenshire, Wales. They became the parents of thirteen children, six of whom are yet living: John R., who is now chief draughtsman for the Morgan Engineering Company; Thomas R., general superintendent of the works; Margaret, wife of W. H. Ramsey; William Henry and Edward, who are also connected with the extensive business founded by their father; and Arthur.

The foregoing outline of Mr. Morgan's course through life and of the principles which governed it will make a studied delineation of the character unnecessary. We may be permitted to add, however, that a man of more truly sterling qualities will not be readily pointed out among his contemporaries. He was one of that class of men who form the great conservative element of society,—men who bring in opposition the modest and unconscious resistance of sound principles and virtuous examples to those elements of instability which are put in motion by the ambitious, the reckless and the corrupt. Mr. Morgan was the artificer of his own fortune; he was essentially a self-made man. Every advancing step was the legitimate result of foresight, integrity and cheerful labor. He was a successful business man, but his prosperity, instead of being accidental, was owing to years of persevering industry, to a singularly quick perception of character and to a native good sense and soundness of judgment which would have made him successful in any vocation he might have chosen, though he wisely determined his efforts along that line where lay his maximum potentiality.

His death came unexpectedly. For some months previous his wife had been in very poor health and with untiring devotion he remained at her bedside. To this he sacrificed every other interest and with keen anxiety waited upon her who for forty years had shared with him all the joys and sorrows, the adversity and prosperity, of his career. After watching by her through the morning of September 7, 1897, he was summoned from the room by a member of his family. He started to respond to the call, but fell after crossing the threshold, and within fifteen minutes had breathed his last. His death was a public loss, and as brother, friend and benefactor he was mourned throughout the city. On the afternoon when his remains were laid in the grave, all the business houses and schools in the city closed their doors. The funeral cortege was the longest ever seen in the county, for his manifold relations brought him in contact with all classes, and all mourned for one whom they had respected, honored and loved. The citizens assembling at the call of the mayor passed resolutions of respect and sympathy, as did his church and the Knights of Pythias society to which he belonged. Just two weeks after her husband's death, Mrs. Morgan also passed away and the same pallbearers and minister who had before officiated laid the remains by the side of him who through the greater part of her life's journey had been her loved and loving husband and protector.

HENRY C. TUTTLE.—It becomes the duty of every American citizen, upon attaining his majority, to support in one way or another the constitution of the United States, and by exercising his privilege of voting he evinces his fealty to his country and his pride in its citizenship. In this respect Mr. Tuttle has never failed to show his loyalty and as an uncompromising Republican has taken a most active part in local and county matters in behalf of his party and friends, serving as township committeeman for twenty years, as a member and president of the school board for several years, and at present he is chairman of the Republican county central committee. His voice is frequently heard in the councils of his fellow Republicans, and his clear insight into affairs, his excellent judgment and his extensive knowledge on all matters political, make his advice well worth heeding.

Born in New Haven, Connecticut, August 27, 1845, Mr. Tuttle is the only son of Augustus and Mary (Stebbins) Tuttle, both of whom were likewise natives of Connecticut. The father was for a number of years a prominent furniture manufacturer, but has now, at an advanced age, retired from active life. He lost his wife in 1847. The paternal grandfather of our subject

was Captain A. Tuttle, who obtained his title by connection with a military company. He was born in Connecticut, and was of Scotch extraction, his ancestors emigrating to America from Scotia's bonny shores and taking part in the early settlement of New England.

The death of the mother occurring when he was but two years old, Henry C. Tuttle was brought to Ohio by his uncle, Silas Gaylord, who chose Burton for his future place of residence, and here our subject attained manhood's estate, during his youth attending the public schools of his home city, exchanging them later for the more advanced studies of Hiram Seminary, where he continued the pursuit of knowledge for one year. His initial business experience was secured in the general store of his uncle, with whom he remained several years, gaining much information which in after years proved of incalculable service to him. Leaving his uncle's store eventually, Mr. Tuttle went to St. Louis, Missouri, and was there employed for one year on the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, then returning to Burton he embarked in business as a dealer in clothing, boots and shoes in 1873, and has since continued successfully in that vocation. He carries one of the most complete stocks in Burton, comprising all that is latest and best as regards style and texture, and his long acquaintance, honest methods, and reasonable prices, insure him a continuance of the prosperity he is at present enjoying. In connection with his other business Mr. Tuttle handles large quantities of maple and other sugar, his partner in this department being F. A. Harmon, and they have been carrying on this branch of trade very extensively for the past twenty years. Mr. Tuttle is regarded as one of the solid men of Burton and enjoys the good will and sincere esteem of his fellow citizens.

In 1884 Mr. Tuttle married Miss Sarah Warner, of Cincinnati, a daughter of Charles Warner, the issue of this union being two children, Jean F. and Paul E.

JAMES C. HISSEM, who at present occupies the honorable office of mayor of Loudonville, is an ardent adherent of the principles incorporated in the platform of the Republican party and has served long and faithfully in the ranks of that organization, zealously following in the footsteps of the leaders and ever evincing that intelligence, discrimination, and integrity which marks the supporters of Republicanism and maintains the high standard adopted at the inception of the party. In 1894 he was elected mayor of his home city, and re-elected in 1896, notwithstanding the fact that the district is strongly Democratic. During his term of office he has distinguished himself

by his unqualified devotion to the welfare of the community and his indefatigable efforts to improve the existing condition of Loudonville.

Born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1855, our subject is the son of William and Mary (Potter) Hissem, both of whom were likewise natives of Pennsylvania, where the father was a prosperous and progressive farmer. The latter moved with his family to Ashland county, Ohio, locating on a farm near Hayesville, where James C., then a lad of six years, spent his youth, attaining his primary education in the district schools, supplementing the same by a course at the Hayesville Academy, where he pursued his studies for three years. In 1874 he decided to embark in business on his own account, and opened a general store in Haskellville, which he conducted for two years, at the end of that period moving to Loudonville. Here he became interested in banking and assisted in establishing the Loudonville Banking Company, his associates being James C. Larville, president; W. S. Fisher, vice-president; while he holds the position of cashier. The concern does a general banking and exchange business, and is one of the most flourishing institutions of its kind in the county.

In 1890 Mr. Hissem was married to Miss Mary L. Stocker, the eldest daughter of J. W. Stocker, a prominent merchant of Loudonville. Mayor Hissem is a man of unusual executive ability, keen discernment, broad in his views, and possessing the courage of his convictions, and is in every way a man fully qualified to fulfill the duties of the high office he at present occupies.

WILSON C. LEMERT needs no introduction to the citizens of Ohio, for he is known throughout the length and breadth of the state. He is a man of seemingly limitless capacity and ability for business and has probably been connected with more enterprises that have promoted the material welfare of the state than any other one man. Varied as are the interests with which he is connected, he gives to all a personal oversight, and under his wise direction they are carried forward to successful completion. Prosperity depends upon commercial activity, and of far more practical benefit to a town is an industry which furnishes employment to many men than a gift of money whose investment brings no work to those who must depend upon their labor for their livelihood. In the establishment of the multiplicity of enterprises with which he is connected, Mr. Lemert, therefore, has not only acquired wealth but has been a public benefactor in keeping the wheels of trade in motion, thus supplying the means of support to hundreds of families.

Ohio numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred on a farm in Texas township, Crawford county. He began his education in the common schools, later pursued his studies in Republic Academy, in Seneca county, Ohio, and Heidelberg College, of Tiffin, Ohio, and was graduated in the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, in 1858. He then entered the Cleveland Law College, and was graduated in that institution in 1859. The following year he opened a law office in Greensburg, Indiana, but when the Civil war engulfed the country in its horrors he laid aside the pursuits of private life to enter the service of his country.

It was in 1861 that Mr. Lemert joined the Seventh Indiana Infantry and before leaving the state he was chosen second lieutenant. During the first year of his field service, for meritorious conduct at the battle of Winchester, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and later was made captain. In 1862 Governor Tod, without his solicitation, tendered him a major's commission in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he accepted. In 1863 he reorganized that regiment and was appointed its colonel. It was assigned to General Burnside's Ninth Army Corps, and was an active force in the historical east Tennessee campaign. When the Union troops gained possession of east Tennessee, Colonel Lemert was assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, consisting of over seven thousand soldiers,—infantry, cavalry and artillery,—which constituted the federal force in the department of the Clinch, with headquarters at Cumberland Gap, the natural strategic gateway of east Tennessee. Colonel Lemert continued in command of the brigade and part of the time of the division until the expiration of his service in 1865.

Returning to his home he entered upon a business career that is almost marvelous in its scope and volume. In 1865-6 he was president and general manager of the Bellefontaine Cotton Company, engaged in raising and dealing in cotton in Mississippi and Louisiana. From 1867 until 1877 he was partner and manager of the A. M. Jones Company, extensive manufacturers of materials for use in the construction of wagons, carriages and sleighs. In 1877 he became manager of the business interests of McDonald & Company, railroad builders, and constructed and operated the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad. In 1878 he became president and manager of the Moxahala Furnace Company, of Perry county, Ohio, constructed and operated the plant and also opened coal, iron ore and fire clay mines at Moxahala. During 1878-9 he superintended the construction of the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad from Moxahala to Corn-



W. C. Fennell

ing, which included the supervision of the building of the Moxahala tunnel, a most difficult piece of engineering. He bought the land and platted and built the town of Corning, and developed seven coal mines contiguous, with a daily capacity of three thousand tons. In 1880 he completed the Corning mines, built a railway from Corning to Buckingham and was appointed manager of the entire coal and railway property and conducted the "Corning war," which resulted satisfactorily to miners and operators.

During the same year Mr. Lemert secured the location of the railroad machine shops at Bucyrus, Ohio, and purchased and reorganized the Bucyrus Foundry & Manufacturing Company, which did an extensive business in the production of mining and railroad equipments, steam shovels and dredges. In 1881 he built the extension of the Ohio Central Railroad from Corning to the Ohio river, a distance of fifty-one miles, and in the same year was appointed chief engineer on the staff of Governor Foster. He turned his attention to a very different line of business in the same year, purchasing large ranches in Iowa and Colorado, where he was extensively engaged in raising horses for ten years. In 1883 he commenced the construction of the railway from Findlay, Ohio, to Columbus, which was sold to the Ohio Central Company when partially completed. He was also interested in the Nickel Plate Enterprise, which was sold to the Vanderbilts.

Colonel Lemert secured the privilege of heating Toledo with natural gas and organized the Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company, which supplied Toledo, Sandusky, Tiffin, Fostoria, Fremont, Clyde, Bellevue and Detroit with gas. He then assumed the general supervision of the Brice-Thomas natural-gas plants in Ohio and Indiana,—at Springfield, Dayton, Piqua, Sidney, Troy and Lima, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, Logansport and Lafayette, Indiana. In 1887 he purchased, re-built and consolidated the gas and electric light property at Bucyrus, and in 1889 bought the Brick Machinery Factory of Frey, Sheckler & Hoover, organizing the Frey-Sheckler Company, which operates the most extensive manufactory of clay-working machinery in the world. In 1894 Mr. Lemert purchased, combined, re-built and extended the gas and electric lighting plants and electric railway system at Fort Smith, Arkansas. In 1896 he organized the American Clay Working Machinery Company at Bucyrus, Ohio, and by purchase and combination of the factories of the same specialties, to-wit, the Frey-Sheckler Company, of Bucyrus, and the Penfield & Sons, of Willoughby, Ohio, created a clay machinery plant four times as large as any of its class in the world. The America, for such is the name under which the firm does business, has trade relations with

every civilized nation in the world. He is an active director of the First National Bank of Bucyrus, Ohio, and finances six other corporations.

Such in brief is the history of the business life of one of Ohio's most prominent and influential citizens, and the most casual observer in reviewing such a career cannot but be impressed with the magnitude of the undertaking. His work among the railways alone would be an accomplishment worthy of the life devotion of many a man, and through this avenue alone he has increased the wealth and benefitted the state to an immeasurable degree. Trade reaches a dead center unless there are good transportation facilities to bring into connection the sources of supply and demand, the market and the consumer, and through the building of the various lines, Mr. Lemert has brought about an activity in commercial circles that has benefitted hundreds and thousands of Ohio's citizens. The industries that he has established have given employment to an army of workmen; and the historian has said truly that he who pays over his counters each week a thousand men does far more for humanity than he who leads an army forth to battle.

The only civil office that Colonel Lemert has ever filled was that of postmaster of Bucyrus, in which capacity he served in 1866-7. Many offices have been tendered him, and he could probably obtain almost any official preferment that he desired, but he has refused all advances in that direction, preferring to devote his entire energies to the manifold interests which have felt his guiding hand. The great variety of enterprises with which he has been connected well indicate the versatility of his power. It takes a very strong, clear mind to put in operation a large business concern and so control its affairs as to make it a paying investment, but Colonel Lemert has the brain to devise, and the will to direct mammoth concerns. His success, seemingly marvelous, is the outgrowth of these qualities which should always enter into transactions,—enterprise, energy, perseverance and straightforward dealing, but the secret of his power lies in the fact that he watched his opportunity and was able to recognize it when it came to hand. He stands today among the capitalists of the state, covered with wealth and honor, and so fairly have his possessions been gained that he is above the envy of those less fortunate financially.

E C. FARQUHAR, M. D.—In the local work on the county committees the subject of this review has proved a stirring factor in Republican circles and has done much to promote the welfare of his party in Zanesville. He came to this city in Oc-

tober, 1893, and shortly after was elected chairman of the city and county executive committees. Zanesville was at that time a Democratic stronghold, but owing to the good work performed by the local committees it now returns a Republican majority. In 1894 Mr. Farquhar gave efficient aid to the county central committee in conducting the campaign and has acted as chairman and secretary in that body. He was a delegate to the state conventions held here and at Columbus, being pledged to support Governor Bushnell, and was a delegate to the Cleveland convention in 1882 and all the county conventions since that time.

Dr. Farquhar was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, August 10, 1884, and is a son of E. A. Farquhar, M. D. His education was acquired in the district schools of Muskingum county. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for a three-months service, and was shortly after captured in the Morgan raid, but fortunately escaped the next day and came to Zanesville. He engaged in the Steubenville battle as a private individual, and then enlisted as a seaman on the United States steamer *Brilliant* of the Mississippi squadron, eventually being promoted to the rank of yeoman. He served until February 7, 1865, and then returned home to complete the education which was begun before the war, being graduated in Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, March 2, 1869. He then located in Washington county, Ohio, where he successfully pursued the practice of his profession until August 20, 1873. He came to Zanesville in October, 1893, at the solicitation of his father, and has here succeeded in building up a large and lucrative practice.

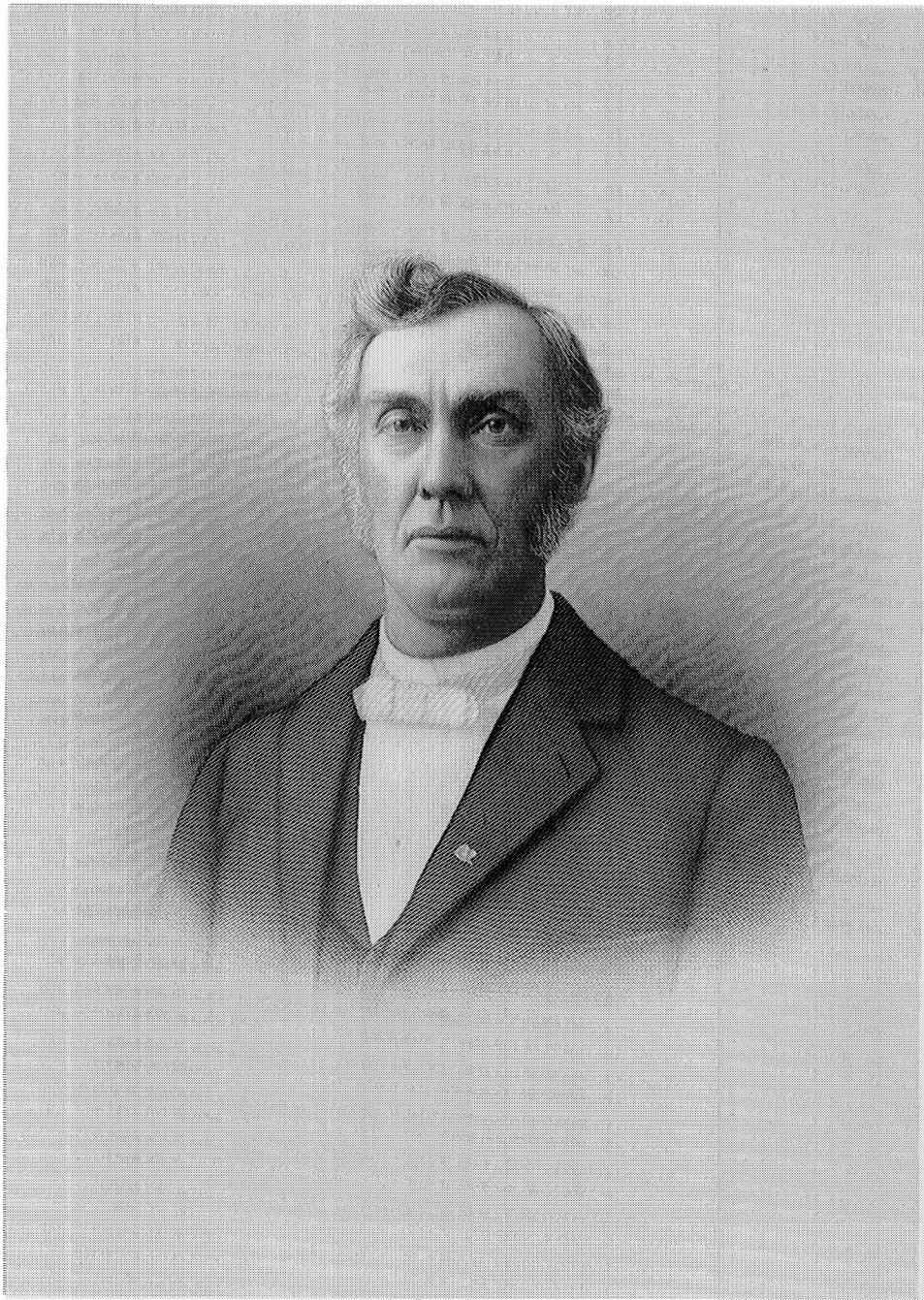
For five years Dr. Farquhar was a private in Company B, Eleventh Regiment, Ohio National Guards, resigning his membership in 1866, and for fourteen years was surgeon of the Eighth Ohio Regiment. In his social relations the Doctor is a member of the Business Men's Republican Club, the Boys in Blue, the Workingmen's Club, the Putnam Republican Club, the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has filled all the chairs and was its representative, the National Association of Naval Veterans, of which he is a commodore on the retired list, the National Association of Military Surgeons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the Knight Templar degree.

On October 28, 1869, Dr. Farquhar was married to Miss Bessie A. Campbell, and of this union three daughters have been born, Clara C., Grace S. and Alice W. He and his family are adherents to the Congregational church, and are liberal contributors to its support. They have a delightful home in Zanesville and are prominent members of society.

WILLIAM MCKEE KOONS.—In touching upon the life history of the subject of this review, the biographer would aim to give utterance to no fulsome encomium, to indulge in no extravagant statements,—for such would ill comport with the innate and sturdy simplicity of his character; yet it is well to hold up for consideration those points which have shown the distinction of a true, honest and useful life,—one characterized by unflagging perseverance, marked native ability, high accomplishments and well earned honors. Through his own talent and efforts he has proved his usefulness in widely varying fields of endeavor, and has won precedence as one of the leading and representative attorneys of central Ohio, maintaining his home and headquarters at Mount Vernon, Knox county. His interest in public affairs has been manifested not only in zealous and timely labor in the cause of the Republican party, of which he is an unswerving adherent, but also through every possible medium where the progress and prosperity of the state and nation might be conserved.

The parents of our subject were George M. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Koons. The father, who was a native of Cumberland, Maryland, was a man of distinctive genius and high literary attainments, having been by profession a machinist and railroad engineer. His scholarship was of such high order that for some time he acted as instructor in Greek and Latin in an institution in Pennsylvania. He was also a thorough musician, possessing exceptional talent in this art. At the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion he was a resident of the old Keystone state, and he gave evidence of his intrinsic loyalty and patriotism by enlisting, as bandmaster, in the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He died in 1865, soon after coming home from the war, having been fifty-seven years of age at the time of his demise. The mother of our subject had been twice married, her first union having been with Rev. George Cratty, to whom she bore three children. As the offspring of the second marriage there were four children, of whom we offer the following brief record. Henry enlisted in Company H, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness; Richard P., a machinist by occupation, served in the Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and his death occurred in Colorado, in 1895; Colin W., who is also an honored veteran of the late war, having been a member of the Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is now superintendent of the water works in Mount Vernon; and William M., the immediate subject of this sketch.

William M. Koons was born in Marion county, Ohio, on the 9th of June, 1848, and was about one year of age at the time of his parents' removal to Mount Vernon. In due time he began his preliminary edu-



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Mr. H. H. H.

cational discipline in the public schools of this place, continuing his studies until he had attained the age of thirteen years, when he became an errand boy and clerk in the general-merchandise establishment of Joseph Sprouls, being retained in this capacity about two years. His was a self-reliant nature and his judgment was peculiarly mature for one of his age, and after canvassing the situation thoroughly he decided that it was expedient for him to learn a trade, so that he might have a solid basis on which to rely. Accordingly he became apprenticed to Charles and Joseph Cooper to learn the machinist's trade. This concern offered exceptional advantages and facilities to the boy, since the company were the most extensive manufacturers of the celebrated Corliss engines in the Union, while they also conducted a general business which brought our subject into contact with all classes of work, enabling him to become familiar with every detail. The father's mechanical genius seemed to be inherited by the son, for at the end of four years William M. Koons had risen to the position of general manager of the shops and received the highest pay of any mechanic in the employ of the company. Here, as in every work he has ever taken in hand, he showed that he was animated by a laudable ambition and a desire to recognize as satisfactory nothing short of the highest possible excellence. Believing that a thorough knowledge of scientific mechanical drafting would be of value to him in his trade, he entered the drawing department of the Cooper Company's establishment, and there devoted his attention to the study of practical mechanical drawing for nearly a year, after which he accepted the position as foreman of the Duval Mechanical Works at Zanesville, Ohio. Here his marked mechanical ability soon made its value manifest to the concern, for soon after Mr. Koons entered the employ of the company they were enjoined from manufacturing their engines, on account of another concern claiming an infringement on certain patents held by them. This action placed the Duval company in a serious dilemma, and their extrication therefrom was due to the foresight and inventive talent of our subject, who enabled his employers to adjust the matter without loss. The point upon which the rival company had based their claim of infringement was carefully considered by Mr. Koons, and he soon changed, remodeled and improved that part of the engine which was the cause of the litigation, that its manufacture was continued without loss of time, while his change in the mechanism was continued in the manufacture of the company and was permanently adopted by the company.

The capacity for consecutive and continued application was clearly demonstrated by Mr. Koons

while he was in the employ of this company, and his evenings and other leisure moments were utilized for study, for he had determined to try his mettle in a still wider sphere of usefulness than in that where his success was now practically assured. He began reading law, carefully and conscientiously, as was to be expected of the man, and finally he matriculated in the law department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1871. He then returned to Mt. Vernon, where the common council tendered him the appointment as engineer of the fire department. He accepted this office, and while thus engaged continued his study of the law, feeling that his reinforcement for the practice thereof could not be strong. He continued his reading under the effective preceptorage of William McClellan until July 7, 1874, when he was admitted to the bar. He retained his position as chief engineer of the fire department until the succeeding year, when he began the active practice of his profession, associating himself for this purpose with D. C. Montgomery. This partnership obtained about one year, after which it was dissolved by mutual consent.

In April of the Centennial year Mr. Koons was elected city solicitor, to which office he was re-elected in 1878. Shortly before the expiration of his second term he resigned the office to become a candidate for the legislature. He received the nomination in the convention, and his personal popularity and the confidence which the people reposed in his ability and integrity were shown in a peculiarly gratifying way at the polls, he having been the only Republican elected on the entire ticket. As a legislator he was faithful, wise and tenacious of his opinions when he had once determined what he believed to be the ethics of any matter coming up for consideration and affecting the welfare of the people whose representative he was. He still takes a vital interest in all the important questions of the hour, but prefers the practice of his profession to the fatigues of office and the uncertain honors of public life.

In 1894 Mr. Koons entered into a professional partnership with Harry J. Sanders, but this association was dissolved at the end of one year. He has since been alone in practice, retaining an excellent and representative business. His unswerving integrity, perfect fairness and courtesy in practice, his genial manners and cordiality, gain him the regard of his *confreres*; while his breadth of information and his studious and laborious habits give him the mastery of his cases. These traits of character, with his keen analytical powers and close and logical reasoning, make him a formidable antagonist in any forensic contest, whether before court or jury.

Mr. Koons purchased the Evening Mirror, a newspaper whose fortunes were at exceedingly low ebb, and, with characteristic energy and enterprise, turned the tide toward success, changing the name to the Daily News, becoming its editor and dictating its entire policy, until, under his direction, it became the leading medium of Knox county. His habits and love of intellectual pursuits and his extraordinary familiarity with historical lore, made him a strong and vigorous writer, and, though he disposed of the newspaper property in 1895, his services are still in demand in shaping its editorial policy, this being the only daily paper in the county. He is a director of the Knox County Mutual Life Insurance Company, and also of the Masonic Temple Company. He has risen to distinguished position in the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Koons married Miss Ella R. Steinmaetes, of Knox county, and they are the parents of five children, namely: Mary A., William Garfield, Harry Wilson, Laura E. and Katherine.

Our subject well merits consideration as one of the self-made men of America, for he has wrested success from the grasp of fortune and made for himself an honored place in connection with the activities of life. He was but a lad when his father and three brothers enlisted in the Union army, and was the only one left to care for the anxious and devoted wife and mother, to whose support he contributed in every possible way, his youthful loyalty in thus being an effective "home guard" standing as greatly to his credit as though he had borne arms on the field of carnage and in the din of battle served his country.

CHARLES ANDERTON, SR.—It is most appropriate that a place in this volume should be devoted to a brief *resume* of the life of the gentleman whose name appears above, as it is an excellent example how a man may overcome all obstacles if he have perseverance and determination enough, and how in the end his efforts may be crowned with success. It is such material that composes the make-up of Mr. Anderton that goes to form the bulwarks of a prosperous nation, and which comprises the bone and sinew of its great institutions. The political life of a country is the criterion of its moral worth, and it can not have an over supply of men whose intrinsic worth and honesty of purpose is unquestionable, and who will not stoop to unworthy acts in order to accomplish the end in view.

The office of sheriff is one of the most important

in a county, requiring, as it does, a man of unusual executive ability, a clear idea of what comprises his duty and the courage to do it. That Montgomery county has secured such a man in the person of Mr. Anderton is amply attested to by the popularity that gentleman enjoys throughout the community, and by the commendable record he has made during his term of office. A firm believer in Republican principles he has always been an active worker in the interests of that party, giving both his time and money in furthering the cause, and at one time was chairman of the county central committee. In 1894 Mr. Anderton became the choice of his party for the office of sheriff of Montgomery county and was elected by a majority of one thousand two hundred and sixty. In 1896 he was again elected to the same position, this time by a majority of two thousand six hundred and ninety, and is the first Republican sheriff re-elected since about 1860—an event which shows more clearly than anything else could the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens in the county, who unanimously pronounce him to be the best and most efficient sheriff the county has ever had. Mr. Anderton was on the city board of equalization for five years.

Mr. Anderton was born in Dayton, Ohio, October 11, 1844, and is a son of James and Frances (Wilbey) Anderton. The parents were natives of England and came to America in early life, the father dying here in 1850 and the mother in 1890. The subject of the review is the youngest of seven children, only two of whom are now living. He obtained a common-school education in the public schools of Dayton and began his business career as a clerk. In 1862 he entered a fruit store in that city, where he remained until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company A, Ninety-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in that company until May 17, 1865, when he was mustered out of service by general order from the war department. He was wounded November 25, 1863, in the battle of Mission Ridge, and on January 17, 1864, was again wounded severely in the right breast at the battle of Dandridge, Tennessee. Returning home he purchased a news-stand in the old postoffice building, which was situated on the northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and continued in business there until 1883, at which time he became interested in politics.

Mr. Anderton was married in April, 1867, to Miss Lucy Henderson, a native of Dayton and a daughter of Ebenezer Henderson. The latter was sheriff of Montgomery county at one time, and died in 1864. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Anderton, one of whom, Charles Anderton, Jr., is still living. Mr. Anderton is a member of the Independent Order

of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion, the Legion of Honor, and the Ancient Essenic Order.

JOHN ELLIOTT RUSSELL, M. D.—One of the most exacting of all the higher lines of occupation to which a man may lend his energies is that of the physician. A most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded, and a nicety of judgment little understood by the laity. Then, again, the profession brings one of its devotees into almost constant association with the sadder side of life,—that of pain and suffering,—so that a mind capable of great self-control and a heart responsive and sympathetic, are essential attributes of him who would essay the practice of the healing art. Thus when professional success is attained in any instance it may be taken as certain that such measure of success has been thoroughly merited. There are elements of particular interest attaching to the private and professional career of our subject, for not only does he trace ancestral identification with the history of the Buckeye state from the early pioneer epoch, but he may be said to have derived his vocation by inheritance, not only through atavism but by direct paternal bequeathment as well.

William B. Russell, father of the immediate subject of this review, was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, on the 23d of February, 1829, being the son of Dr. John Wadhams Russell, who was born in Richfield county, Connecticut, June 28, 1804. The literary education of the latter was acquired in Hamilton and Yale Colleges, the former of which he entered in 1821, being a student at Yale during the years 1825-6. He thereafter entered the Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1827, being thus thoroughly equipped for the practice of his profession. In the spring of the following year he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he remained until autumn, when he took up his abode in Mount Vernon, where he was actively engaged in practice until the time when he was called upon to obey the inexorable summons of death. He was a man of distinguished ability and high professional attainments, and became one of the most influential men of Knox county, in whose affairs he maintained a public-spirited interest. On several occasions he was solicited to accept chairs in the Medical College of Ohio, but he preferred to devote his entire attention to his private practice and would not consent to accept these preferments. His death removed one of the oldest pioneers and most honored citizens of Mount Vernon, which had been the scene of his active and useful endeavors for so many years.

William B. Russell adopted the profession of his honored sire, having completed the course of study in Kenyon Medical College. In 1852 he engaged in the drug business in Mount Vernon, continuing in this line of enterprise until the time of his death. He was recognized as one of the leading business men of the place and held the confidence and respect of all classes of citizens. He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Long Elliott, daughter of Samuel Elliott, a veteran of the war of 1812, having served in the command of General William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe. The result of this union was two sons,—William S., who was for many years a postal clerk on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and who met his death in a wreck while thus serving; and John E., the immediate subject of this sketch.

John Elliott Russell was born May 27, 1860, in the same house in which he now resides, the old homestead having been his place of abode during his entire life. He received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Mount Vernon, after which he matriculated as a student in Oberlin College, where he completed his literary education. With a distinctive taste and predilection for the profession of his father and grandfather, he began his technical preparation at the age of eighteen years by becoming a student under the able preceptorage of his grandfather, with whom he continued for some time, after which he entered the Starling Medical College, in Columbus, in which he was graduated. To still further perfect himself in the knowledge of the science he went to New York city, where he completed a post-graduate course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. After an absence of one year he returned to his home in Mount Vernon and became associated with his grandfather in the active practice of his profession, the alliance being one mutually profitable and pleasing. The association continued until the death of the grandfather, since which time our subject has been alone in his professional work, having gained distinguished precedence and being recognized as the leading physician and surgeon of the county. He is surgeon of the Baltimore & Ohio and the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroads. The Doctor is one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of Mount Vernon, and has ever stood ready to lend influence and tangible aid to every project or enterprise looking to the advancement and material prosperity of the city. In 1893 he erected the Russell Block, a fine modern structure which is an ornament to the business section and one of the most pretentious in the city. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank and has other capitalistic interests of importance. In his fraternal rela-

tions he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Royal Arcanum, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of the Maccabees.

The Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Kate Harbor, daughter of Lecky Harbor, a well-known citizen of Mount Vernon. Dr. and Mrs. Russell are the parents of three children,—William Cooper, Katherine Elizabeth and Lecky Harbor.

Dr. Russell pins his faith with great tenacity to the principles and policies advanced by the Republican party, and while he has never been an aspirant for official preferment, he has wielded an unmistakable influence in furthering the party interests in Knox county, and is known as one of the stalwart Republicans of this section of the state.

SYLVESTER THOMAS EVERETT, of Cleveland, was born in Liberty township, Trumbull county, Ohio, November 27, 1838, and is descended from a family of English origin that came from Devonshire, England, and located in Rhode Island in early colonial days. Early in the eighteenth century Thomas Everett, the great-grandfather of our subject, removed to Pennsylvania, accompanied by his brother, John Everett, and located in Northampton county, where at their own expense they built a fort, calling it Fort Everett. Both the brothers held military rank under the colonial government. Samuel Everett, the grandfather, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and from the Keystone state came to Ohio on horseback, taking up his residence in Liberty township, Trumbull county. He was one of the pioneers of that locality and there made his home until his death, which occurred about 1811. The father of S. T. Everett came to Ohio with his parents in 1803, being then a lad of eight summers. He was reared to manhood in Trumbull county and inherited part of the old homestead. In politics he was a Democrat until the organization of the Republican party, when he joined its ranks. His death occurred in 1858. His wife bore the maiden name of Sarah Pheil and was a daughter of Samuel Pheil, a large land-owner and one of the pioneers of Trumbull county. He and his wife came to the United States from Prussia and in 1796 located in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where Mrs. Everett was born. She came with her parents to Ohio and was here married. Mr. Everett was quite prominently identified with the industrial interests of his adopted county and built the first linseed-oil mill west of Pittsburgh. He also manufactured pearl-ash and saleratus, and controlled several other enterprises. To him and his

wife were born nine children, of whom the subject of this review is the youngest.

S. T. Everett spent his early boyhood on his father's farm and in attendance at the district schools of the neighborhood, but when twelve years of age went to Cleveland, in October, 1850, to live with his brother, Dr. Henry Everett. Here he did chores and sold newspapers, and attended the public schools as opportunity offered, at the same time eagerly watching his chances for advancement in business life. In 1853 he secured a position in the dry-goods house of S. Raymond & Company, where he remained one year, resigning to enter the banking house of Brockway, Wasson, Everett & Company, on the 13th of March, 1854. In 1859 the firm name was changed, by the withdrawal of the senior partner, to Wasson, Everett & Company, but Mr. Everett, of this sketch, continued with the house and was made cashier. Since that time he has been constantly connected with the banking interests of Cleveland.

On account of the serious illness of his uncle, Charles Everett, a prominent dry-goods merchant of Philadelphia, he was requested, in 1859, to go to that city and take charge of the estate. While there he was married, in 1860 to Miss Mary M. Everett, of Philadelphia, who died October 3, 1876, leaving four children, namely: Catherine, now the wife of J. J. Carter, of Philadelphia; Marguerite, wife of Rudolph Oppenheimer, a representative of a distinguished German family; Eleanor, widow of Lawrence Weddle, of Cleveland; and H. Marshall, who died at the age of four years.

Upon his return to Cleveland, Mr. Everett resumed his duties in the bank and in 1867 became a member of the firm under the name of Everett, Weddell & Company. In May, 1876, he was elected vice-president and general manager of the Second National Bank, the largest banking institution in Cleveland, with a capital stock of one million dollars, and in January, 1877, was elected its president. The charter of the bank expired May 15, 1882, and its affairs were closed, but arrangements had already been completed for the establishment of the National Bank of Commerce, which was organized with a capital stock of one million five hundred thousand dollars, Mr. Everett being chosen its president. This is the largest bank in the state. In 1884, in connection with Hon. M. A. Hanna, he organized the Union National Bank, of which he was vice-president and general manager until January, 1891, when he resigned. He then retired from the active management of banking interests, but is still a director in the Union National, as well as the Citizens' Savings & Loan Association and the Guardian Trust Company.



L. G. French

Mr. Everett is a man of the broadest capability and resource in the field of business and many and varied are the enterprises which have claimed his attention. He is one of the directors of the Cleveland Rolling Mills Company, which ranks among the largest of the kind in the country, with an investment of ten millions of dollars and giving employment to six thousand men, the annual value of its products being fifteen million dollars. He is a director of the Union Steel Screw Company, director of the Saginaw Mining Company, at Negaunee, in the Lake Superior mining region; president of the Humboldt Iron Mining Company, with mines at Humboldt, Michigan, president and director of the Buckeye Stove Company, and a director in the American District Telegraph Company. He is a member of the Cleveland Sinking Fund Commission and the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Perhaps, however, no enterprise or class of enterprises has so materially advanced the interests of Cleveland as his railroad connections have done. He was appointed by President Garfield government director of the Union Pacific Railroad. He took a prominent part in organizing the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad Company, now the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, and was for several years its treasurer. He was one of the chief projectors of the Valley Railroad Company, now the Cleveland Terminal & Valley Railroad Company, occupying the position of vice-president from the beginning to the present and also serving as treasurer for many years, while of the Akron & Chicago Junction Railroad Company he is a director. He is also a director and one of the executive committee of the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Chicago Railroad Company. He is president of the Western Terminal Company, located in Cleveland, and extensive handlers of iron and ore. He has contributed largely to the development of the street railway system of this and other cities, being now one of the directors of the Cleveland City Electric Street Railway Company. He completed the Akron Street Railway, the first electric line built in this county, and likewise built the Erie Electric Motor Line, of Erie, Pennsylvania, being president of the company for many years, and now one of its directors. He was one of the organizers of the Northern Ohio Fair Association, serving as treasurer and as a member of the board of directors from the beginning.

Broad-minded and progressive as a citizen, Mr. Everett's study of the political needs of the country has led him to ally his power with that of the Republican party, and, while political office has had no attraction for him, he has long been recognized as one of the able counselors of the party. For seven con-

secutive terms he held the office of city treasurer of Cleveland, from April, 1869, to April, 1883, and was four times the nominee of both parties. At his first election, as a Republican candidate, he received a large majority, and again in 1871. In 1873 his name was placed on both the Republican and Democratic tickets and he received the largest vote ever polled by a candidate in Cleveland. This compliment was repeated in 1875, 1877, 1879 and 1881, and he served under four Republican and three Democratic mayors. In this department Mr. Everett did much for the welfare and prosperity of Cleveland. He reduced the outlay for interest and contributed largely to raising the value of the city's credit and bonds, its municipal obligations soon commanding a premium. This was an entirely new experience in the city's finances, and the advance in values then made is still maintained, the credit of Cleveland being equal to that of any municipality in the country.

Mr. Everett was alternate-at-large to the Republican national convention in Philadelphia, in 1872, which nominated General Grant for a second term. He represented his district as delegate in the national convention in Chicago, in 1880, which nominated James A. Garfield. As before stated, he was appointed by President Garfield as United States director of the Union Pacific railroad, in 1881, and was unanimously nominated for congress to represent the Cleveland district in 1882, but, like a majority of his party's candidates throughout the country that year, met his first and only defeat. He took an active part in the campaign of 1888, and was the presidential elector from the twenty-first district. On the 7th of March, 1896, he was unanimously elected a delegate from the Cleveland district to the Republican national convention in St. Louis, and took an active part in the nomination of William McKinley, of whom he is a personal friend. Covering a period of twenty-eight years he has never failed to receive the endorsement of his party for any position for which his name has been presented; and through his efforts many of his friends have had the way opened to political success. In 1897 he was elected president of the committee of fifteen which managed the affairs of the Republican party in Ohio in the succeeding campaign and won the victory.

Mr. Everett was married a second time, October 22, 1879, the lady of his choice being Miss Alice Louise Wade, daughter of the late Randall P. Wade and granddaughter of Jephtha P. Wade, of Cleveland. To this union have been born four children, as follows: Randall Wade, Olive Vera, Sylvester Horner and Anna Ruth. Since his retirement from the more active duties of life Mr. Everett and his family have

spent much time in travel, visiting many points of interest in the United States, together with the Mexican republic and various countries in Europe.

A J. FINNEY.—Among the prominent supporters of the Republican party who are deserving of a place in this work is Captain A. J. Finney, a resident of Portsmouth and a well-known leader in Scioto county politics. An active participant in all affairs of public importance pertaining to the welfare of his community, he has been identified with every political movement in Ohio since 1869, when he first began to take a personal interest in his party's welfare. In that year he was appointed land appraiser of Vernon township, in 1873 he was elected justice of the peace in Greene township, and held that office for six consecutive years; in 1881 he was elected treasurer of Greene township, was re-elected in 1882, and in that same year was nominated for sheriff of Scioto county, securing a victory over W. B. Williams, the Democratic candidate. At the expiration of his term he was returned to office, on this occasion defeating John Neudoffer, and was the only man to run ahead of the Blaine ticket that fall in Scioto county. In 1894 Captain Finney was chairman of the county committee when Scioto county gave its largest Republican majority—over two thousand and seven hundred—and he has since then served many times as a member of that committee. From 1871 he has been in all of the county conventions and in many of the state, congressional, and judicial conventions as well, has taken a part in all the local contests, and is recognized as an aggressive, fearless champion of his party. At one time he was president of the Portsmouth Blade, the leading Republican newspaper in the county, he is a member of the Garfield Club, and he is an advocate of protection to our industries, believes that reciprocity should be encouraged, and is strongly in favor of a monetary system on a gold basis. He is a thorough Republican, a hard and energetic worker and well known as such all over the county.

Captain Finney was born in Scioto county on October 2, 1840, and is a son of George H. Finney, who was likewise a native of this county, his birth occurring here in 1808. By vocation the father was a farmer and his political support was given to the Whig and the Republican parties, in both of which he was one of the early leaders in his community, but he never sought office. Although far past the allotted age he enlisted during the Civil war in Company D, First Heavy Artillery, held the rank of corporal and sergeant, and served over three years in the south. Besides our subject he had one other son, George H., a

resident of Sciotoville, this county. He died April 29, 1896, at the age of seventy-eight.

The early days of Captain Finney were spent in Scioto county, attending the district schools: in fact this county has always been his home with the exception of the time he spent fighting for the old flag during the Civil war, and one year, 1871, which he passed in Kentucky. He enlisted April 21, 1861, when the first call for seventy-five thousand one-hundred-day men was issued, and in October, 1862, he re-enlisted in the Eighth Independent Company of Ohio Volunteer Sharpshooters, which was attached to the Army of the Cumberland and accompanied General Sherman to Atlanta and back. He participated in the battles of Mission Ridge, Chattanooga, Nashville, and nearly all the other engagements fought in Tennessee, and he was made duty sergeant, later being promoted to orderly-sergeant for efficiency and meritorious conduct. He was not duly commissioned captain, although the opportunity was offered him, which he refused, preferring rather to remain with the old company he had helped to recruit. His record as a soldier was a most honorable one, reflecting great credit upon him as a patriotic citizen, ever ready to answer the call of duty and rendering any assistance in his power for the protection and support of the Union.

At the conclusion of the war Captain Finney located in Scioto county once more and followed the vocation of farming until 1869, when, as has been stated, he became interested in politics. Upon retiring from the sheriff's office he engaged as a clothing merchant for about six months, when he entered the retail grocery business, continuing in the same until 1892, and then establishing a wholesale department, under the firm name of A. J. Finney & Sons. The members of the firm are Oscar T. Finney, traveling salesman, Walter A. Finney, city salesman, and Captain Finney, general manager. Our subject has another son, Frank, who for some years was a leading young attorney in Cincinnati, but who is now in active practice in Portsmouth, having as his professional partner the Hon. A. T. Holcomb, and they are regarded as being two of the legal lights of the county. All the sons are staunch Republicans and take an energetic part in local politics. The captain and his family are well and favorably known throughout the state, and they possess the respect and good will of their many friends.

JAMES PURDY, one of the enterprising young business men of Mansfield, who stands forth as a type of the progressive spirit of the age, was born in the city which is still his home, July 23, 1872, and is therefore but twenty-five years of age. However, he

has gained a reputation for reliability and judgment in affairs of business that many an older man might well envy. He was the only child of James and Eunice J. (Kennedy) Purdy. His father was a native of Pennsylvania and in early life came with his parents to the Buckeye state. His loyalty to the Union during the war of the rebellion was evidenced by his faithful service with the boys in blue, covering the long period of five years. His death occurred in Mansfield in 1877. His wife, a native of the Empire state, was a daughter of James and Addie S. Kennedy.

The paternal grandfather of our subject, who also bore the name of James Purdy, was one of the earliest settlers of Mansfield and occupied a foremost place in business circles, thus aiding largely in the development of the town and the advancement of its prosperity. In 1832 he established the first bank there, calling it the Bank of Mansfield, and was also instrumental in the establishment of other business enterprises which contributed not only to his success, but also promoted the general welfare. His well-managed business interests brought to him a handsome estate which was inherited by the subject of this review. The grandfather was a man of sterling qualities, highly esteemed by all who knew him and respected for his upright life. He died in June, 1887, and Mansfield thereby lost one of its best citizens.

Dr. Purdy, whose name begins this article, acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town and later was a student in the Michigan Military Academy in Pontiac for four years. On leaving that institution he returned to Mansfield and embarked in the grain and seed business, in company with John Lanehart, under the firm name of Lanehart & Purdy. They continued successfully in that business for several years, when Mr. Purdy sold his interest to his partner, and in 1895 erected the Purdy building, a fine brick structure three stories in height and 76 x 80 feet. This is one of the finest business houses in the city, built after a most approved plan, heated by steam and lighted by electricity furnished from his own dynamo. The main floor is divided into store buildings and the two upper floors are utilized for office purposes. Mr. Purdy is also a stockholder of the Farmers' National Bank of Mansfield, a director in the Mansfield Electric Light & Power Company, and has made other judicious investments, which indicate his superior business ability and which bring to him a handsome financial return.

In his political predilections Mr. Purdy is a staunch Republican, firm in his belief in the ultimate success of the party principles. He is public spirited, contributing to every enterprise and public movement conducive to the general welfare.

THOMAS G. BROWN, the editor of the Ironton Republican, one of the leading journals published in the interests of the party in southern Ohio, is a native of Greene county, Ohio. He was born on a farm there on the 10th of November, 1849, and his father, Robert Brown, was one of the pioneers of that section of the state. He was a leading and influential citizen and was instrumental in shaping the course of the Republican party in that section, continuing one of its zealous adherents until his death, which occurred in 1888, in Greene county, where he had made his home for fifty-eight years. He held the office of county commissioner for several terms and discharged his duties with conscientious fidelity. His early political affiliations were with the Whig party, then in the advance movement he joined the Free-soil party and in the further interests of reform joined the party which was organized to prevent the further extension of slavery, and supported John C. Fremont in 1856. He reared four sons, John C., who was a Union soldier in the war of the Rebellion and is now a banker in Greene county, Ohio; Walter F., who was killed in the war; Andrew M., who was paying teller in the Los Angeles National Bank; and Thomas G.

Mr. Brown, of this review, was too young to enter the army, but has ever manifested marked loyalty to his duties of citizenship. He was reared in Greene county, pursued his education in the Xenia schools and was graduated at Cornell University with the class of 1874. He has since been engaged in journalistic work and has attained pre-eminence among the leading newspaper men of southern Ohio. In 1876 he did special work on the Cincinnati Gazette, and has also been connected with the Chicago Times and other leading papers, writing up the political situations and handling the issues which divide the two parties. From 1877 until 1886 he occupied the position of postmaster at Xenia, holding the office under the Hayes and Arthur administrations, and being removed by Cleveland on account of his partisanship. He made his home in Xenia until 1886 and then went to Springfield to take charge of the Springfield Republican, which he edited until 1889, when he came to Lawrence county and purchased the Ironton Republican, of which he is now editor and proprietor. This paper was established in 1878 and only a weekly edition was issued until 1889, when the daily was started. Both are well patronized, the daily having a circulation of fourteen hundred and the weekly of thirty-three hundred in southern Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia. Through the columns of these papers Mr. Brown gives an unflinching support to the principles of the Republican party and has done much to promote the cause in this section of the state. In 1896 the Ironton Republican

was the most important factor among newspapers in the campaign work, for it published all the articles sent out from headquarters and thus brought to the reading public all the information concerning the issues of the day and the arguments advanced in support of the party platforms.

In all the places where he has lived Mr. Brown has been a member of the county committees and has been very prominent in organizing the political forces and directing their labors so as to produce the most efficacious results. He has made a thorough and comprehensive study of politics and statecraft and few men in the country are better informed on the issues of the day than he. He has been a delegate to many district and state conventions, where his counsel is gladly received, and in all ways in his power he aids in the growth of the party and the inculcation of its principles.

Mr. Brown is a valued member of the Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities and also belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has a family consisting of wife and three daughters, who are leaders in society circles and their home is noted for its charming hospitality.

JOHAN M. SNOOK, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Warren county, and a resident of South Lebanon, has taken an active part in the work of the Republican party since the war. He is able and earnest in his advocacy of its tenets, and believes firmly in all its cardinal principles. He is a familiar figure in county, district and state conventions, and his labors are effective and beneficial in organizing for campaign work and in getting out the voters. He has often served as a member of the county committee and has also been a member of the county executive committee. A careful planning of the work and then faithfulness in carrying it forward along those lines have done much to secure Republican successes; and in this way Mr. Snook has done much. His fellow townsmen, appreciating his worth and ability, have frequently called him to position of public trust and he has served in nearly all the township offices, while since 1890 he has continuously filled the office of county commissioner, being now chairman of the board. His duties are discharged in harmony with the interests of good citizenship and his frequent re-elections show the confidence and trust reposed in him by his constituents.

Mr. Snook was born in Warren county on the 27th of May, 1841, and is a son of Peter W. Snook, a native of the same county, born in 1812. He was a Whig and Republican in his political affiliations. The

paternal grandfather, William H. Snook, was one of the honored pioneers of this locality and aided in the organization of the county. On the maternal side Mr. Snook is descended from the Vandeveres. His grandfather, William Vandever, was a captain in the war of 1812, and like the Snooks, the Vandeveres were Whigs and Republicans.

Our subject had four brothers in the Union army during the Civil war, and he entered his country's service in the first call of troops, enlisting in April, 1861, almost before the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns had cleared away. He became a member of Company F, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until July, 1864, participating in the West Virginia campaign and many of the battles of the eastern army in Virginia and Maryland from the second battle of Bull Run to the engagement of Lynchburg.

After receiving an honorable discharge Mr. Snook returned to his home and has since engaged in farming in Warren county. He is a practical, wide-awake, progressive agriculturist and his well-directed efforts have brought to him a fair degree of success. His place is neat and thrifty in appearance and is provided with all modern conveniences and accessories. Mr. Snooks is married and has three children, his two sons, Rexford D. and Denver, both being stalwart Republicans and active in support of the party.

CHARLES DRESBACH.—The Republican party has shown more American courage and vigor in dealing with foreign affairs than has any other organization in the last forty-five years, and never in the country's history have its interests been better served than while the ruling power was in the hands of the Republicans. The party is one of robust thought and broad statesmanship and its leaders are men of brilliant minds and unflagging zeal. Mr. Dresbach, while not figuring prominently as a politician in the broadest sense of the word, has been an earnest supporter of the Republican party for many years. His first vote was cast for president in 1880, when James A. Garfield was a candidate for that office, since which he has frequently attended the state, judicial, congressional and county conventions.

Mr. Dresbach is an ardent advocate of a protective tariff and in the reciprocity treaty as set forth by Blaine. He believes that American labor shall not be pauperized at the dictation of European greed, and is convinced that when labor is prosperous all classes are prosperous. When our factories are forced to close, prices go up. Every time that a factory closes its doors because of foreign competition the people must pay more for the line of goods that is made in

that factory than if there was a full home supply for the demand. The success and welfare of the country, Mr. Dresbach thinks, depends upon the stand it takes in regard to the tariff and reciprocity. The Republican party has steadily battled against the well defined European design to shut up our factories and reduce the wages of our labor, thus limiting the purchasing power of the masses and causing a depression among our great agricultural and other industries. It has learned the lessons of history and acts in accordance with their teachings. Mr. Dresbach favors a gold standard with a coinage of as much silver as is consistent with its parity with gold, and is against the free coinage of that metal on the basis set forth in the Democratic platform adopted in 1896.

Mr. Dresbach, of this sketch, was born in Pickaway county, on the 15th of August, 1859, and is a graduate of Ann Arbor University, where in 1886 he gained the degree of LL. D. He is a man of ability and energy, is regarded as one of the leading attorneys of Circleville, and possesses the esteem and respect of his many friends.

Benjamin Dresbach, who died in 1883, the father of Charles, was a Whig and a Republican and was one of the leading men of Circleville, and although not a politician himself, he nevertheless wielded considerable influence over the politics of the county. He was the father of six sons, one of whom, Edward E., served in the state legislature from Stark county in 1889. He was a Democrat and a lawyer of prominence in Stark county.

BURGESS LEE MCELROY.—Important crises in the political history of the nation have called forth men whose skill and comprehensive understanding of the situation have enabled them to guide the ship of state through troubled waters into the haven of peace and prosperity. From the foundation of the American republic the question of national currency and financial measures has attracted the public attention to a greater or less degree, and the increasing interest in the issue culminated in the campaign of 1896, when the "gold and silver" forces were arrayed one against the other and the popular vote expressed the popular opinion. Not since the days when the question of slavery was the exciting theme of all public discussion has such general interest been manifested as in the campaign but recently ended. The public credit and the national honor were subjects of personal interest to every true citizen of the Union and each political organization put forth every effort to secure a following that would effect the adoption of its particular measures.

In the affairs of state, as taken aside from the extraordinary conditions of warfare, there are demanded men whose mental ken is as wide and whose generalship is as effective as those which insure successful maneuvering of armed forces by the skilled commanders on the field of battle. The nation's welfare and prosperity may be said to hinge as heavily upon individual discrimination and executive ability in the one case as the other. It requires master minds to marshal and organize the forces for political purposes and



Burgess Lee McElroy

produce the best results by concerted effort. Chicago being chosen as the headquarters of the Republican party, its committee met in that city and called to its aid men whose experience in control of affairs and in management of extensive interests would well prepare them for leadership along political lines. Among the number chosen was Mr. McElroy, long known as a loyal supporter of Republican principles and as a man of superior executive force, well fitted to plan, devise and manage practical methods of campaign work. Mr. McElroy at once responded to the call of his party and throughout the campaign labored untiringly for its

interests, putting forth every legitimate means possible for its success. Those men who thus labored in the Republican headquarters may well be termed the commanders of the Republican army of the nation, and it is an incontrovertible fact that the brilliant success of the year is attributable to their management.

Mr. McElroy's work in the interest of the party was not confined alone to that memorable campaign; he was for three years treasurer of the Ohio State League; one year state organizer, when seven hundred clubs were organized; and for one year was its secretary. He was a close friend, adviser and supporter of Major McKinley during his administration as governor of Ohio, has been a delegate to the congressional and state conventions of his party and was a member of the state executive committee in 1893. He has long been regarded as a conservative, careful and reliable counselor of his party, and his straightforward, honorable course in public life has ever justified the confidence of his friends in his ability and trustworthiness, and has commanded the respect of the opposition, who frankly acknowledge his merit. He was appointed state oil inspector by Governor McKinley, May 15, 1891, was re-appointed at the expiration of the Major's first term and continued in that incumbency until called to Chicago as assistant to the national Republican committee. With this exception he has never held office, his support to the party being given not with the hope of official reward, but as the result of a firm belief in the ultimate adoption and success of the principles.

Burgess L. McElroy was born August 25, 1858, in Knox county, Ohio, on the homestead farm of his parents, John A. and Mary A. (Hall) McElroy. The former was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and with his parents came to Knox county, Ohio, where he located more than a half century ago. The grandfather, who is now deceased, was also a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born on the 15th of December, 1804. He was educated in Bethany College, West Virginia, and in early life engaged in teaching school, but his principal occupation throughout his business career was farming. In 1836 he removed with his family to this state, taking up his residence in Howard township, Knox county, whence he removed to Monroe township, where he operated a farm until 1860. In that year he returned to Howard township, where his remaining days were passed, his death occurring September 5, 1879. He voted with the Whig party and entertained strong abolition principles. So earnest was his opposition to slavery that he made his home a station on the famous "underground railroad," and was largely instrumental in raising funds to assist the negroes on their way to the

Canadian border where freedom could be gained. From early manhood he was a faithful follower of the teaching and beliefs of the Disciples church and was baptized into that church by its founder, Rev. Alexander Campbell.

John A. McElroy has also devoted his energies to agricultural pursuits and is still living in Knox county. He married the daughter of Friendly Hall, a pioneer settler of Monroe township, Knox county, and they became parents of two children, the younger being Jennie, now the wife of John T. Berry, of Knox county.

Mr. McElroy, whose name introduces this review, entered the common schools when he had reached the proper age of admission thereto and continued his studies near his home until a youth of twelve, when he entered the public schools of Mount Vernon, remaining there for two years. On the expiration of that period he entered Milnor Hall, the preparatory school for Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio. He entered Kenyon College as a member of the freshman class in 1879; at the expiration of his freshman year he left Kenyon and became a sophomore in Butler University, of Irvington, Indiana, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1882, and while there not only made a creditable showing in his studies, but was also a valued member of the college societies and athletic association. He belonged to the Delta Tau Delta fraternity; was a member of the Mathesian literary society and served as secretary and president for one year each; was pitcher of the base ball nine and a member of the football team. His genial manner made him a favorite with the students and friendships then formed have since been continued.

On leaving college Mr. McElroy returned to Mount Vernon, where he was employed as a member of the faculty of the Mount Vernon Normal School for two years. As a student he entered the office of Hon. H. H. Greer and read law until fully equipped for successful practice at the bar. In 1885 he accepted a position in the office of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Mount Vernon, where he remained for two years, when he resigned to assume the responsible duties of general agent of Ohio, for the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, of New York, retaining that incumbency until appointed state oil inspector by Governor McKinley. He was one of the organizers of the Mount Vernon Telephone Company and is its vice-president, is a director of the Mount Vernon Street Railway Company, and president of the Hillsboro Light & Fuel Company. He is pre-eminently a man of affairs who wields a wide and beneficial influence in business as well as political circles.

Mr. McElroy married Miss Kate S. Bird, the

accomplished and cultured daughter of William Bird, of Mount Vernon, and they have a daughter, Gertrude, nine years of age. Mr. McElroy is an esteemed member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and has taken the commandery degrees of Masonry. Always courteous and genial, he possesses a social disposition that well fits him for the part he has taken in political affairs.

M B. DICKERSON.—The phrase, “a born politician,” is applied with much appropriateness to many men who seem to be destined from their earliest years to become powerful factors in public affairs and to make leaders of their party more or less successful, according to their environments.

Of these an illustration may be found in the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, and who may be said to have begun his political career at the youthful age of fifteen years, when he served as a page in the Ohio state senate of 1870-71, when Rutherford B. Hayes was the governor. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and is to-day considered one of the best workers in the Republican party in his county. He is a far-seeing, close calculator, of excellent judgment and great executive ability,—statements borne out by the fact that while serving as chairman of the county executive committee, to which office he was elected in 1895, the Democratic majority in Marion county, which usually ranged from nine to twelve hundred, was cut down to two hundred and eighty-one. In this county, also, which has always gone Democratic, Mr. Dickerson by his skillful management effected the election of three Republican county officers, namely, sheriff, treasurer and county commissioner, a thing hitherto unknown in the history of the county. On the expiration of his term of office in 1896 Mr. Dickerson was re-elected, and during the exciting presidential campaign of that year he had entire charge of the management of party affairs in Marion county, winning universal commendation by the masterly manner in which he handled the work.

In 1893 Mr. Dickerson was elected a member of the city council of Marion, from a Democratic ward. In 1895 he was re-elected to the same office, and in the spring election of that year was put on the school board, filling both of these positions in an eminently satisfactory manner.

The subject of this sketch cast his first presidential vote, while living in Indiana in 1876, for R. B. Hayes. He has represented the people of Marion county in the numerous district and congressional conventions, and in 1895 proposed the name of the present Republican representative from Marion and

Morrow counties in the legislature. He believes in a protective tariff and in bi-metallism, the use of both metals on a parity. His convictions are strong, and he has great faith in the principles of his party. In the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896 he was assistant sergeant-at-arms.

M. B. Dickerson was born in Marion county, April 19, 1855, the son of Theodore H. Dickerson. His father, who died in Marion in 1890, served three years in the Army of the Potomac during the late war, and at the time of his discharge was first lieutenant of his company. He came to Ohio from New Jersey in 1850, and when quite a young man was made city marshal of Marion. Up to 1860 he was a Douglas Democrat, but after returning from the army he became a member of the Republican party and continued one of its strong supporters until his death.

Socially Mr. Dickerson is a member of all the Masonic lodges in Marion, a Knight Templar, and also belongs to the Columbia Shrine.

Mr. Dickerson has held the office of freight and ticket agent for the Erie railroad lines at Marion for the past thirteen years, and is well known as a faithful, careful and courteous official. The high esteem in which he is held, not only in railroad circles, but among all his acquaintances, speaks better than words can do as to his character as a man and a citizen, one in whom his town and county have a just pride.

J P. FAIRCHILD, a leading merchant of Morrow Ohio, is one of the local political workers in the Republican party, with which he has been identified for twenty-five years, since casting his first presidential vote for Grant in 1872. He has since labored earnestly to promote the growth and insure the success of his party in county and district, is well known as an organizer and has several times been a member of the county committee. He is now, and for some time has been, president of the Morrow McKinley Club, is always in the county conventions and is often a delegate to the county, district and state conventions. He stands firmly on the Republican platform as formulated by the leaders of the nation, and his arguments in defense of his political belief are strong forcible, logical and convincing. It is one of Mr. Fairchild's chief characteristics that he supports with unquestioned loyalty the measures in which he believes, whether political or otherwise.

Mr. Fairchild was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 1st of January, 1851, and is a son of Stephen A. Fairchild, who was killed in the battle of Roseville, Arkansas, during the Civil war. The latter was captain of a company of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry and

was also cavalry-surgeon, for by profession he was a physician. At the battle of Roseville he and his entire company of twenty-five men were killed. He was a native of Morrow, Ohio, but before the war had removed to Kansas. His early political support was given the Whig party, but when the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks, and when the war came on advocated the Union cause with all the strength of his loyal, patriotic nature.

After his father's death our subject returned to the county of his nativity and attended school until eighteen years of age, when he began working on the railroad in order to aid his mother, contributing to her support throughout the remainder of her life. He has engaged in various lines of business, continually working his way upward, and in 1883 became a member of the firm with which he is now connected. During the fourteen years of the continuance of this partnership the members have won a foremost place among the firms of the county, and their reliability and honorable business methods have secured to them a very liberal patronage, by reason of which they are carrying a very large and well-selected stock of goods.

Mr. Fairchild is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity and the encampment, also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has a family of three children, the eldest of whom, George H. Fairchild, is a stalwart young Republican.

THOMAS P. EGAN stands to-day among the leaders of industrial interests in Ohio. The age of small undertakings has passed, and the business interests of America have become mammoth in extent and in the volume of trade which they control. No other country can show a parallel to the remarkable strides made by the United States in the articles of great utility; and this advancement has made her largely the controller of commerce along many lines.

Thomas P. Egan has become one of the leading representatives of manufacturing interests in the west, and he stands to-day an example of what may be accomplished by determined purpose, resolute will, keen sagacity and sound business judgment. He was born in Ireland, on the 20th of November, 1847, and during his infancy was brought to America by his parents. His father, a farmer of limited means, located near Hamilton, Canada, where he died, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. In the schools of that neighborhood Thomas P. Egan began his education, and from the first displayed a remarkable precocity. At the age of fourteen he was graduated at

the Central high school of Hamilton, and at once entered upon his business career.

Success came to Mr. Egan in the usual manner as the outcome of earnest, persistent and honorable effort. His identification with the interests of Cincinnati dates from 1864. He is president of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company, the great manufacturers of wood-working machinery. They have now the largest plant of the kind in the world, their floor space covers eleven acres, and their trade extends to all parts of this country and to every point in foreign lands where wood is worked by machinery. It was in 1875 that Thomas P. Egan built the great manufacturing plant and organized The Egan Company, which was capitalized for ten thousand dollars, but its trade constantly increased until 1893, when the business was sold for one million dollars and consolidated with the equally celebrated plant of J. A. Fay & Company. The consolidated plant is now operated under the name of the J. A. Fay & Egan Company and is the most extensive and best equipped plant in the world for manufacturing wood-working machinery and they set the styles and patterns for all others. Mr. Egan is the president and manager of the entire works. He gives it his personal and entire attention, and his great mechanical ability, together with his splendid business methods, have brought great success to this enterprise. He is also a director in the Ohio Valley National Bank, a director and stock owner in the Davis & Egan Machine Tool Company, the most extensive makers of machine tools in the United States, and is connected with many other of the great industrial interests of Cincinnati. He seems to be a man of almost limitless capacity in business, having a mind to devise and plan, and the will to execute. His methods have been most honorable, and his great executive ability, his foresight and genius have successfully guided his extensive interests through the great panics of financial difficulties of recent years. His enterprises have resulted to the benefit of Cincinnati; and while promoting individual prosperity he has largely advanced the material welfare of his adopted city.

Mr. Egan is a stalwart Republican and an ardent admirer of President McKinley. He has used his great influence at all times among the mechanics and manufacturers of the United States on behalf of our chief executive of the nation, believing that in so doing the best interests of the country will be promoted. Experience and observation have taught him that greater prosperity has visited the country under Republican rule. It is now a largely recognized fact that the representatives of American commercial interests are the leading citizens of the republic; and when the Wilson tariff bill was under consideration



Engraved by J. R. Pice & Sons, Philad'a.

Thos. P. Egan

in the senate the committee asked for the opinion of the manufacturers, wishing to know just what was wanted. Individual letters were written by many manufacturers giving the information desired, and the general opinion thus expressed was that the reciprocity treaties should be continued as an active factor in our trade with other nations. The senators, however, having this matter in charge, framed measures in almost direct opposition to the wishes of the manufacturers, and not only recommended almost absolute free trade but also the rescinding of all reciprocity treaties, thereby placing the country among the most unfavored nations in its foreign business.

Mr. Egan, with accurate foresight, saw that these individual letters to congress would do little good; but if the manufacturers of the United States formed a national organization and spoke as a unit—they being the largest producers and employing millions of men and capital—they could probably by such an expression secure what was best for the trade interests of the country. Mr. Egan, in connection with a number of other prominent business men of Cincinnati, issued the call for a national manufacturers' meeting, and the first convention was held in Cincinnati, February 16, 1896. He was elected its first president. Eight hundred manufacturers met, representing capital of nearly five hundred millions of dollars and fully one hundred thousand workmen. In his opening address Mr. Egan, referring to Mr. Wilson, used the following memorable words: "A certain professor, who has read many books, undertook to revise the tariff, to help the country; and he succeeded so well that he made an army of tramps larger than the combined armies of Lee and Grant; brought more misery, want and woe on the families of mechanics than any other similar measure of the century." Hon. William McKinley, then governor of Ohio, was also one of the speakers on that occasion, and said: "Mr. Egan, I would like to have made your speech; but coming from me it would have been called partisanship."

Mr. Egan organized the great Manufacturers' Club, of Cincinnati, was its first president, and is also a member of the great Commercial Club. Although so active in politics, he has never sought or desired office, much preferring to conduct his business successfully and profitably, both for the stockholders and the glory of Cincinnati. He is a man of great force of character, but modest and unassuming in demeanor.

Mr. Egan was happily married to Alma Haase, daughter of Rev. Dr. Haase, of Chillicothe, Ohio. They have seven children: Alma, Fred, Clifford, Christian, Edna, Raymond and Virginia. Their home is an elegant mansion on Wesley avenue, and is the center of a cultured society circle.

THE MOUNT VERNON REPUBLICAN—In a history of the men and force who have contributed to the growth and success of the Republican party in Ohio, reference must be made to this journal, which has ever been the advocate of Republican principles. Its columns have championed its measures, set forth the strongest arguments in favor of its principles, labored for its progress and rejoiced in its victories.

Fifty-six years have passed since the first issue of this journal, then known as the Knox County Republican, came from a little hand press to go forth in the homes of the people of the vicinity and picture forth the local and public life of that era. Newspaper publication at that time, however, was very primitive when compared with the artistic and finished work of the present, and the Republican conformed to the methods of the time. With the advancement in the "art preservative," however, the paper has kept pace and under the able management of A. C. Dickinson, the present proprietor, it ranks among the leaders in the line in this part of the country. The Republican had its actual origin, according to the best information at hand, in 1840, although papers which were really its ancestors were published before that time. In the year 1840, at the solicitation of prominent Whigs, James Emmett Wilson established the Knox County Republican, but discontinued its publication in the fall of 1841. The following year William H. Cochran issued *The Times* from the same plant and from that day to this the paper has been published regularly and continuously, but has been known by different names, such as *The Times*, *The Republican Times*, *The Ohio State Times*, etc. Various gentlemen have edited its columns and paid its bills, and it is now the property of *The Republican Publishing Company*, of which A. C. Dickinson is president. The company also owns and conducts the principal book and stationery store in Mount Vernon.

In 1885 the Republican, which until that date had been published weekly, was made a semi-weekly, the publication days being Wednesdays and Saturdays. This change met with great favor, especially as the size of the paper was eventually increased, instead of reduced, and the two papers per week were furnished at the same annual subscription price which had always been charged for the weekly, and the "list" has grown until now each publication day sees twenty-five hundred Republicans scattered throughout Mount Vernon and Knox county, while four hundred go to other counties and states, there being not a state in the Union to which there does not go each issue at least one copy of this journal.

In 1891 the business was incorporated under the

name of the Republican Publishing Company and capitalized for twenty-one thousand dollars, its officers being C. F. Baldwin, president; W. F. Baldwin, vice-president and manager, and A. C. Dickinson, secretary. In 1892, on the death of W. F. Baldwin, Mr. Dickinson was elected vice-president and manager. In February, 1895, he left the Republican to the care of C. F. Baldwin that he might establish the Daily Record, of Canton, Ohio, and was meeting with splendid success in his new field, when the death of Colonel Baldwin in October, 1896, made it necessary for him to return to Mount Vernon and assume the presidency and management of the Republican. In connection with the publication of the paper a large job printing office is conducted and the most modern methods of work are there in vogue. The office is fitted up with two cylinder presses, two jobbers, a folder, paster, trimmer, paper cutter and ample power and has a regular composing and press room force of nine people. The paper is devoted to the publication of local, general and miscellaneous news and treats in a fair and unprejudiced manner the questions of the day. It supports local interests calculated to prove of public benefit and stanchly upholds the banner of republicanism.

CHARLES F. BALDWIN, LL. D.—Whatever may represent the fruition of life's purpose in the abstract, certain it is that in the death of Charles Fowler Baldwin, at his home in Mount Vernon, Ohio, on the 23d of October, 1896, a most noble man passed to his reward, while the revelation of the life thus ended must ever stand in evidence of a consecration to lofty ideals, of a clearly defined purpose whose golden harvest had ripened, even though the relentless hand of death checked the hand of the gleaner of the grateful aftermath which later years might grant. Colonel Baldwin stood as a characteristic type of western enterprise and success. He was an instinctive newspaper man, and in the journalistic field his influence far transcended local limitations, while to few in his profession was it granted to retain a wider friendship. He won his friends by the intrinsic kindness of his nature and his inherent, subtle force, and he earned his enemies by his uncompromising zeal and sturdy independence in the pursuit of any object toward which he directed his energies. What more touching tribute to his worth than these few simple lines from the pen of one who had known him long and well: "He had a heart as big as his frame, and to the thousands of those who enjoyed his kindly friendship the story of his death, that came all too soon, will be a personal affliction." True in every

relation of life, loyal to himself and to his fellow men,—these are the attributes that do most truly denote the man, and yet the record of his accomplishments is such as to place him in a position of priority as one of the world's useful workers and as one who lived to do honor to the grand old state of Ohio, where he was born. When he espoused any cause he did so with all the virile strength of his nature, and thus it is needless to say more than that he was an uncompromising adherent of the Republican party, for this statement implies that he brought to bear in its cause those great forces with which he was animated, not content to merely act on the defensive, but ever ready to provoke a battle for the principles which he believed to be right. He wielded a marked influence upon Ohio politics and in the councils of his party, and it is demanded that a recognition of his services and of his noble and useful life be accorded in this compilation.

Charles F. Baldwin was born in Bloomfield township, Morrow county (then a part of Knox county), Ohio, on the 6th of January, 1837. His parents were natives of Connecticut, whence they emigrated to Ohio, retaining their residence in Bloomfield township but a short time, after which they removed to Medina county, where the boyhood days of our subject were passed. They finally removed to Mount Vernon, where they spent the residue of their days, secure in the respect and esteem of all who knew them. While his parents were still residing in Medina county Charles went to Columbus and assumed the practical duties of life by learning the trade of making bodies for carriages, in which line he became an expert workman. He had received the advantages of a common-school education, and it is needless to say that this was effectively supplemented by discriminating study and reading continued during his entire business life. After leaving Columbus Mr. Baldwin joined his parents in Mount Vernon, where he devoted his attention to the reading of law under the preceptorship of the firm of Dunbar & Banning. His devotion to his study and his ready powers of assimilation stood him well in hand, for he secured admission to the bar about the year 1859, whereupon he became associated professionally with his former preceptors, under the firm name of Dunbar, Banning & Baldwin. This partnership was dissolved soon after the opening of the late war of the Rebellion.

Essentially loyal and patriotic, Mr. Baldwin stood ready to render to his country whatever service he might be called upon to perform, and although he was not in the military department, he was in the service of the government during nearly the entire period of the war, his duties often calling him into

places where his danger was as great as in the very midst of the din and carnage of battle. He was assigned to special duty in the south, and was often between the lines of the opposing forces and once quite within the Confederate lines. After the war Mr. Baldwin was retained at times on special duty for both the state and federal governments, having found it inexpedient to continue in the practice of his profession, though success was assured him in that field of endeavor. He was an intimate friend of the late Columbus Delano, and when the latter entered President Grant's cabinet as secretary of the interior Mr. Baldwin became identified with the railway mail service, and was eventually advanced to the position of special postoffice inspector. He was also made a United States commissioner, which office he retained until the hour of his death. After leaving the postoffice department Mr. Baldwin became associate counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the province of his duties in the connection being to examine claims and render report on same, in which regard he gained a wide reputation for his judgment and ability. Within these years he had traveled extensively throughout the Union and had gained the lasting friendship of many men of exalted reputation.

Mr. Baldwin's journalistic career had its inception in 1884, when he purchased the interest of Dr. J. W. Taylor in the Mount Vernon Republican, a weekly publication. His associate in the enterprise was his brother, W. F. Baldwin, whose death occurred in 1892. In February, 1885, the firm installed the plant in its present eligible quarters and simultaneously changed it to a semi-weekly publication, Colonel Baldwin assuming the editorial management. When the business was incorporated, to meet the demands of its greatly augmented functions, the subject of this review became president of the company, holding this position until his demise. He continued to discharge his editorial duties until the spring of 1895, when he assumed the business management of the paper, this demanding his release from editorial cares, though he continued to dictate the policy of the paper. Of his journalistic work a newspaper contemporary wrote as follows at the time of his death:

As a paragrapher he was unexcelled; as a writer of editorials on any subject demanding the attention of the average writer he stood at the head of his class. There was a certain virility and sturdy thought about his work that stamped it as the effort of one thoroughly equipped for the work, and made the Republican one of the most widely-quoted papers in the state. While perhaps some of the graces of rhetorical circumlocution were lacking, there was no doubt about just what he meant on any subject.

Colonel Baldwin could not have been considered

an active worker in political movements, save as he lent his judgment, his influence and his co-operation to the cause in a personal way and through the most effective medium of his paper. He was signally averse to all that suggested the seeking of political preferment, and though prominently mentioned in connection with gubernatorial and congressional honors he invariably declined to permit the use of his name. When the canal commission was created Governor Foraker appointed Colonel Baldwin a member thereof, but he resigned soon afterward and was appointed a member of the board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary, resigning this office upon the election of Governor Campbell. He was a member of Governor Foraker's staff during the latter's second term, holding the rank of colonel.

Colonel Baldwin was prominently identified with the Masonic order, in which time-honored fraternity his rise to high degrees was rapid. He became a Master Mason in Mt. Zion Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M., in Mount Vernon, in the year 1888. He thereafter passed consecutively and rapidly through the various grades, being knighted, in May, 1888, after which he passed onward to the degrees of Scottish rite in the bodies of that rite at Cincinnati and Columbus, attaining to the ultimate degree, the thirty-third, at a session of the sovereign grand inspectors-general of that degree, held in Chicago in September, 1893. In 1894 he served as senior grand deacon of the grand lodge of Ohio, and in 1895 was its junior grand deacon. In the local bodies he took an active part until his health failed, having served as worshipful master of his lodge, high priest of the chapter, and as the first thrice illustrious master of Kinsman Council, No. 76, which was organized by him in 1892.

Colonel Baldwin was twice married, his first wife having been Mary Irvine, who bore him one daughter, who is now the wife of A. C. Dickinson, of Canton, Ohio. Mrs. Baldwin's death occurred in California, and in 1877 the Colonel consummated a second marriage, being then united to Rebecca Irvine, a sister to his first wife. She survives to mourn the loss of one who made the home life one of idyllic order. Two sisters and two brothers remain of the immediate family to which he belonged, and upon them also rests heavy the burden of grief, though to all who knew and loved Colonel Baldwin must come a measure of consolation in the fact that his was a life well fit for translation into immortality. The Colonel's illness was protracted over about a year's time, and for nearly three months prior to his death he was confined largely to his home. His death was the result of general fatty degeneration, and though his sufferings were great he endured all with fortitude and patience. He was a firm

believer in the Christian religion, and was a communicant of St. Paul's church, Protestant Episcopal, in the city of his home. The funeral services were conducted under the auspices of the Masonic bodies, of which he was a member, and a concourse of people representing all classes in the immediate community and distinguished persons from distant points assembled to pay a last tribute to one whose life had been one altogether worthy.

Colonel Baldwin was decidedly optimistic in his views, and his personality was such that friends were drawn to him wherever he appeared. He was charitable and tolerant, though positive in his convictions and aggressive in defending them, but no shadow of wrong appeared to cloud the course of his life, and he enjoyed to an unusual extent the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a close reader, a deep thinker and one who thoroughly understood the real values of life,—a symmetrical character and a man whose goodly deeds will stand to his honor through all the days to come.

A C. DICKINSON.—The universal acknowledgment that the press is the most potent factor in molding public opinion indicates therefore the prominent position which the editors occupy. Every publication bears the impress of him who occupies the editorial chair, whether this is given consciously or unconsciously; his thought goes forth into the work and receives the support or awakens the opposition of the reading public. A fair view of public questions, clearly presented, will therefore do more to form the general opinion of a community than any other one agency; and at the head of the Republican of Mount Vernon, Mr. Dickinson has been an important factor in laboring for the interests of the party whose name his journal bears.

He is one of Ohio's native sons, born in Cincinnati, on the 15th of December, 1864, a son of William S. Dickinson, who was born in Virginia, but was for many years a resident of Kentucky. He acquired his primary education in the public schools and pursued the sophomore studies in Kenyon College. At the age of twenty-one he entered the office of the county treasurer in Cincinnati and was there employed for a year, after which he entered the Third National Bank as book-keeper. In a short time, however, he accepted the position of interest-teller in the United States sub-treasury, in Cincinnati, under Deputy United States Treasurer W. W. Sutton, in which he continued for a year, when he went to Minneapolis and embarked in the wholesale hat business in connection with Robert

Patterson under the firm name of Patterson & Dickinson. He next came to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and for some years has been connected with the Republican, one of the leading newspapers in this section of the state. In 1891 the business was incorporated under the name of the Republican Publishing Company, with a capital of twenty-one thousand dollars. Its first officers were: C. F. Baldwin, president; W. F. Baldwin, vice-president; and A. C. Dickinson, secretary. That incumbency was retained until 1892 when, on the death of W. F. Baldwin, he became vice-president and manager. In 1895, however, the active management of the Republican was entrusted to other hands and Mr. Dickinson went to Canton, Ohio, where he established the Daily Record, which he successfully published until October, 1896, when, on the death of C. F. Baldwin, he was obliged to return to Mount Vernon, and assume charge of the Republican. He is an able, clear and logical writer, independent in thought, yet never abusive. His paper is of high merit and its wide circulation attests its worthiness of the public patronage.

On the 18th of October, 1887, Mr. Dickinson was united in marriage to Miss Mary Baldwin, of Mount Vernon, and they have three children: Mary B., Addison Goff and Charles Baldwin. Their circle of friends are very extensive here, and their home is noted for the gracious hospitality which there abides.

NATHANIEL VAN MAXWELL was born in Warren county, Ohio, about three miles northeast of Franklin, July 10, 1809, and died in Centerville, Montgomery county, Ohio, March 8, 1886. He was of Scotch descent, his grandfather, Thomas Maxwell, having emigrated from Scotland to America about the year 1760. It is supposed that his wife bore the maiden name of Hamilton. Thomas Maxwell, the father of our subject, was born December 30, 1767, in New Jersey, at or near Trenton, where it appears his father settled on his arrival in this country. He died a few miles southeast of Miamisburg, Ohio, October 5, 1820. He was married in New Jersey to Rachel Chambers, the daughter of John Chambers, and to them were born seven sons and four daughters. With six of the eldest of the children they emigrated from New Jersey to what was then known as the Miami country, in Ohio, in 1806, and settled a few miles north of Franklin, east of the Miami river. The father was a chairmaker by trade and, having also learned the trade of painting, on arriving in Ohio found much demand for his services in these lines, and did considerable work of the kind in Cincinnati, then a small place, where he was employed in some of the best

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1875.



N. B. Hapwell

residences of that day, and it may be remarked, as showing the changes which have since occurred, that he was in the habit of walking back and forth through the wilderness from his home to his work, a distance of about forty-five miles, every three weeks. He was a prominent member of the New Jersey Presbyterian church, in what was then known as the Jersey settlement, and a man of high character.

The son, Nathaniel, was the third from the youngest of the family, and, his father dying when he was about eleven years of age, in a few years thereafter he was apprenticed to Robert Hurd, an Englishman of Miamisburg, Ohio, to learn the tailor's trade. Here he remained until a short time before attaining his majority, when he was sent by Mr. Hurd to Centerville, Montgomery county, Ohio, where he opened a shop in the interest of his employer. After he became of age, he continued the business for himself, and as this was before the day of ready-made clothing, he soon, because of his proficiency, built up a large business, numbering among his patrons persons from Dayton, Franklin and other surrounding towns.

On the 18th of November, 1830, Nathaniel Van Maxwell was married to Eleanor, daughter of Sidney and Anna Conover Denise, of both French Huguenot and Dutch ancestry. Mr. Maxwell, from this time on until the day of his death, was a citizen of Centerville, where, for fifty-seven years, he was intimately associated with everything having for its object the promotion of the public welfare. He was closely identified from the first with the active management of the public schools, having been for many years a director in his school district, and for more than forty years was treasurer of his township. He was a friend, too, of higher education, having had much to do with all the select schools for which that locality was noted, and in 1847 he became one of the founders of Union Academy, subsequently known as Centerville Academy, one of the most prominent schools of its grade in southwestern Ohio. Late in 1842, because of poor health and the hard times incident to the business reverses which followed the events of 1837, he conceived the idea of abandoning his trade and engaging in mercantile pursuits, forming a partnership with Ellis L. Bradstreet, under the firm name of Maxwell & Bradstreet, for the purpose of conducting a general store and of purchasing such products of the farmers of the adjacent district as the firm could handle. At that time there were no railroads in that part of the country, so that everything not transported by canal had to be carried to and from Cincinnati by wagons, a distance of forty-four miles. The nearest point at which a railroad could be reached in going to New York and Philadelphia, where goods were mainly purchased, was

Cumberland, Maryland. It was a time of very low prices for farm products and of little money, but the business, which at first was small, grew, until it assumed, for that time, large proportions and brought a fair return to its projectors. In March, 1846, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Maxwell thenceforward till his death continuing the business under the name of N. V. Maxwell, which, in all the period of forty years was the highest expression of commercial honor.

In his early manhood, Mr. Maxwell was an ardent supporter of the old Whig party and all that it represented. In everything pertaining to its management, from the primary meeting in his own township to the state conventions of his party, he was an important factor, no name at home having stood for more in all the affairs of that great political organization. He, however, had no desire for office; he was a business man who loved his home and was warmly attached to the people with whom his lot had been cast, so that the ambition for office never troubled him a moment in his whole life. Though frequently besought, he never allowed the use of his name for any office beyond his own township but once, and this was for the legislature in 1855, when he and his colleague were defeated by a small majority. However, in the early part of his manhood he was a member of almost every county and district convention of his party in which his county was interested, and was frequently called upon to attend the state conventions, having been compelled in the earlier period to travel the entire distance to Columbus, more than a hundred miles, on horseback, sometimes when the roads, because of mud, were well nigh impassable. He was a politician from a sense of duty, because he believed that every man who enjoyed the protection of the government owed it to the country as well as to himself to labor for suitable management in public affairs. He was conversant with the acts of public men and with public measures, and was in general a man of statesmanlike qualities.

Though a loyal member of the Whig party Mr. Maxwell hated slavery with all the vigor of an ardent nature, and deplored the slowness with which the Whig party moved in this matter. However, he never could be lured into the support of any party which sought to operate independently of the Whig party, being a firm believer in party reformation beginning inside the party rather than outside. Still he was fully alive to the trend of public events, of which he was himself an integral part, so that, in the state convention of 1855, he was a warm supporter of Salmon P. Chase for governor, and it is not too much to say that, though a somewhat modest factor, he was still one of the potential forces that eventually accomplished

his nomination. There was powerful opposition to Mr. Chase in the convention. Party prejudice and personal dislike for a man, who had espoused an unpopular cause and openly antagonized the old Whig party, played an important part; but there was below the surface a strong sense of public justice and right, which eventually prevailed. Among those who courageously stood up for the advanced step was the subject of this sketch, who, in the caucus of his congressional district, was taunted by some of his Montgomery county friends who represented what was then known as the "Silver Grey" wing of the party, with the intimation that Mr. Chase could not carry his (Mr. Maxwell's) own township, a citadel of Whiggery. To this he boldly replied that, unless the convention nominated a man who represented the principles of which Mr. Chase was the exponent, he could not carry Washington (his) township, however strongly old prejudices might be entrenched. But wise counsels prevailing, Mr. Chase was nominated, and the Republican party in Ohio began its triumphal march toward results which moved the whole world. It was natural that such a man as Mr. Maxwell should be intimately identified with the thrilling events that followed. He actively supported Fremont and Lincoln and when the war broke out, he was, from first to last, one of the staunchest friends of the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

Both age and health forbade any attempt on his part to go to the field, but he was represented there by his two sons and by his, then, only son-in-law, while he, in the work of filling quotas and providing for the wants of the soldiers in the field, was one of the most active workers. His boldness made him enemies, as well as friends, so that during the excitement incident to the Vandalia riots in Dayton, it is a part of the unwritten history of the time that his neighbors kept watch over his property at night, he being away from home, lest it, too, might be caught in the whirlwind of destructiveness which apparently had been let loose. But this did not move him. He uttered no uncertain sound. He was a bold, brave man, who did not, in the great contest for the life of the country, permit either himself or his interests to stand in the way of success. After his death, hidden away among his private effects, was found a paper formally signed by himself and two other old citizens, who had been left behind to fight the enemy in the rear while the young men were at the front, in which they pledged their "lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor" to uphold the government in its efforts to save itself from destruction. This tells the whole story. It was a quiet compact, made by three leading citizens, unknown to any member of their families, or any

one else, until at last, when all the parties were in their graves, it rose up in its own majestic utterance to inform other generations of the kind of stuff of which was made the patriots of 1861-5 and the leading spirits of the Republican party.

After the war, with increasing age and declining strength, Mr. Maxwell naturally shifted the responsibility of party management to younger shoulders, but he remained to the day of his death devoted to the Republican party and its principles, and his store was as naturally the headquarters of party management as it was, in the earlier days, the rallying point for the friends of Henry Clay. He continued to discharge his duties as treasurer of the township, all Democratic opposition eventually ceasing, and the whole people uniting in calling him to continue in a place where he had brought nothing but honor to himself and to the community he so faithfully served. The last working day of his life was spent in making his usual annual settlement with the township trustees, a work he was not permitted to finish. The next day, shortly after noon, he came in from his store to his adjoining dwelling, for he still continued in active business, saying that he was not well, and went directly to a sick bed from which he never arose. A week afterward, surrounded by all his children and their wives or husbands, together with a number of his grandchildren, in full command of his faculties, he expressed his profound belief in the Lord Jesus Christ, in whom he trusted for salvation, and, bidding his loved ones an affectionate farewell, laid himself down to his eternal rest as peacefully as ever an infant sought slumber in its mother's arms. So lived and so died a man who represented in an eminent degree what is sometimes not fully comprehended, the average, sober, intelligent, patriotic forces of a free people; men who love their country, not for its offices, not for the glory which it brings individuals, but because it reflects the peace of society, a virtuous citizenship, an intelligent constituency and the hope of liberty throughout the world.

Mr. Maxwell had five children, Colonel Sidney D. Maxwell, of Cincinnati; Anna Catharine, wife of Dr. William H. Lamme, of Centerville, Ohio, both now deceased; Abigail Rosamond, now the companion of her aged mother at the old homestead; Marcellus J., of Urbana, Ohio; and Margaret Eleanor, wife of Dr. John M. Adams, of Cincinnati, besides including those since born, twenty-one grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

Mr. Maxwell was buried in the beautiful public cemetery adjacent to Centerville, which he had helped to found; and there, among the pioneers of the locality and the life-long friends who with him had aided in

the building up of a community where school-houses and churches abound, this stalwart Republican, this virtuous citizen and this loyal American sleeps his last sleep.

ROBERT J. COX.—A great deal of the success of a party is due to the workers in the ranks—the men who go among the voters strengthening the weak and encouraging those whose faith begins to waver, and even occasionally securing recruits from the other side. Robert J. Cox is one of the men whose work has been carried on in this manner, and his labors in the interest of Republicanism are well known and appreciated by his fellow townsmen.

Mr. Cox is chairman of the county executive committee, which position he has filled for the past seven years in a most efficient manner. He has been a member of the committee for about eighteen years and during that time has done an enormous amount of work. Early in life, even before he was entitled to vote, he became an enthusiast in politics and they have claimed the major part of his attention ever since. He cast his first vote for Governor Tod, and in 1864 voted for President Lincoln.

In 1862 Mr. Cox enlisted in the Eighty-sixth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served three months. It was located in West Virginia, under the command of Colonel Burns, Brigadier-General Kelley, and General John C. Fremont. After his term of service expired he re-enlisted, in the spring of 1862, in what was known as the Lincoln Body Guard, and was located in Washington for two years. While in West Virginia Mr. Cox was engaged with his regiment in several battles. At the close of the war he returned to Delaware county, which had been loyal to the Union, and which furnished a large number of men. The county has also been Republican ever since the organization of the party.

Mr. Cox was born in 1836 and was an only child. His father, Thomas W. Cox, is a native of England and came to the United States when a boy. He was an old-time Whig when that party was in existence, and afterward voted the Republican ticket, supporting Fremont in 1856. He has the distinction of having voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840, and for his grandson, Benjamin Harrison, in 1888, just forty-eight years later. He, with about forty of his old associates who had also voted for "Old Tippecanoe," formed a club which they called the William Henry Harrison 1840 Club, and all of whom voted for Benjamin Harrison. Of this organization Mr. Cox and about four others are the only ones now living, the others having died since 1888.

Judge T. C. Jones, John W. Jones and Robert L. Jones, brothers of Mrs. Cox, were very prominent Republicans in this county, and in the early days were staunch Whigs. John W. held the office of clerk of the senate when the Whig party was in power, and he was a personal friend of John Sherman. Judge T. C. Jones was elected state senator at the close of the war, and was subsequently elected common-pleas judge, which office he filled for three terms. Robert L. has never held any office, but he has been an enthusiastic worker in the Republican ranks, and has accomplished a great deal of good.

The county of Delaware has been under excellent organization ever since the formation of the Republican party, and has always given it a good majority. In 1896 the combination of the other tickets against the Republicans would have been most disastrous had it not been for the splendid generalship and the unflagging energy displayed by Mr. Cox, under whose management the campaign was conducted, and who in one week made eighteen speeches throughout the county. He has attended the state and congressional conventions, and has on several occasions been chairman of the delegation from his county. As chairman of the executive committee it has been his duty to call the sub-committees together and map out a plan of campaign and instruct them in the details of preparation, work which requires a clear brain and good judgment.

Mr. Cox's occupation is that of a contractor and house painter. He is unmarried, and is a member of the Elks and the Grand Army of the Republic.

STEPHEN P. THRALL, sheriff of Delaware county, has been an active participant in politics for nearly a quarter of a century. He was born in Delaware county, April 25, 1843, and is the son of A. Thrall, who is now living two miles east of Delaware at the ripe old age of eighty years. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served for three years, and was detailed in the hospital department, of which he was ward master. He came to Delaware county when but two years old, and is the son of one of the early pioneers of Ohio. At one time he held the office of coroner of the county. His wife, who is a native of Delaware county, is also living, and they are both enjoying the sunset of their lives in their home near Delaware. Mr. Thrall was a Whig, and later a Republican when the two parties were merged into one. He voted for William Henry Harrison, for General Fremont in 1856, and for Benjamin Harrison. He has always cast his vote for the Republican nominees.

He has for many years been writing sketches of his pioneer experiences in Ohio for one of the Delaware county papers. When he first located there it was an untamed wilderness, infested with Indians and wolves, and many were the thrilling adventures and narrow escapes recorded by Mr. Thrall. He has two sons, Stephen P., the subject of this sketch, and James E., who lives on a stock farm in Kansas, where he has been for several years. He, too, is a Republican.

In 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil war, Stephen Thrall enlisted in Company D, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was offered a promotion but refused to take it, as he thought he was too young to assume the responsibility. He served from August 8, 1861, to July 15, 1865, and took part in all the engagements of his regiment but one, and was in the Logan division of the Seventeenth Army Corps under Sherman. He was wounded and taken prisoner at Raymond, Mississippi, and kept for thirteen days, when he was paroled and taken to Vicksburg, where he was held during the siege of that city. He was then exchanged and sent north to Camp Chase, where he recovered from his wound. He then rejoined his regiment, with which he served until the close of the war. After being mustered out Mr. Thrall went to Marion, where he remained a while and then went to Michigan, subsequently returning to Ohio and taking up his residence on a farm in Burton township, where he was appointed deputy sheriff under Mr. Griffith, and held that office for six years.

In January, 1894, Mr. Thrall was elected to his present office, taking his seat on January 7, of the same year. He was re-elected in 1896. His majority the first time was one thousand and fifty, while that of his predecessor was only five. In 1896 he was obliged to run against a fusion ticket, but in spite of that fact he won by a majority of three hundred and thirty-eight. The fight was an uphill one, but the many friends of Mr. Thrall rallied about him, and to his popularity is due the victory achieved at the polls. He has been an energetic, hard worker, and is a man particularly adapted to fill the position he now occupies, as his honesty, bravery and integrity are unquestioned. He has attended the county conventions, and is always ready to do all in his power to further the interests of his party.

Socially Mr. Thrall is a consistent member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the Veteran League, the Grand Lodge, and organized the Chessie Lodge, No. 613. He was married to Miss Eva M. Gilson, and they have eight children. Three daughters are married and one daughter is at home. The sons are C. E., now in his father's office, George W., Herbert A. and Frederick. The three sons-in-law of

Mr. Thrall are Winfield Scott, of Kingston township, George James, of Liberty, and C. E. Marshall, of Burton township, all of whom were present at the county convention of 1896.

Mr. Thrall has proved himself to be a most efficient officer, and has filled the office he now holds in a manner entirely satisfactory to his constituents.

ALPHONSO TAFT, LL. D.—Ohio has furnished her full quota of eminent men to the nation. High on the roll of her distinguished and noble sons, together with the names of Garfield, Hayes, Sherman and McKinley, is that of Alphonso Taft, who served in the cabinet of President Grant and was twice the honored representative of this republic at the courts of Europe. He won distinctive honors as a statesman and was equally renowned as a jurist, being one of the ablest exponents of the law that the country has produced. Mr. Taft comes of a family whose ancestral history dates back to colonial days in Massachusetts, where one generation of the family after another was represented in the office of selectman. His father, Peter Rawson Taft, was reared on a farm, but afterward studied law and finally became judge of the Windham county (Vermont) court and served as a member of the legislature of that state.

Alphonso Taft was born in Townsend, Vermont, on the 5th of November, 1810, and died May 28, 1891. He remained on his father's farm until sixteen years of age and for several years he taught school during the winter, thus procuring the means wherewith to pay his way in Amherst Academy. At the age of nineteen he became a student in Yale College, where in 1833 he was graduated with high honors. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by his *alma mater*, of which he was a member of the corporation nine years. For several years succeeding his graduation he served as a teacher in that institution and in the meantime studied law in the Yale Law School, where he was graduated in 1838. Thus in his case as with the majority of our most prominent men, he was forced to depend upon his own exertion and the success he achieved in life was the triumphant reward of his own labors.

In 1839 he came to Cincinnati, where without the aid of influential friends he entered upon his active professional life which was continued almost without interruption until his eyelids closed in death. He was connected with much of the important litigation that was heard in the courts of Ohio and meeting, as he did, many of the most able representatives of the law, he won notable victories that gave undeniable proof of his superior ability. He defended the validity of the will of Charles McMicken, who bequeathed prop-



Alphonso Taft

erty to the value of half a million dollars to the city of Cincinnati for a university. The case was carried to the supreme court of the United States, and the will was not only declared valid, but Mr. Taft was highly complimented by Justice McLean in his announcement of the final decision of the supreme bench. Mr. Taft was also retained by the city to defend the constitutionality of the two-million-dollar law, passed for the purpose of completing the Southern Railway. It was a suit of vital and far-reaching importance to the city, and in its conduct Mr. Taft was successful.

He shared largely in inaugurating and building up the splendid railway system of Cincinnati, which has largely made the city what it is to-day. For many years he was a director of the Little Miami Railroad, the pioneer railway of the city; was one of the incorporators of the Ohio and Mississippi road and its general counsel for many years; and a member of the first board of directors of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, which he was instrumental in pushing to completion. He was an earnest supporter of the idea that the city should build the Cincinnati Southern Railway, and as judge of the superior court delivered the opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the act authorizing the expenditure of the first ten million dollars on the same. He was also a trustee of the Southern Railroad from 1875 until he accepted a position in the president's cabinet, and finally was counsel for the trustees in the suit whereby the constitutionality of the two-million-dollar law for the completion of the road was confirmed.

With the interests of the city Mr. Taft was also closely identified and bore a very important part in the promotion of its interests. He was the originator of the first street railway connecting the city with the hills; was the first president of the Mount Auburn Street Railway Company, from which sprang the inclines and extensive system of suburban transportation. He also did noble work in the founding of the House of Refuge. He became a judge of the superior court in 1865, by appointment, and on the expiration of his first term was elected by the unanimous vote of his own party and that of the Democratic as well. The most noted case which arose during his judicial career was that brought to enjoin the school board from striking out of the rules which govern the public schools that clause which provided for the reading of the Bible in the opening exercises of the school. Judges Hagan and Storer, a majority of the court, granted the injunction, but Judge Taft dissented, holding, first, that the school board had the power to strike out this clause from the rules; and second, that it was proper that such rule should be stricken out, because the King James version of the Bible was not accepted

by the large Roman Catholic population as the true Bible, and because the New Testament taught doctrines not believed by the Jewish population. The supreme court of Ohio sustained the opinion of Judge Taft and reversed that of his associates. This suit was the subject of long and earnest discussion among lawyers, ministers, by the public and the press, and added not a little to the reputation of Judge Taft as a sound lawyer, but it defeated his nomination for governor as the competitor of R. B. Hayes, in 1875, and again when Charles Foster was nominated, in 1879, in which last contest Judge Taft failed of the nomination by only seven votes.

In March, 1876, President Grant called him to his cabinet as secretary of war, and at the end of three months he was made attorney-general of the United States, holding the office until the close of General Grant's administration. In 1882 he was appointed minister to Austria, and in 1883 received the appointment as minister to Russia, which position he filled until 1885. His diplomatic service was most satisfactory, he handling the intricate question of foreign relation in a most masterful manner, ever sustaining the dignity and laboring for the honor and welfare of the country.

In 1841 Judge Taft was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Phelps, of Vermont, who died in 1852, leaving two sons: Charles P. and Peter R. In 1854 the Judge wedded Miss Louise M. Torrey, of Massachusetts, and the children of the second marriage were William H., Henry W., Horace D. and Fanny Louise.

ET. COLLINS, M. D., one of the oldest and best known physicians and an old-time Whig and Republican of Clark county, Ohio, has for fifty-five years lived in the village of South Charleston, having been born in Clark county in 1818. He voted the Whig ticket and then took up the support of the Republican party as soon as it was formed, since which time he has given it the benefit of his vote. He has never been a politician in the common acceptance of the term, but has on numerous occasions attended the state and county conventions. His sympathies are with a protective tariff, sound money, and the Blaine idea of reciprocity. Dr. Collins attended the common schools and then took up the study of medicine, which he followed for many years, acquiring a large and remunerative practice. He has also been successful in several business enterprises and is interested in real estate to a considerable extent.

Milton H. Collins, his son, is one of the leading Republicans of Clark county, casting his first presidential vote for Hayes in 1876, since which time he

has been in all the local campaigns as a worker and an organizer. He has been present at several state, county and district conventions, including the last one held at Cleveland, and has been a member of the county central committee since 1880. He has held some minor township offices and was a member of the city council and the school board of South Charleston. Dr. Collins is well read on all the leading public questions, is an excellent debater, and always ready to back up his opinions with an able argument. He advocates a protective tariff, reciprocity, sound money, and heartily endorses all the principles of the Republican party as set forth in the platform adopted at the National convention held at St. Louis in 1896.

Dr. Milton H. Collins was born in Clark county in 1854, receiving his education in the home schools and the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, after which he began the study of medicine with his father in 1877, and was admitted to practice in 1881. Subsequently he attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College. He has always been associated with his father, and now that the latter is about to retire from active life, he will no doubt take a leading place in his profession in South Charleston where they have both been so long and favorably known.

JUDGE JAMES E. LOWRY has given his unswerving allegiance to the Republican party since casting his first presidential vote for General U. S. Grant in 1868, and has since been an important factor in securing its success in his section of the state. A believer in a high protective tariff, he strongly endorses Major McKinley's views on that subject. He has long been one of the prominent and representative citizens of Ada, Ohio, and in 1882 became probate judge of Hardin county, being elected by a majority of two hundred and seventy-two, while the state ticket was carried by only forty-two votes, a fact which plainly indicates his personal popularity. Again in 1884, on his re-election, his majority was three hundred and ninety-seven and that of the state ticket sixty-two. For eight years he acceptably served in that important office, and in January, 1888, was elected clerk of the Ohio state senate, filling that position two years. In 1884-5 the Judge was a member from his county of the state central committee, of which he served as chairman, during which time the Republican party secured a larger majority in Hardin county than it had ever gained. He advocated the forming of Republican clubs, of which six were organized, and for convenience in the work divided the old fourth congressional district into school districts, which were thoroughly canvassed, with the most gratifying results. In

1886-7 he was a member of the state executive committee, and in that capacity did effective service in the interests of the party.

Judge Lowry was born in 1847, in Richland county, Ohio, a son of William Lowry, a substantial farmer and a Whig in politics, who came to this state at an early day from Pennsylvania, and died in 1849. In the county of his nativity the Judge grew to manhood, and in 1863 entered the railway service with the Pittsburg Road, at Forest, Ohio, where he remained for three years, and was then made agent for the same company at Ada, being only nineteen years old when he entered upon his duties at this place, where he has since made his home with the exception of a short period. In 1890, after leaving the senate, he removed to Washington city, where he became general agent for the Union Life Insurance Company, having charge of the business in Washington, Baltimore, Richmond and other cities until 1893, when he returned to Ada and became general agent for the same company in northern Ohio, which position he is still filling. Owning a valuable farm in Hardin county, he also gives some attention to agricultural pursuits.

The Judge led to the marriage altar Miss Bushnell, daughter of Thomas Bushnell, of Richland county, and a sister of Dr. Bushnell, of Mansfield, this state. They now have one son, William B., who also gives his support to Republican principles. Fraternally Judge Lowry is a Knight Templar Mason and for six years served as high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter. He is one of the most distinguished and influential citizens of Ada, with whose business and political interests he has now been identified for almost thirty years, and he well deserves the high regard in which he is universally held.

J O. NEER, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Piqua Hosiery Company, at Piqua, Miami county, has been a zealous and consistent Republican ever since he voted for Lincoln while in the last war. While a resident of his native county, Champaign, and ever since coming to Miami county, he has been prominent in the local work of his party. Just as sure as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," patriotism requires almost constant work, especially on the part of those whose intelligence enables them to "see the situation." The work, too, is mostly philanthropic, inasmuch as these public benefactors generally receive little or no pecuniary reward for what they do. Mr. Neer has ever since he began to take any part in public affairs, generally been a member of nominating conventions,—county, district and state; during the last campaign he was the president

of the McKinley Club at Piqua. For years he has been a worker as a member of the Republican county committee, and is efficient in the management of the local interests of his party. After the war he was elected township clerk of Concord township in his native county, and later he received a federal appointment as a gauger in the old fourth Ohio district, under W. W. Wilson, and served in that capacity for fifteen years.

Mr. Neer was born in Champaign county, Ohio, November 8, 1840, a son of D. H. Neer, who was a Democrat until 1854, when he became a Know-nothing and in 1856 a Republican, voting for Fremont. He was an ardent Republican during the remainder of his long life, dying in 1892. By occupation he was a farmer. Mr. Neer's maternal grandfather, Robert Russell, was a soldier in the war of 1812; and James Russell, the great-grandfather, participated in the Revolutionary war.

In 1862 the same spirit of patriotism which made him a Republican led our subject to enlist in the war for the preservation of his country, joining the Forty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as one of the nine-months volunteers, and upon the expiration of his term he re-enlisted and served four months faithfully and honorably. He is now a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

About 1870 he came to Piqua, where he is engaged as stated at the beginning of this article. Charles L. Wood is the president of the company. Its manufacturing plant was established in 1886, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, and it is one of the best industries in the city, employing over a hundred hands and doing a large business in knit goods.

HENRY J. MAY, attorney at law, of Kenton Hardin county, was born July 16, 1863, in the county which is still his home, and is a representative of one of the old families of the state, his grandfather, Henry May, having settled in Ohio in 1798. He took part in the war of 1812 as captain in the army of General Hull, and in times of peace devoted his energies to merchandising. In politics he was a Democrat, but in 1856 voted for John C. Fremont, being opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the further extension of slavery.

James H. May, father of our subject, was born in Ohio, in 1812, and was a farmer by occupation. He removed to Hardin county in 1847 and resided here until his death, which occurred May 4, 1896, when he had reached the age of eighty-four years. In his political views he was a Whig, voting for William

Henry Harrison in 1840, although he had voted for Van Buren four years previously. He supported Benjamin Harrison, the grandson of the Tippecanoe hero, in 1888 and 1892. He early became an active worker within the ranks of the young Republican party, organizing its forces and being the principal executive officer in central and campaign committees, but he himself was never a candidate for public office. Although fifty-one years of age at the time of the breaking out of the Civil war, he volunteered his services for the Union, and was in Company K, Thirty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was in the service fourteen months, participating in all the engagements in which his regiment took part during the service. He had three sons, our subject being the second. John W. May, the eldest, is a merchant of Roundhead, Hardin county, and is a stalwart and active Republican, taking his father's place in local politics. Frank A., the youngest, has been an efficient working member of the county central committee for the past five or six years. He is now constable, and by occupation he is a farmer.

Henry J. May, whose name heads this sketch, was educated in the Ohio State Normal at Ada and was graduated in the class of 1882. He studied law in the office of Judge A. B. Johnson, of Kenton, was admitted to the bar October 3, 1889, and immediately began practice, in which he has been in partnership with Hamilton E. Hoge, son of Judge Hoge, and has a good clientage. He is also interested in farming and owns a large tract of coal and timber land in West Virginia. He was married in Roundhead township to a daughter of Dr. Newler, and they have one daughter.

Mr. May has always been a staunch Republican since casting his first presidential vote for James G. Blaine, in 1884, and since that time he has regularly voted for the nominees of the party. He has done much effective work in all the campaigns, his labors being peculiarly beneficial in the Foraker campaign, but has never sought office for himself, nor has he filled any political position save when in Roundhead township he acted as clerk. During the campaigns of recent years he has made many public speeches—fifty-two in the campaign of 1896—in the western part of the state. For a number of years he has been a member of either the county or executive committees, and is at the head of the club organization of the county, established in 1895, and is president of the Young Men's McKinley Club, of Kenton.

Mr. May holds a membership connection with the Knights of Pythias fraternity and has filled all the chairs, has been deputy grand chancellor of the state, and is major of the Uniform Rank, Seventh Regiment.

He is widely and favorably known in social, political and professional circles as one of the leading citizens of Kenton.

FRANK GALLAHER, who at this writing is holding the responsible position of sheriff of Warren county, is one of the leading Republicans in this section of the state and was elected to his present incumbency in 1896, assuming the duties of his office on the first of January, 1897. He defeated his Democratic opponent, Lon Hunter, by a good majority. Mr. Gallaher was assessor of East Turtle Creek township in 1890, but otherwise he has never been a candidate for political preferment in the county. He became active in politics before he had attained his majority and was entitled to a vote, and he has been for the past twenty years one of the most energetic workers and organizers in the county. He has frequently taken a conspicuous part in the conventions of his party and is active in getting out the voters.

Mr. Gallaher is a native son of the Buckeye state, his birth having occurred in Warren county on the 28th of July, 1856. His father, William Gallaher, was a Whig and a Republican and took an active part in county politics from the time he was first accorded elective franchise. He was born in 1808 in Warren county, in which he was one of the best known pioneers and public-spirited citizens. There he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in 1895. The mother of Mr. Gallaher was Miss Mary J. Corwin, a daughter of Benjamin Corwin, who was a brother of Hon. Thomas Corwin, this family, being one of the most noted in the state of Ohio.

Frank Gallaher, the immediate subject of this review, was reared on a farm in Turtle Creek township and continued in agricultural pursuits during his early manhood, later becoming an auctioneer, which pursuit he followed for some years. He is a firm believer in the principles and policies of the Republican party and an advocate of a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money.

Mr. Gallaher was united in marriage to Miss Barnhart, and of this union five children have been born. Mr. Gallaher is popular both as a citizen and as a sheriff, and possesses the high regard of his many friends throughout the county, where he is well known.

HC. BARNES, the present sheriff of Pike county, is a Republican of the aggressive, energetic type, who was elected to the office he now holds in 1895, securing a victory over Marcagus Hutt, his Democratic opponent, by a majority of two hundred

and sixty votes, the largest vote secured by any candidate on the ticket, and assumed the duties of his position in January, 1896. The sheriff's initial work in politics began about the year 1880, since which time he has been a member of the county central committee, and has usually attended the judicial, congressional, and county conventions, among the last being that of the noted Bundy-Ironton meeting. He is a man of more than ordinary executive ability, his work as an organizer being recognized and appreciated by his fellow Republicans, and he is a staunch advocate of a protective tariff, reciprocity, and a monetary system on a gold basis.

Mr. Barnes was born in Pike county, Ohio, on September 11, 1852, where he was reared to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools, and for many years past he has lived on his farm in Scioto township. His place consists of two hundred and eighty acres in the Scioto valley, which is the best farming land in Ohio.

Socially H. C. Barnes is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Piketon, and of the Knights of Pythias, of Waverly, and is a popular and highly regarded citizen. His father, I. N. Barnes, who was also born in Pike county, was originally a Whig, but affiliated with the Republican party upon its formation and became quite active in the political field, obtaining a wide influence in local affairs, but never seeking nor holding public office, preferring to follow his vocation of farming. The grandfather of our subject, John Barnes, was a prominent politician of the early days, one of the leaders in the Whig party of Pike county, which he represented in the state legislature, and was an important factor in the pioneer politics of Ohio.

Charles S. and James W. Barnes, brothers of our subject, are both substantial farmers of Pike county, and are strong, active Republicans, firmly believing in the principles of that party.

ROBERT CAREY, who has the honor of being the first Republican to hold the office of mayor of Upper Sandusky since 1871, has always been an active worker in the cause of his party, and in every campaign, from the time he entered the political arena, he has labored for the success of the Republican candidates, although living in a Democratic stronghold where the opposition has had but little chance for victory. Mr. Carey has been a member of the executive and county central committees, with which he was engaged in organizing the Republicans of the county. He has been in constant attendance of the state, district and congressional conventions,

and is a firm believer in the principles of a protective tariff and sound money. He cast his first vote for Blaine and has been a well-known orator in campaign work. He was elected a member of the board of examiners of the city schools and has also been connected with the school board.

The subject of this sketch was born in Ontario, Canada, February 17, 1845, and is the son of Hugh Carey, who was born in Ireland and is of Scotch descent. In 1832 he moved to Canada and located in Prince Edwards county, where he at present resides. Robert Carey was educated in the Toronto Provincial Normal School, from which, upon being graduated, he received a life certificate to teach in Canada. He followed that occupation from the time he was seventeen years old until 1873, at which period he came to Upper Sandusky, where he was engaged as principal of the Marseilles school. After remaining there one year, he accepted a similar position with the Union School, with which he continued for two years. Subsequently Mr. Carey began reading law with D. W. Brooks, a Detroit lawyer, and attended the law school of Ann Arbor for one year. He next studied with Judge Matt for a year and in 1880 was admitted to the bar. He immediately began the practice of his profession and later formed a partnership with a Mr. Parker. The law firm of Carey & Parker is one of the best known in this section of the state. Mr. Carey is a keen lawyer, a brilliant speaker, and his success in conducting difficult cases has won for him the confidence of a large following. He owns two farms in the county.

The subject of this review was married to Miss Emily A. Terry, a daughter of Ethan Terry, one of the first three commissioners of Wyandot county. Mr. and Mrs. Carey have three sons, Robert H., John T. and Edward. Socially Mr. Carey is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is of a genial nature and his home is always open to his many friends.

work and entered the Columbia Law School of New York, where he was graduated in 1866. For a few months of that year he was associated in the practice of law in Cincinnati with the firm of Sage, Haacks & Taft, and then went abroad. Entering the University of Heidelberg, he was graduated at that institution in 1868, with the degree of J. U. D., after which he continued his studies at the College de France, of Paris, for a year. A season of travel in England and Scotland brought the culture and knowledge which can be acquired in no other way, and with a mind broadened and enriched by contact with the best educators of the



Charles P. Taft.

CHARLES P. TAFT, president of the Times-Star Publishing Company, of Cincinnati, was born in the city which is still his home, December 21, 1843, and is the eldest son of the late Hon. Alphonso Taft. He received his early education in the city schools, pursued a three-years course in the Woodward High School and prepared for college in Phillips Academy, of Andover, Massachusetts, after which he matriculated in Yale College, in 1860, and on the completion of the four-years course was graduated in the class of 1864. All this he regarded as but the foundation for his preparation for life's duties. He determined to make the practice of law his life

old world he returned to Cincinnati in November, 1869, here to take up the practical and responsible duties of life.

Mr. Taft formed a law partnership with General Noyes and successfully engaged in practice with that gentleman until 1871, when the General was elected governor of Ohio and Mr. Taft was elected a member of the state legislature. While serving in the house he was a chairman of the committee on schools and school lands. While acting in this capacity he secured the first codification of the school laws of the state and largely advanced the interests of the cause of education thereby. In 1872 he was nominated by the Re-

publican party for congress, but was defeated by the Greeley wave that swept over Hamilton county that year, after which he resumed the practice of law.

His connection with journalism dates from 1879, when he purchased the controlling interest in the *Times*. When the consolidation with the *Star* was made in 1880, the *Times* was allotted the controlling interest in the capital stock. The paper is too well known throughout the entire country to need specific mention here. It is one of the most potent agencies in the welfare of Republicanism in this section of the land and handles with masterly skill and marked fairness the issues that claim public attention. Mr. Taft was also for many years one of the owners of the *Volksblatt*, a very prosperous and influential German newspaper, and was vice-president of the company until toward the close of the year 1890. No man in Cincinnati has labored more earnestly for the best development of the city than Mr. Taft, especially along the lines tending toward mental development and the broad culture of the mind. His support is never withheld from any enterprise or measure calculated to promote the general welfare, and many interests of the city bear the impress of his strong individuality. He was one of the originators of the Zoological Garden and a director of the same for several years; was also treasurer of the May Festival Association for a number of years, and is at present a director of the Cincinnati Museum Association and a member of the board of trustees of the Cincinnati Fund. For several years he served as one of the real-estate managers of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, for fully seventeen years was a member of the union board of high schools and for a time serving as its president; and for the past seven years he has been president of the University Club. In the fall of 1895 his fellow townsmen showed their appreciation of his worth and ability by electing him to the fifty-fourth congress, to represent the first Ohio district. His political record is above reproach, having ever been marked by the utmost fidelity to duty, by unwavering loyalty to the best interests of the country, and by an unselfish purpose which places the party's good above personal aggrandizement.

Mr. Taft was married on the 4th of December, 1873, the lady of his choice being Miss Annie Sinton, daughter of David and Jane (Ellison) Sinton, of Cincinnati.

JUDGE F. C. RUSSELL.—Republicanism upholds the protection of American industries from the evil consequences of cheap foreign labor, regards all men as equals, and favors progress and enterprise through the channels of the public schools

and other educational institutions. Being a party of intelligence, it advocates any measure that will increase the mental capacity of our citizens and place them on a plane of intellectual equality. Thus its supporters are men of more than ordinary mentality, broad in their views, noble in their character and philanthropic in their nature. Among those in Ohio who have been earnest in their endeavors to sustain the high standard of principles aimed at by the party, Judge F. C. Russell may be mentioned in this respect with a degree of appropriateness that will be appreciated by all who are acquainted with his honorable political record in the state of Ohio.

In early life our subject was affiliated with the Democratic party, but its radical policy on the free trade question during Cleveland's administration created a revolution in his mind and he transferred his allegiance to the Republican organization, casting his first ballot in its favor in 1888. He had previously been a high-tariff Democrat and a strong advocate of protection to our home industries. He has taken an active part in congressional, judicial and all the county conventions for years and is an energetic worker in the local affairs of his party.

Judge Russell is a native of Grafton county, New Hampshire, where his birth occurred June 22, 1833. His father, Daniel Russell, moved to Athens county, Ohio, in 1836, removing to Meigs county in 1843 and settling in Bedford township, where he died in 1854. He was a Democrat and the father of seven sons, all of whom are living. They are: H. H., a physician residing at St. Joe, Missouri; J. J., a farmer of Warrington, Missouri; Daniel A., a judge; Cyrus, a resident of Middleport, Ohio; William C., a civil engineer employed by the government at Russell, Dakota; A. L., a newspaper man of Minneapolis, Minnesota; and the subject of this review. Three of these are Republicans and four Democrats. F. C., D. A. and H. H. served in the late war. Daniel A. gained the rank of major of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment, and H. H. was wounded near Cross Keys, but recovered sufficiently to finish his term of service in Maryland, and then enlisted as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and First Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The Judge spent his boyhood in Meigs county, receiving his educational advantages in the public schools, and subsequently taking up the study of law, in which he was engaged when the Civil war broke out, when, answering the call of duty, he left the pursuits of professional life and enlisted in Company C, Thirtieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in July, 1861. In February, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, serving in that capacity until 1863, resign-

ing in that year to enlist in Company C, Fourth Battalion of Ohio Cavalry, of which he was appointed captain. Later he was transferred to Company A, Thirteenth Cavalry, where he held the same rank, eventually being promoted to that of major and as such serving until February, 1865, thereupon resigning on account of disability. The Judge participated in the battles of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Vicksburg, the Wilderness, and about twenty others, besides many smaller engagements, and was present during the mine explosion, being in command of the regiment on that day. He performed valiant, efficient service throughout the struggle and made a record for himself of which he may well be proud.

After the cessation of hostilities Judge Russell once more took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1871, shortly afterward associating himself with his brother under the firm name of Russell & Russell, which successfully continued for fourteen years, being brought to a termination when the Judge ascended the bench, having been appointed common-pleas judge in January, 1885, by Governor Hoadly, to succeed Judge Bradbury from the third subdivision of the seventh district of Ohio.

Judge Russell formed a partnership with Mr. Webster in 1891, the firm being known as Russell & Webster, which has acquired an enviable reputation throughout Meigs county for integrity, ability and honest dealing. The Judge is one of the foremost citizens of Pomeroy and retains the respect and good will of all who know him, his friends being legion and the cordial hospitality of his home ever at their disposal.

Judge Russell was married to Miss Mary J. Martin, who has been called to her eternal rest, survived by the following five children: A. F., a farmer of Athens county; H. H., a resident of Pennsylvania; E. C., now living in Montana; Mrs. William McClain, of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and W. C., a coal operator of Meigs county. All of the boys are ardent supporters of the Republican party, E. C. having been nominated for representative to the Montana legislature.

LABAN S. SHERMAN.—The legal profession constitutes a stepping-stone to pre-eminence. Its exponents have in the past risen to the highest altitude of human ambition, its followers populate the land with brilliant men whose intellectual attainments have been heralded throughout the land, and its alumni are numbered among the brightest minds in the country. From its ranks the Republican party has chosen some of its most powerful adherents, who have never faltered in their allegiance to its principles, and who have served its interests with loyalty, enthusiasm and

unswerving fidelity. The state of Ohio contains no more energetic laborer for the cause of Republicanism than Judge Sherman, who has the distinction of being the oldest member of the Ashtabula county bar. In his youth the Judge was a strong anti-slavery man and a personal friend of Joshua R. Giddings and Benjamin F. Wade. He was affiliated with the Whigs until the Republican party was established, when he became identified with that organization and has continued to be one of its most prominent supporters in Ohio.

In the fall of 1839 Judge Sherman was elected prosecuting attorney of Ashtabula county, served one term, and in 1848 was elected for a second time to the same office. Such was the satisfaction given by him in the rendition of the duties pertaining to that position that he was nominated and elected state senator from the district comprising the counties of Geauga, Lake and Ashtabula, and while in the senate he served on several important committees and participated in a number of debates on bills which were eventually passed. In 1876 Mr. Sherman was elected judge of the court of common pleas for the ninth judicial district composed of Geauga, Lake and Ashtabula counties, and served three terms of five years each. His official career was marked by a most able administration, made possible by his thorough knowledge of the law, a keen, logical mind, and the capacity for rapidly grasping all the points in a question under consideration and arranging them in their relative value to the case. As a jurist he was held in the highest respect by members of both the bench and the bar.

Judge Sherman was born in North Adams, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on April 7, 1817, his parents being John and Silvia (Smith) Sherman, both of whom were likewise natives of Massachusetts, and of English ancestry. The youth of Judge Sherman was spent in North Adams, and there his early mental training was received. When he was but three years old death bereft him of his mother, and he was placed in the care of his grandfather, Laban Smith, who, when our subject was in his tenth year, moved to Wayne county, New York, and there the youth attended the public schools, subsequently being sent to Canandaigua Academy, where he prepared for college. Returning to Massachusetts, he entered Williams College, diligently pursuing his studies in that institution for three years and graduating with high honors. In 1837 the Judge came to Ashtabula county, and, following the natural bent of his early inclinations, he began to read law under the tutorage of Moses Sawtell and then attended a law school, from which he was eventually graduated. He was admitted to the bar after passing a highly creditable examination before the supreme court at Gallipolis, Ohio. Consequently, upon receiv-

ing his sheepskin Judge Sherman located at Ashtabula, opened an office and entered into the active labors of his profession, conducting a general law practice, which increased as his capability became more widely known, and he was soon recognized as one of the rising young attorneys of Ashtabula county, his career culminating in official preferment, as already stated. Upon retiring from the bench the Judge resumed his law practice, to which he has since devoted his time and attention, and although in his eighty-first year his health is comparatively excellent, his mental faculties are unimpaired, and he is still capable of an unusual amount of hard work.

In 1840 Judge Sherman was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Jenks, a daughter of Morley Jenks, and a native of Seneca county, New York. Her demise occurred in April, 1897, at the advanced age of seventy-one years. She was a most estimable woman, a faithful wife and a loving mother. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were the parents of eight children, of whom the following survive: Elbert, a prominent attorney; Charles, a well-known lawyer of Ashtabula; Frank M., a member of the legal profession in Arkansas; Laban, a merchant in Ashtabula; Mary, the wife of F. Kepler, a merchant of Ashtabula; and Villah, who resides at home. The Judge has a palatial residence, surrounded by well-kept grounds, where he has passed his most active days, and here he expects to remain until called to answer the last summons.

DAVID R. WILLIAMS, M. D., one of the successful and well-known physicians of Coalton, Jackson county, has from early manhood been an ardent Republican, notwithstanding the fact that his father was a Democrat and that he was reared in a Democratic neighborhood. When but eighteen years old he carefully studied the principles upon which the two parties were founded and decided to thenceforth give his support to that one he considered more conducive to the prosperity and welfare of the nation. He has never sought public office but he has frequently been chosen a delegate to the state, congressional, judicial and county conventions, serving as a member of the county convention nine times during the past twelve years. He has done some speaking in the campaigns, but his principal work is in connection with the committees, organizing and directing the party's forces in the county and state. He was chairman of the Jackson county executive committee in 1896 and secretary of the county central committee. The Doctor believes in a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money, is opposed to the civil-service idea,

thinks immigration should be restricted, and advocates a firm government and a strong foreign policy.

Dr. Williams was born January 5, 1863, in Lawrence county, Ohio, whence he was taken at an early age to Milton township, Jackson county, and there his preliminary education was acquired in the public schools, supplemented by a course at Rio Grande College in Gallia county, and the Starling Medical College at Columbus, graduating from the latter institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1892. His parents were unable to send him to college and in order that he might obtain the education he so earnestly desired he taught school and kept books and in this way defrayed the necessary expenses. Upon leaving college he first took up his residence in Dyer, remaining there two years, in 1884 coming to Coalton, where he entered on the active practice of his profession and has since met with a well-earned success. He has on various occasions engaged in various business enterprises, being at one time a stockholder and general manager of the Eclipse Coal Company, an extensive dealer in real estate, and editor and owner of the New Vienna Standard, a Republican paper published in Clinton county.

Dr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Floria E. Deming, in Gallia county. In his social relations the Doctor is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has passed all of the chairs; the Knights of Pythias; and the Jackson County Medical Society. He is energetic and progressive, well read on all the topics of the day, a close student of the various branches of his profession, and he retains the confidence and high regard of a large circle of friends.

WILLIAM KIRKBY, commissioner of railroads and telegraphs, of Columbus, Ohio, son of James Kirkby, a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, England, who came to the United States with his family in 1848, and located in Lucas county, Ohio, where he became engaged in farming. He declared his intentions and naturalized as soon as possible after arriving in this country, and he always affiliated with the Republican party until the time of his death.

The maiden name of the mother of the subject was Jane Ellis. She was a native of the same place as her husband. Eleven children were born to her, three of whom now survive. William, the sixth in line of birth, was born in Cambridge, England, July 19, 1845. He came with his parents to the United States in 1848, and attended the public schools at Toledo, Ohio, until the age of fourteen years. After one year spent upon his father's farm he entered into the

employ of the Wabash railroad as a section hand. After one year he was made a brakeman on a passenger train, and six months later was made brakeman on a freight train. He was then promoted to baggage master for one year, after which he was made freight conductor for two years, and then passenger conductor for one year. After climbing these many rounds of the ladder in the railroad work, he was made general yardmaster for the Wabash road at Toledo, Ohio. In 1871 he was transferred to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he held the position as trainmaster for the Wabash road until 1881. He then accepted a position on the Short Line as conductor, running from Lafayette to Kokomo, Indiana. After being in this position for six months he entered the employ of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road, as yardmaster in Toledo, Ohio, where he remained until 1887, when he resigned to take the position as superintendent of the city infirmary at Toledo, having been appointed by the city council to this position. He remained in this office until 1892, when he was appointed by Governor McKinley commissioner of railroads and telegraphs of the state of Ohio. He was reappointed during McKinley's second term as governor of Ohio, and still remains in this office. With the exception of two, he has been a delegate to every state convention for the past twenty-five years.

Subject has systematized the general management of the office which he holds, and is considered a valuable official. He is a member of the Yard Masters' Association, and Red Cross fraternity.

Subject married Miss Sarah A. Clarke, daughter of Edward Clarke, of Lucas county, Ohio. They have two children, Frederick W., twenty-nine years of age, who is a clerk in the freight department of the Lake Shore road, at Toledo; and Bertha, twenty-five years of age, who now resides with her parents. Subject is a member of the board of stewards of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal church, Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Kirkby is also a member of the church, and is active in church and charitable work.

COLONEL JOHN ALEXANDER TURLEY, of Portsmouth, is one whose identification with the political history of this section of the state covers more than half a century. There are few men living who have played as important a part in the events which form the annals of the country as he. From the time when James Madison occupied the chair of chief executive of the nation and the statesmen appeared at the capitol in powdered wigs, knee trousers and velvet coats down to the present era of wonderful development, he has been a witness of American ad-

vancement and growth. He was born in Virginia, on the 1st of June, 1816, and is a descendant of Scotch ancestry who during the Irish rebellion at the time of the reign of Charles II located in the north of Ireland. In about 1700 the family took root on American soil at Bellhaven, now known as Alexandria, Virginia, the latter name being taken from the Alexander family who settled there at an early day and were intimately associated with the Turley family, who have commemorated this friendship by perpetuating the name in that of Colonel Turley, of this review. The great-grandfather of our subject was the first of the name to come to America, and in pioneer days he was a notable character in Virginia.

His son, Charles Turley, was also a prominent citizen and aided the colonies in their struggle for independence. His son, Dr. Charles A. Turley, father of the Colonel, was a leading and influential citizen of the Old Dominion until his death, which occurred in 1849. He was always a supporter of Whig principles, served several terms in the lower house of the state legislature and was elected to the Virginia senate as the representative of his district. He was an intimate friend of Henry Clay and often visited him at his home, frequently being accompanied by the Colonel in his boyhood days. Early in life the Doctor devoted his energies to the practice of medicine, but afterward, in connection with his brother, purchased a part of one of the Fairfax grants and built and operated a furnace and forge. He called this plant the Fannie Furnace in honor of his wife, whose maiden name was Miss Fannie Harness. He became prominent in business as well as political circles and won a comfortable fortune through his well-directed efforts. His wife belonged to one of the most prominent and well known pioneer families of Virginia and traced her ancestry back to Michael Arndt, who came to America with William Penn, when the latter returned from Holland with his colony from that country and located in the Keystone state. Some years later a son of Michael Arndt, also Michael by name, accompanied by Philip Yocum, removed southward to Virginia. He secured some grants of land from Lord Fairfax and located in the Hampshire district among its first settlers. A son of Michael Harness, who bore the name of John Harness, is spoken of in the early history of Virginia as one of the bravest Indian scouts of his day. He was a fine shot and gifted in the art of woodcraft. During the period before the Revolutionary war he was a leader in the engagements which occurred with the Indians in that section of the country and participated in many a fight with the red men in order to protect the white settlers in that locality. On several different occasions he was the only one of his com-

pany to escape, and a number of times he was wounded. He was a scout for the British army just before the Revolution, but when the colonists struck a blow for independence he joined their troops and was prominent in the service against the Indians.

Colonel Turley, of this review, was reared in the county of his nativity, secured a good education and in 1836 came to Ohio, spending two years in the Scioto valley, after which he returned to Virginia. Soon, however, he again came to this state, purchased land and for twenty-eight years he was recognized as the leading planter in this part of the state, owning and operating six hundred acres of the rich and fertile land of the Scioto valley. In 1856 he came to Portsmouth and has been a prime mover in several enterprises. He has also been a leader in the work of public improvement and in promoting all interests calculated to prove of public benefit.

From the time of his early settlement in the county, Colonel Turley has been a recognized leader in political circles. He firmly supported the principles advocated by Henry Clay, and has been very active in organizing for campaign work. In 1846 and 1847 he represented his district in the state legislature, and while there was instrumental in securing the passage of many important bills, and was a member of several important committees. In 1856 he supported Fillmore for the presidency and was one of the electors on that ticket, but in 1860 he heard Abraham Lincoln deliver an address in Ottawa, in which he favored, recommended and even quoted from the speeches of Henry Clay, and from that time forward Colonel Turley was a staunch advocate of the Republican party. He announced himself in favor of Lincoln in the face of strong opposition, and during that campaign labored earnestly in southern Ohio for the martyr president. He was instrumental in molding public sentiment by securing some of the ablest Republican orators to address the political meetings in southern Ohio. On one occasion he wished to obtain a speaker and went to Chillicothe, having learned that Judge Clark and Louis P. Campbell were there at the time. Both of them, however, refused to accompany Colonel Turley on account of other engagements, but when Mr. Campbell found that to the Colonel's vote he owed his election to the United States senate in 1847, he said: "Well, if you are the Turley who voted for me in the legislature, I will go with you." Thus an orator for the desired occasion was secured. Many other incidents of Mr. Turley's influence in campaign work were told, showing that he was both widely and favorably known.

When the war was inaugurated he formed a company of the Twenty-second Ohio Infantry,—Company

G,—and at once was elected its captain. While at Columbus, before going to the front, he was elected lieutenant-colonel and went with his regiment to West Virginia, where he served three months. In the fall of 1861 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a Missouri regiment, which was mostly composed of Ohio troops, and through his instrumentality it was made the Eighty-first Ohio Infantry. After six or seven months' service in Missouri he returned home and by Governor Tod was appointed colonel of the first regiment, which he helped to raise in Scioto county and which became the Ninety-first Ohio. This was in 1863. Colonel Turley then went with his command to the Potomac and his campaign in that section of the country covered the ground over which he had roamed in his boyhood. In that locality he was shot in the left leg, after which he resigned and returned home.

By President Johnson he was appointed to the office of assessor of internal revenue of the southern Ohio district and served in that office for seven months, but, because he was supposed to favor the president, his nomination was not confirmed by the senate, his opponents being H. S. Bundy and Judge Wade. Colonel Turley had never asked for this office, in fact was greatly surprised at the appointment, but because of the opposition of those who had formerly been his friends in the next congressional campaign he exercised his large influence in support of the Democratic candidates and a Democratic victory was won. During that campaign he made thirty-six speeches in the county. He had not, however, forsaken the principles of his party and in the next campaign wielded his influence for Republican candidates. He was for many years regarded as one of the strongest and most able debaters of this section of the state, his arguments being almost incontrovertible. He has attended almost all of the state conventions and has known nearly all of the public men of Ohio. In 1871 he was elected mayor of Portsmouth for a two-years term and was again elected in 1884, serving until 1888. His administration was progressive and his skillful handling of the reins of government largely promoted the city's interests. He does not now take so active a part in campaign work, but his interest in politics has never abated and he is still a ready and earnest debater, advancing very strong arguments in support of the principles which he has so long advocated.

The Colonel was for eight years president of the Scioto County Agricultural Society and has been a very prominent factor in business circles, conducting his interests in a way that has brought to him a handsome fortune. He has now reached the age of fourscore years, but his mental faculties are still unimpaired and he yet retains much of the physical vigor

of a man in the prime of life. His career has been an honorable and upright one and he has the confidence and regard of all with whom he has come in contact through a long and eventful life.

In his early manhood Colonel Turley married Miss Charlotte E. Robinson, and reared to maturity four children: Augusta R., of Kansas City, Missouri; Ella, wife of Judge A. C. Thompson; Henry C., who was appointed postmaster of Natchez, Mississippi, by President McKinley; and L. C. Turley, of Portsmouth, general manager of the Kentucky Fire Brick Works. He is also one of the leading business men and prominent Republicans of the city and is now president of the city council of Portsmouth.

GEORGE H. WATKINS, a prominent merchant of Wakefield, Pike county, Ohio, and a member of the firm of Lauman & Watkins, is a staunch Republican and has been interested in the welfare of that party from the time he was nineteen years old. In 1893 he was made a member of the county executive committee, of which he is the present treasurer, and of the county central committee, his political work being largely confined to organizing and planning the campaigns throughout Pike county. In 1894 Mr. Watkins, together with some ten or twelve of the younger men in the party, took entire charge of the labor involved in the canvass, and met with signal success in its conduct, thereby gaining the gratitude of their *confreres*. He is often a delegate to the state conventions, and thus represented his district in the conventions that nominated McKinley and Bushnell for governors; is frequently in the congressional conventions, and is always an active participant in the district convention contests. Never a seeker for political preferment, he works solely in the interests of his friends and for the good of the party, and is a strong advocate of a protective tariff and a gold standard.

George H. Watkins is a native of Pike county, his birth having occurred here on October 17, 1858, his father having been John H. Watkins, who died in the army. The latter came from Virginia to Piketon at an early day and owned and ran the old Piketon ferry on the Scioto river until the outbreak of the Civil war. He was a Henry Clay Whig and was a man of prominence during the pioneer times. He was survived by his wife, who later married a Mr. Lewis and departed this life in 1896. The following five sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Watkins: Frank, who, like his father, died in the army; W. B., who lives in Scioto county; C. T., who resides at Jasper, Pike county, where he has charge of the state boat on the canal; and J. H., who was sheriff of Pike county in

1888, being the second Republican sheriff ever elected in the county. He was also superintendent of the Ohio penitentiary under Governors McKinley and Bushnell and has always been active in politics, as indeed have all his brothers.

The subject of this review spent his youth in Waverly, attending the public schools until reaching the age of thirteen, when he started out to earn his own living, securing employment in Jasper and in Scioto county. Upon attaining his fifteenth year he embarked in the mercantile business and in 1886 formed his present partnership with Mr. Lauman, the firm to-day being one of the largest dealers in ties and lumber in the county. Mr. Watkins is an energetic, progressive citizen who by his own efforts and enterprise attained to his present high degree of success and prosperity.

Mr. Watkins was united in marriage to Miss Lillie I. Glaze, a daughter of John Glaze, the issue of which has been three children, two boys and one girl. He is a member of the Lucasville Masonic Lodge.

JUDGE JOHN A. PRICE, a veteran of the Civil war, and a Republican of considerable promise in Logan county, was born in Callaway county, Missouri, November 9, 1840. His father, Charles F. M. Price, died in 1843, and shortly after Mrs. Price moved to Logan county, where she had formerly lived. Her husband was born and reared in Virginia and at an early day came to Logan county. By occupation he was a school-teacher. His wife was a Miss Kelly, daughter of John Kelly, one of the pioneers of Ohio, and one of the early Whigs of Logan county until 1856, when he joined the Republican party. His death occurred in 1859. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Price moved to Missouri, where he taught in the public schools in 1836. He was a Whig, as was also his father.

Judge Price's youth was spent in Logan county, where he attended school at West Liberty. After finishing there he took up the study of law in the office of Stanton & Allison, of Bellefontaine, in 1859. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war, Judge Price enlisted in the first company organized in Bellefontaine, which was incorporated in the Thirteenth Ohio Infantry. Soon after he was taken ill and discharged, but upon regaining his health, in the latter part of 1863, he again enlisted and received the commission of first lieutenant in a colored regiment. For some time they were stationed before Petersburg, when he and his regiment participated in the first day's fight, and they were also present at the fight on July 13, 1864.

On account of ill health Judge Price resigned in

November, 1864, and returned to Bellefontaine, where, in the same year, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Logan county, and re-elected in 1866 and 1868. In 1869 he resigned to take a seat in the legislature of 1870-71. From 1871 until 1880 he spent his time in the practice of law at Bellefontaine. Although old enough to vote for Lincoln in 1864 he was unable to do so as he was at that time in the field hospital at Point of Rock, before Petersburg. He has voted the Republican ticket from Grant's time down to the present, and since 1866 to the time he went on the bench he gave much of his time and attention to the campaigns, stumping Logan county and delivering a large number of speeches.

Judge Price was elected to the bench in 1881, and was re-elected in 1886 and 1891, his present term expiring in 1897. The district over which he has jurisdiction is the third subdivision of the tenth judicial district and comprises Logan and Union counties. He has been in line with his party ever since he cast his first vote and has attended nearly all the state, congressional and judicial conventions as a delegate, and was chairman of the last congressional convention held at Dayton for the eighth district in 1896.

Fraternally Judge Price is a Mason and a member of the Sidney Commandery, Knights Templar. He was married in Bellefontaine to Miss Carrie McClure, and they have three children, two daughters and a son.

BELLAMY STORER, JR., minister to Belgium, is one of the most distinguished sons of Ohio, a statesman, diplomat and jurist, whose eminence in the legal and political world has been worthily attained. His birth place was Cincinnati and his parents were Judge Bellamy and Elizabeth (Drinker) Storer, the former long judge of the superior court of Cincinnati. His preliminary education, acquired in the public schools of his native city, was supplemented by a collegiate course in Harvard University, where he was graduated with the class of 1867. He read law with Stanley Matthews, and in 1869 was graduated from the Cincinnati Law School. Nature bountifully endowed him with the peculiar qualifications that combine to make a successful lawyer. Patiently persevering; possessed of an analytical mind, and one that is readily receptive and retentive of the fundamental principles and intricacies of the law; gifted with a spirit of devotion to wearisome details; quick to comprehend the most subtle problems, and logical in his conclusions; fearless in the advocacy of any cause that he may espouse, and the soul of honor and integrity, few men have been more richly gifted for the achievement

of success in the arduous, difficult profession of the law.

In 1869-70 Mr. Storer served as assistant United States district attorney in the southern district of Ohio. In 1872, his father, Judge Storer, resigned his position on the bench of the superior court of Cincinnati, in order to join his son in the practice of law and the partnership was continued until the father's death in 1875. Their clientage was very extensive and the character of their business most important. The legal interests of many large corporations were entrusted to them, and Mr. Storer, of this review, gained a wide experience in the various branches of the law and won a position at the Cincinnati bar among its foremost practitioners.

Since attaining his majority he has been a prominent factor in the Republican party in Ohio, and a most active supporter of its principles. In the campaign of 1896 he labored most earnestly in behalf of Major McKinley and the platform on which he stood, and his services were most effective and beneficial. On the 18th of September, 1890, the convention of his party unanimously nominated him for congress and so acceptably did he serve during the two-years term that in 1892 he was re-elected. In 1897 President McKinley nominated him for the office of United States minister to Belgium, the nomination was confirmed by the senate, and he is now the representative of his country at the Brussels court. His close study of our foreign relations, as well as his understanding of the political attitude of America, well fits him for the faithful discharge of his duties.

In March, 1886, Bellamy Storer was united in marriage to Maria Longworth Nichols, a daughter of Joseph Longworth. They enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of Cincinnati, and their own residence is the center of a cultured society circle. Mr. Storer has served as trustee of the Cincinnati University and the Ohio Humane Society, and is a broadminded, public-spirited and progressive citizen who gives his support to all measures whose object is to advance the welfare of the nation.

BELLAMY STORER, LL. D.—The name of this gentleman is inseparably connected with the history of Ohio jurisprudence. No man in the state was more highly respected or more greatly deserved the honors that were conferred upon him. He was one of the best exponents of the law as the conservator of the rights and liberties of the people that Ohio has produced, and during a long term upon the bench his justice and fairness were above question. His name is inscribed high on the roll of Ohio's eminent



William Lloyd Garrison

jurists, and upon the history of the state he left the impress of his strong individuality.

Mr. Storer was born in Portland, Maine, on the 26th of March, 1796, and departed this life in Cincinnati, on the 1st of June, 1875. In preparing for college under the preceptorage of Edward Payton, D. D., and Ebenezer Adams, late professor at Dartmouth College, he manifested special aptitude in mastering the branches of learning which he pursued and was enabled to enter Bowdoin College, in August, 1809, when only thirteen years of age. His splendid intellectual endowments soon gained him prestige in that institution, but he did not remain to take his Bachelor's degree, entering instead the law office of Chief Justice Parker, of Boston, Massachusetts, under whose direction he prepared for admission to the bar and was licensed to practice in April, 1817.

In June of the same year Mr. Storer removed to Cincinnati, where he began practice and early attained to high rank in his profession. He was soon numbered among the active and leading men of the city. The events of a lawyer's first years of practice are seldom important or interesting enough to leave permanent record behind them, but the character of Mr. Storer's early career may well be inferred from the fact that in 1821 Bowdoin College, in recognition of his scholarship, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In the preparation of his cases he was careful and painstaking. He was remarkable among lawyers for his wide research and provident care in preparation. At no time was his reading confined to the limitation of the questions at issue; it went beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected, but for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them. His logical grasp of facts and principles was another potent element in his success, and a remarkable clearness of expression, an adequate and precise diction which enabled him to make others understand not only the salient points of his argument, but his every fine gradation of meaning, was among his most conspicuous gifts and accomplishments.

A man of his ability could not long remain in private life. His splendid mental powers, his personal popularity and his thorough familiarity with the political issues, resulting from close study of the same, led to his nomination for congress. The Whig party, of which he was an earnest advocate, had long been in the minority in the first congressional district of Ohio, and the Democracy feared not their opposition. They, however, nominated General Robert T. Lytle, one of the most popular politicians and strongest men of their party, who was then a member of the house and a friend of the administration. Under the most excit-

ing circumstances the campaign was conducted, and the Whig victory of that year, 1834, placed Mr. Storer in congress and showed his high standing among the people of the district. In the legislative halls of the nation his masterful handling of the subjects under discussion and his eloquent language won for him a distinguished position among the leading public men of the time, and his effective support of General W. H. Harrison, who had long been his warm personal friend, greatly aided in the election of that distinguished gentleman and gallant officer to the presidency of the United States. It was during Mr. Storer's congressional term that the name of the General was first advanced by his western friends in connection with the position of chief executive of the nation, and when the representatives of the eastern states scorned his pretensions, Mr. Storer defended him in such an able and eloquent manner that he won many adherents to the cause of the hero of Tippecanoe.

On the expiration of his congressional term Mr. Storer returned to the practice of his profession in Cincinnati and continued to take an active interest in all public movements tending to the advancement of the general welfare, and in political contests throughout the state. In 1844 he was presidential elector on the Whig ticket and cast his vote for Henry Clay. In 1852, without his solicitation or knowledge, he was nominated for the supreme bench by his party, and, although defeated, he led his party by several thousand votes. In 1854 the great and growing commercial interests of Cincinnati called for the establishment of a municipal tribunal which in dignity and character would equal any court in the land, and to this end the superior court of Cincinnati was created by law and the salary of the judges was fixed at a sum more than double that given the members of the supreme court. At the first election, which occurred that year, Mr. Storer was selected for that high office, in which he served continuously until 1872, when he resigned. In the act creating this office, it was provided that the first judges elected should cast lots for their respective terms, the terms being of unequal length, namely, for three, four and five years. His colleagues were Judges O. M. Spencer and William Y. Gholson, and the short term of three years fell to him, but he was continuously re-elected and served for the unusual period of eighteen consecutive years, during which time he established a degree of personal and professional popularity rarely won by a lawyer.

In 1855 Mr. Storer was offered and accepted a professorship in the Cincinnati Law School and performed the duties so satisfactorily through many years that in 1874 he was elected by the faculty professor emeritus in that institution. Both Bowdoin and Ken-

yon colleges conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Law, and of the former he was for some time a member of the board of trustees. After his retirement from official life he once more devoted himself to practice in partnership with his son, Bellamy Storer, Jr., and continued an active and honored member of the profession up to the time of his death.

An ardent Whig in early life Mr. Storer became one of the staunchest advocates of Republican principles on the organization of that party, was a loyal supporter of the Union and a patriot above reproach. His services as a political speaker were constantly in demand and he was one of the most earnest, eloquent, logical and forceful speakers, yet he never aroused the enmity of those differing from him in opinion. On the other hand his unflinching courtesy, kindness and forbearance commanded the highest respect and consideration and among his warm friends were many who differed from him politically.

Judge Storer was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Drinker, a native of Philadelphia, and directly descended from one of the colonists who came to America with William Penn. The Judge retired from the bench in order to engage in practice with his son. He has ever been deeply interested in young men and was especially helpful to those just starting out in the legal profession, doing all in his power to encourage and aid them. He was charitable and benevolent and many were the recipients of his bounty, yet his giving was most unostentatious. The cause of education found in him a warm friend and the church a generous supporter. Indeed his co-operation was withheld from no movement calculated to prove of public good and the world is better for his having lived.

CAPTAIN H. R. BROWN, the county auditor of Lawrence county, Ohio, is one of the active workers in the interests of Republican principles in this section of Ohio, and has long been prominently identified with the party. His services have been recognized by his election to public office, and in 1895 when he was elected to his present position he received the largest vote given any candidate on the ticket in Lawrence county. He was sergeant-at-arms for the house of representatives during the sixty-second general assembly during the administration of Governor R. B. Hayes, has been a member of the city council of Ironton and has been a member of the school board. He has never assiduously sought office, but his personal popularity and well-known worth have made him the people's choice for honorable public service. In the interests of his party, however, he has labored earnestly and effectively, has been a member

of the local Republican committees and has been active in the organization of the working forces of the county. He has often been a delegate to the judicial, congressional and state conventions and loyally advocates the measures which he believes best calculated to advance the welfare of the nation. He is firm in his opinion that America should be the home of Americans, that pauper immigration should be restricted; that American industries should be protected, that trade interests should be furthered by reciprocity treaties and that the currency of the nation should be placed on a standard that all the countries will recognize and honor.

Captain Brown is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, born on the 3d of May, 1845, and is a son of Joseph R. Brown, who came to America from county Derry, Ireland, in 1844: he was an Irish Presbyterian or Orangeman. From Pittsburg he removed to Kentucky, locating near Ashland, where he engaged in the iron business until the war. In early life he was a Whig and at the time of the Rebellion he became a staunch Unionist. He never sought or held public office, but he was a man of strong influence in the neighborhood, and in connection with William Worthington, now lieutenant-governor of Kentucky, labored earnestly and effectively for the Union cause. When Fort Sumter was fired upon he raised an American flag, and furthermore indicated his loyalty by enlisting in the federal army, becoming lieutenant-colonel of the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, in which he continued until 1862, when he contracted a fever that terminated his life.

Captain Brown, of this review, accompanied his parents on their removal to Kentucky and was reared near Ashland, where he remained until 1862, when, with a patriotic ardor worthy of one twice his years, he joined Company F, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, as a private. He was mustered out of that command as orderly sergeant and a year later, as peace had not yet been restored, he re-enlisted in Company A, Thirtieth Kentucky Infantry, of which he was made captain. For nearly three years he was at the front and was honorably discharged in September, 1865. He took part in many battles and skirmishes but was never wounded or taken prisoner and never missed a day from active service. His military service is one of which he may justly be proud, for though only seventeen years of age at the time of his enlistment his valor and bravery equaled that of many a time-tried veteran, and meritorious service won him distinctive promotion.

Captain Brown came to Ironton in 1867 and has since been connected with the iron trade, most of the time as bookkeeper and manager of a large industry

of this kind. He is a progressive, enterprising business man, whose close application, honorable dealings and untiring efforts have brought to him a fair measure of success. Socially, he is connected with several civic societies. He belongs to Dick Lambert Post, No. 165, G. A. R.; has served as its commander and is now quartermaster; is a member of Iron City Lodge, No. 452, I. O. O. F., Ironton Lodge, No. 441, Knights of Pythias, and of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, No. 177.

Captain Brown was married to Miss Belle Peters, daughter of Isaac Peters, one of the prominent old iron men in this section of the state, and a staunch Republican. They now have a family of seven children: Mrs. Lila Dudnit, Mrs. Bertha Dean, Joseph H., Edna, Margie, Chester O. and George K.

HON. ISAAC N. WALKER, of Lebanon, Ohio, who is now serving as county auditor of Warren county, was born December 29, 1849, in the county which is still his home, a son of A. J. Walker, who died in 1893. He was descended from a family that was established in the states as early as 1802, and by occupation was a farmer. Strongly opposed to slavery he was an abolitionist prior to the war and when the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks and was afterward one of its stalwart advocates. He had four sons, all men of considerable prominence in Warren county, and all staunch Republicans in their political belief. These are E. S. Walker, of Lebanon; Dr. Fay Walker, president of the Ladies' College, at Oxford, Ohio, and J. L., who follows agricultural pursuits in Warren county.

Reared amid rural scenes in early life Isaac Walker followed the occupation of farming and afterward turned his attention to the profession of teaching. In 1879 he removed to Lebanon, where he has since made his home, and after reading law was admitted to the bar in 1881, engaging in practice until called to public office by the vote of the people.

Mr. Walker is one of the most prominent men in his section of Ohio. He was appointed by Governor Campbell a member of the board of trustees of the Dayton Hospital, and re-appointed by Governors McKinley and Bushnell, and is now serving as chairman of the board. He has held other political positions, including that of mayor of Lebanon, in which capacity he served continuously from 1881 until 1890. He is undoubtedly the most progressive mayor the city ever had. He used his official influence and support in behalf of many reforms and measures for improvement and during his service Lebanon advanced to a

position as foremost among the cities of its size in the state. Electric lights were introduced, a new city hall was built and the work of progress was carried continually forward, reflecting credit upon the city officers and people alike. In 1889 he was elected county auditor of Warren county, was re-elected in 1892 and again in 1895, so that he will have filled that position for nine years on the expiration of his term in 1898. His official service is without a blemish. True and faithful to his duty, over his public career there falls no shadow of wrong, and he leaves office as he entered it,—with the confidence and good will of the people.

Mr. Walker has been a leading factor in local politics for more than a quarter of a century, and is a familiar figure in the district, state, county and congressional halls. He has for many years been a member of the county Republican committee and was chairman of the executive committee of the county from 1883 until 1892. During the Garfield campaign he took a very active part and it was largely through his instrumentality that the county returned a Republican majority of twenty-two hundred and one, the largest ever given in this county. The special discernment, ready adaptability and harmonizing influence which are required of a successful political leader and organizer are his, and this has made him a valued member of the party.

Mr. Walker is married and has a pleasant home in Lebanon. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a pleasant, genial gentleman, popular in all circles and well respected.

JAMES L. ZIMMERMAN, mayor of the city of Washington Court House, Fayette county, Ohio, was elected to that office in the spring of 1896, by a majority of about three hundred, over Eugene Creamer. This is the first public office that Mr. Zimmerman has ever held.

He was born February 7, 1862, in that county, three miles north of Washington Court House, and was reared on a farm. His father, Obadiah Zimmerman, was born in Ross county, this state, in the year 1810, and moved to Fayette county in an early day. He was an old-line Whig, but never held any public office, and was a wide-awake, active man. He died September 25, 1893, at the age of eighty-three years. His father, Andrew Zimmerman, was a Whig and Republican, a farmer by occupation, and died in Ross county, of which county the Zimmerman family were early pioneers. Obadiah Zimmerman had three sons: John J., who is living on a farm north of Washington Court House; Isaac N., on the old home farm; and the subject of this sketch.

James L. Zimmerman when a boy attended the common schools and Delaware College and the Cincinnati Law School, graduating at the latter in 1884. The next year he started out in the practice of his chosen profession, forming a partnership with Judge J. B. Priddy, which continued until 1889, since which time he has been alone in the practice. In this his scope of operation is general. He also superintends the operation of his farm.

As a Republican he has been both able and zealous ever since he became a voter, and from the public platform he has often addressed the people on the political issues of the time, and has been very effective in the campaigns, being a powerful and impressive orator. In 1893-4 he was a member of the county executive committee, and in various ways has proven himself a good organizer of the party forces. He has been a delegate to all the grades of Republican conventions from county up to state. He himself was never a candidate for nomination, but, being once nominated by his party for the office of mayor, he overrode the powerful faction organized against him and obtained a handsome majority. He has written articles for the press on the silver issue and on local questions; attended as a spectator the Chicago convention of 1896, and also the Republican national convention at St. Louis, from which standpoints he was able to write some pithy articles. In all the main issues before the country he has ever been heartily in line with the Republican party. He has studied these issues thoroughly, and he is therefore a high-tariff man and an advocate of bimetalism, and opposed to the free coinage of silver. He says that in following the Republican party we can see prosperity ahead, which we never can see under Democratic administration.

In the principal fraternities he stands high, being a thirty-second-degree Mason, a "Shriner," belonging to Tyrian Temple at Cincinnati, and to the chapter and council at Washington Court House, and the orders of the Eastern Star and Knights of Pythias.

HON. CHARLES P. GRIFFIN, a prominent member of the Republican party in Toledo, where he is engaged in the real-estate business, is a native of Lorain county, Ohio, where he was born on the 3d of September, 1842. His youth was passed on a farm located four miles west of Oberlin, and there he worked until sixteen years of age, obtaining his education at the Oberlin high school and Oberlin College, where he pursued the teachers' course of study. Upon attaining his sixteenth year he went west and taught school in Clayton county, Iowa, and

also in Buena Vista, a lead-mining town in the same state. He subsequently went to Jefferson county, Missouri, and took charge of a village school within a few miles of where E. A. Ford, now general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania railway system, was also teaching. Mr. Griffin remained in Jefferson county until December, 1860, when he returned home and resumed his course of study at Oberlin College. In April, 1861, he enlisted for a three-months service in Company C, Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained five months, when his health became so poor that he was unable to re-enlist and for about a year he was incapacitated for manual labor. He then taught and attended school until the winter of 1864-65, when he became part owner and principal of the Oberlin Business College, under the firm name of Cawkins, Griffin & Company, which was continued until 1868. In the meantime Mr. Griffin had established the Business College of Hillsdale, Michigan, conducting the schools in both places until 1868, when he sold out and moved to Toledo, where he has since resided.

In 1874 Mr. Griffin went to New York and became general manager of the Universal Life Insurance Company, and in 1879 he went to Chicago, where he held a similar position with the National Life Insurance Company, retaining that place until December, 1883, at which time he returned to Toledo and engaged in the real-estate business, which he has since carried on quite successfully.

Mr. Griffin has taken an active part in the political work of the Republican party in Ohio, and in 1884 he was made chairman of the executive committee, of which he has since continued a member. In 1887 he was elected to the state legislature and served for eight consecutive years, his majority being doubled at each election, and in the last two campaigns he was nominated by acclamation. During his term of office he was generally chairman of some important committee, as his capabilities in that position were well known and appreciated, and he succeeded in getting through some important bills, among them being one to regulate switching charges on railroads, which was fought vigorously for over four years; another was a bill to tax sleeping car companies which resulted in Ohio receiving from the companies more money than any other state in the Union. For three terms Mr. Griffin was a member of the state executive committee and is a member at this writing (1897). Mr. Griffin is not a lay figure in the legislature, as will be seen by the foregoing, but labors continually for the welfare of his community and the state in general. He is very popular with his co-workers as well as with his constituents. His father, Robert W. Griffin, was the only man who,

in 1840, cast a free-soil vote in the township in which he lived.

In his social affiliations Mr. Griffin is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the degree of a Knight Templar. He is one of the trustees of the State Historical and Archaeological Society, serving his second term as a member of the board.

In 1870 Mr. Griffin was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Harris, a daughter of Dr. H. L. Harris, of Bellevue, Ohio, and they have four children, three daughters and one son.

HON. MARTIN L. SMYSER, the junior member of the firm of McClure & Smyser, of Wooster, and formerly a member of congress, was born in Wayne county, Ohio, upon a farm in Plain township, April 3, 1851. He was the youngest son of Emanuel and Catherine (Albert) Smyser, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, the father born in York county and the mother in Westmoreland county. Mr. Smyser's grandfather, Jacob Smyser, was also a native of the Keystone state, and his ancestors emigrated from Germany. Emanuel Smyser was one of the early settlers of Wayne county, Ohio, and was a modest farmer, who in politics was a Whig and later a Republican.

The gentleman whose name introduces this brief sketch was reared principally upon the parental farm, attending the district schools during the winter months. At the age of fourteen years he entered Wittenberg College at Springfield, this state, where he received a classical education, graduating in the class of 1870. Returning home in his nineteenth year he took up the study of law, under the professional guidance of Hon. L. R. Critchfield, of Wooster, and in April, 1872, was admitted to the bar before the supreme court at its regular session at Columbus, after which he immediately engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, having just passed his twenty-first year. In 1873 he formed a partnership with A. S. McClure, now a member of congress, which partnership is still maintained. The firm is a strong one, having a large business, and practicing in all the courts.

In 1872 Mr. Smyser was elected prosecuting attorney of Wayne county for the regular term of two years, although he was a Republican in a strongly Democratic county. In 1888 he was nominated by his party for congress, to represent the twentieth district of Ohio, and was elected by the handsome majority of two thousand one hundred. While in congress he was a member of important committees, as those on elections of president and vice-president, on the

force bill and on revision of the laws. He was a faithful worker. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention which met at Chicago and nominated James G. Blaine for president, and he was also a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1888 and 1892. In 1890 he was chosen a member of the Republican central committee of his congressional district. In fact, for the past twenty-five years he has served on central committees and done much effective work. He has taken a most active part in the election of his friends, and rejoices in the success of his party and its principles.

In 1881 he married Miss Alice A. France, of Wooster, the second daughter of John B. France, formerly sheriff of Wayne county, Ohio. They have no children.

GEORGE MITCHELL, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of Mansfield, is well deserving of mention in this volume, for he is an ardent Republican and a man of considerable influence. He was born in Richland county, Ohio, in the village of Olivesburg, July 19, 1838, and is a son of Dr. George F. Mitchell, one of the pioneers of the county. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1808, was reared to manhood in Pittsburg, that state, and emigrated to Richland county, Ohio, in 1830. He, too, was a physician, and was graduated at the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, after which he practiced his profession in Olivesburg until his death, in 1869.

Dr. George Mitchell, whose name begins this article, was educated in the public schools of Mansfield and at the Mansfield Academy, completing his literary course in the latter institution. He took up the study of medicine under the guidance and instruction of his father, continued his reading in Cleveland for a year, and then entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he was graduated in the class of 1862. The same year he was appointed assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and soon afterward was promoted to the position of surgeon of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment, holding that position from 1864 until the close of the war.

Returning to Mansfield Dr. Mitchell resumed the general practice of medicine, to which he has since devoted his energies with a worthy ambition to gain perfection in his chosen life-work. In point of years he is now the oldest practicing physician in the city, having been engaged here in that calling for thirty-two years. He has been censor of the medical department of Wooster University at Cincinnati, and has

been professor of therapeutics at that institution for a year. From 1875 to 1880 he was trustee of the Cincinnati Hospital for the Insane, also, from 1876 until 1890, was trustee of the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware. He is a member of the American Medical Association and of the local medical societies of the city and county. He was appointed pension examiner during President Arthur's administration, but after serving one year was removed from office by Judge Gilles, who had been sent to congress from this district as a Democrat. However, the Doctor was again appointed pension examiner during the administration of President Benjamin Harrison and served at that time for four years. On one occasion he was tendered the nomination for congress but declined the honor. He, however, takes an active interest in public matters for the success of the Republican party and the election of his friends.

Dr. Mitchell is a valued member of various civic societies, being connected with the Masonic fraternity, holding membership in Mansfield Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M. He also belongs to Mansfield Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F.; of Mohican Encampment, No. 13; and McLaughlin Post, No. 131, G. A. R. In 1867 the Doctor married Miss May Burns, a daughter of Colonel B. Burns, also a resident and highly respected citizen of Mansfield and one of the leading Democrats of northern Ohio. The Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell have a son and a daughter, namely: Paul C., a law student; and Mary D., an accomplished musician, who has exceptionally fine powers as a vocalist.

FORBES ALCOCK, the well-known granite manufacturer and monument designer, is a Republican of considerable prominence in Wooster, Ohio, and is an active supporter of that party. He is at present filling the office of president on the board of trustees of the city water works, and during the campaign of 1896 was president of the McKinley Club. He has accomplished a great deal of good in a quiet way and is recognized as a valuable member of his party.

The blood of the sturdy Scotch race courses through the veins of Mr. Alcock, he having been born near that noted city of Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1851. He is the son of Benjamin and Margaret (Clark) Alcock, both of whom were reared in Scotland and there passed the evening of their lives upon the old homestead. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days upon his father's farm assisting in the multifarious duties incident to such a life in summer, and receiving his mental training in the district schools during the winter months. At the age of fifteen he was bound out to learn the trade of granite cutting, serving four years

as an apprentice and thoroughly acquainting himself with the details in all departments of the business. Upon completing his apprenticeship he continued to work for six months for his employer, and then determined to try his fortunes in America, for which country he set sail in the spring of 1872. Landing at Boston harbor Mr. Alcock immediately began seeking for employment and soon succeeded in securing a position in the government service on Dick's Island, cutting stone for the New York postoffice, remaining there until the following fall, when he went to Richmond, Virginia, and was there employed in the state, war and navy department, cutting stone for that immense building which was then being erected at Washington, District of Columbia, and which is now one of the finest of its kind in the world. Later he engaged in cutting stone for the Philadelphia postoffice, all the work for which was done at the stone quarries of the Westham Granite Company, in Richmond. From the latter city Mr. Alcock went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and embarked in the monument business, purchasing an interest in the firm, which, however, he soon disposed of. In the spring of 1880 he came to Wooster and opened an office. He began the manufacture of granite monuments, and being a skilled workman, and possessing rare ability as a designer his reputation quickly spread and in a short time he had established a prosperous and lucrative business, securing not only the local trade, but also that of Wayne and adjoining counties. As an evidence of the confidence in his ability held by his fellow citizens it may be mentioned that he was commissioned, through Jacob Frick, president of the Wayne County National Bank, to erect a soldiers' monument in the public square of Wooster, which task he accomplished to the entire satisfaction of the community. The work was all done under Mr. Alcock's personal supervision, and the result is one of the finest pieces of work to be found in central or northern Ohio. The design is of artistic conception and consists of a shaft, upon the summit of which stands a soldier at rest arms. It is of superior workmanship and has been viewed and admired by thousands of people. The monument is an example of the liberality of Jacob Frick, who caused it to be erected at a cost of several thousand dollars.

For ten years Mr. Alcock was a member of the Ohio National Guards, in which he held the rank of second lieutenant, but resigned his commission in 1891. He was prevailed upon, however, to take a company to the World's Fair in 1893, to compete for prizes, and succeeded in winning second prize for his company, and a first award for himself as being the best drill master.

Socially Mr. Alcock is a member of the Independ-

ent Order of Odd Fellows, holding the office of captain of Canton Wright; and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, having received the degrees of master mason in Ebenezer Lodge, Royal Arch in Wooster Chapter, and Sir Knight in Wooster Commandery, in which he has held many important offices.

Mr. Alcock was married in 1873 to Miss Ann Hill, of Richmond, Virginia, who is a native of England. They have six children, five sons and one daughter. He is a public-spirited gentleman, a stanch supporter of his party's principles, and is held in the highest esteem by his many friends.

JOHN DEWEY, of Jasper, Pike county, is one of the leading Republicans of the younger generation who in the past few years have, by hard work and good organization, been instrumental in changing the politics of Pike county from Democratic to Republican. In 1885 or 1886 he began to be identified with the labor in the ranks of the party, and in 1890 he was made a member of the county central committee, and in 1894, 1895 and 1896 he was a member of the county executive committee, the latter year being the first one in which the county ever went Republican, which was the result of a new plan of organization, consisting of a complete canvass of the township and school district, and all other sections of the county. By his activity and unremitting labors Mr. Dewey soon became recognized as a leader in the organization, being, as he is, one of those men who are well acquainted with the people and who have a natural adaptability for getting at the votes, and to this branch of work he has given considerable attention, as well as planning for the campaigns. In 1892 he was a candidate for county auditor, but the Democrats were at that time in the majority and he was defeated. He has attended many of the state and district conventions, both as a delegate and as a visitor, was a participant in the noted Ironton congressional convention and the congressional convention at Waverly, and he has had a hand in all the district as well as the local contests. He believes in a tariff for the protection of American industries, the Blaine idea of reciprocity, and a gold standard, but is opposed to civil service reform.

The birth of Mr. Dewey occurred February 5, 1863, in Scioto county, Ohio, his mental discipline being received in the district schools until reaching the age of sixteen years, when he engaged in business with his father, and has so continued down to the present time. He is one of the representative merchants of Jasper, and retains the respect and good will of all with whom he comes in contact, either in his social or his business life.

Joseph Dewey, the father of our subject, is one of the leading citizens of Scioto county, who was born in Harrisonville, that county. He was one of the old-time Republicans of southern Ohio and for many years he was a leading spirit in Pike county politics. With his two sons, John and Charles, he is prominently engaged in the mercantile business on the Erie canal, in the Scioto valley, besides which they have an extensive tie and lumber manufacturing establishment. They are well known throughout the county and by reason of their strict integrity, industry and a high standard of principles, they have acquired an enviable reputation and are among the most prosperous merchants in the state. Joseph Dewey married Miss Slattery, a daughter of John Slattery, an old-line Whig who died several years ago.

The subject of this review consummated his marriage when he united with Miss Flora B., a daughter of James Hadley, of Pike county, and three children have been born to them. Mr. Dewey is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Masonic fraternity, in both of which societies he is popular to a high degree.

WELLS TEACHNOR, M. D., of Sciotoville, a progressive young physician and a zealous expounder of Republican doctrines, was born in Adams county, Ohio, on the 5th of September, 1868, and is a son of Henry W. Teachnor, of Manchester, Adams county, who belongs to one of the pioneer families of that locality. When only eighteen years of age he joined the boys in blue and aided in defense of the Union. He has been a life-long Republican. The maternal grandfather of the Doctor, Jacob Wells, was an able attorney of Adams county, where he practiced law for fifty years, his home being in West Union. He was one of the political leaders at the time of the formation of the Republican party and was once a candidate for congress. His death occurred in 1896.

Dr. Teachnor, of this review, prepared for his chosen profession in the Medical College of Ohio, where he was graduated in 1892. He immediately located in Sciotoville and has gained a liberal patronage to which his skill justly entitles him. He is an earnest student of the science of medicine and does all in his power to perfect himself in his chosen life-work.

Since 1891 the Doctor has been accounted one of the leading members of the Republican party in Scioto county, and has been a member of both the county central and executive committees. He enters most ardently into the work of the party and his enthusiasm is an inspiration to others. He has been a delegate to most of the state conventions since 1891,

and has also attended the district and judicial as well as the county conventions. He believes most firmly in the planks which form the party platform and from this arises his deep interest in the growth and success of Republicanism throughout the land.

The Doctor is also connected with several civic societies, holding membership in the Masonic fraternity and in the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge, of Sciotoville, and is now district deputy grand master for that organization. He also is connected with the Garfield Club, of Portsmouth, and in the interests of his profession retains a membership in Hemsted Academy of Medicine and the Ohio State Medical Association, at one time serving as president of the former.

JOHN GARDINER.—The state of Ohio has no warmer supporter of the Republican party in all its vast domain than John Gardiner, of Norwalk. On the dissolution of the Whig party, to which he was allied in his early manhood, he joined the ranks of the new Republican party and aided in its organization in the Western Reserve. From that time to the present he has been one of its stalwart advocates. He has never been a politician in the commonly accepted term of office-seeking, nor has he been a statesman in the council chambers of the nation, but his devotion to Republican principles has never wavered through the forty years in which he has been identified therewith. His broad and masterful knowledge of the issues and questions which have been before the American people for settlement, and his sound judgment on all matters appertaining to the welfare of state and nation, have made him a valued advisor in directing the policy of his party. Although his name has never appeared in connection with leading offices within the gift of the American people, or even in connection with the committees that manage and control the party movements, his counsel has been frequently sought, and his opinions listened to with deference by such men as General James A. Garfield, Rutherford B. Hayes, Hon. James G. Blaine, Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Senator Foster, Chief Justice Waite and many others of prominence, who have been numbered among his friends and who have enjoyed the hospitality of his pleasant home in Norwalk. Mr. Gardiner has contributed liberally of his means for the purpose of carrying on campaign work, and he advocates all measures which will honorably promote the interests of his party, while countenancing in not the slightest degree the chicanery and underhand methods sometimes practiced by politicians. His political career is like his business life, unblem-

ished, entirely above reproach, and it is such men as Mr. Gardiner who have made the term "Republican" an honored one throughout the land. In his political affiliations he is progressive, favoring reform and advancement in all cases where the best interests of the country are involved, is an advocate of protection to home industries and of sound money, believing in a medium of exchange that the world will accept and in a single standard that the humblest citizen of the land may understand its value. His own extensive business interests have led him to inquire closely into what will most affect trade and produce prosperity for the greatest number, and his clear reasoning and judgment, which is seldom at fault, has sanctioned the policy of Republicanism and the party is proud to number him among its leading members in Ohio. The history of John Gardiner is largely that of the state. He has been identified with its interests since its pioneer days and has been an important factor in its development, being connected with its industrial and commercial interests, and conducting business enterprises of such colossal proportions that not only himself but the state has been benefited.

John Gardiner was born at Millstone Point, now Gardiner's Point, in New London county, Connecticut, on the 15th of September, 1816, and is descended from the nobility of England. Sir Joseph Gardiner, who was born in Kent county, England, about 1601, was a son of Sir Thomas Gardiner, Knight, and in the early days of settlement in Rhode Island he crossed the Atlantic and became a resident of that colony, where he died in 1679, aged seventy-eight years. He left six sons and four daughters, the eldest being Beroni Gardiner, who was born in Rhode Island and died in 1731, at the age of one hundred and four years. The oldest of his five sons, William, was born in 1671 and died on the old homestead at Boston Neck, Rhode Island, December 14, 1732, aged sixty-one years. He had seven children, the eldest being John, who was born in 1696, and wedded Mary Hill, and, after her death, a Miss Taylor. There were two sons and a daughter by the first union, the eldest being Colonel Thomas Gardiner, who was born in 1724 and married Martha Gardner. He died on Plum Island, May 21, 1786. His wife was born July 20, 1731, and died at Millstone Point, February 21, 1793, at the home of her son, Benajah Gardiner, who was the second son in a family of six sons and a daughter. He was born in Rhode Island on the 8th of March, 1754, and was married April 10, 1783, to Miss Charlotte Raymond, of Montville, Connecticut, born October 14, 1762.

Benajah Gardiner, with his father, Colonel Thomas Gardiner, and his wife, removed to Plum Island, in the eastern part of Long Island, where he remained a few



John G. Andrew

years and then went with his family to Millstone Point, in 1787. He there purchased three hundred acres of good land and on the point which extended into the sound was some very choice granite stone, then thought to be almost worthless, but afterward, being opened up as a quarry, it has furnished its rich yield for sixty years, and now affords a large annual income to the present owner, Henry Gardiner, who is the only male representative, save our subject, from the other branch of five sons and four daughters of Benajah Gardiner. The last named died at Millstone Point on June 16, 1828, at the age of seventy-four, and his wife died in the same town on April 26, 1854, at the advanced age of ninety-one. This worthy couple were the grandparents of our subject. His father, Captain Lebbeus W. Gardiner, the eldest of five sons and four daughters, was born on Plum Island, April 30, 1785, and on the 31st of March, 1813, married Eunice Latimer, a daughter of Pickett Latimer, of New London, and who died September 21, 1819, aged twenty-seven years, leaving three children: Charlotte E., born February 20, 1814; John, of this review; and Julia A., born July 28, 1819. The elder sister was married October 13, 1837, at Millstone Point, to Jairus Kennan, an attorney of Norwalk, Ohio, who died June 16, 1872, aged fifty-nine years. His wife died May 13, 1888, aged seventy-four years. The younger sister, Julia A., was married in 1849 to Henry L. Kellogg, of Hartford, Connecticut, and died at Newington Junction, near Hartford, on February 10, 1864.

On the death of his mother John Gardiner, Norwalk's most prominent and honored citizen, went to live with his paternal grandparents, his father being a sea captain and in consequence away from home during the greater part of the time. In his early youth he attended the district school of the neighborhood, spending his summers in work on the farm, and occasionally going fishing with the men of the neighborhood, many of whom engaged in that pursuit as a means of livelihood. In 1831 he entered the Bacon Academy at Colchester, Connecticut, where he largely devoted his time to the study of navigation for a year, intending, like his father and others of the family, to follow the sea. While in school at Colchester he formed the acquaintance of M. R. Waite, afterward chief justice of the United States; Hon. John T. Waite, who later was a member of congress from New London, Connecticut; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, United States senator from Illinois; and Mr. Rogers, afterward commodore in the United States navy. The friendship then formed with some of these gentlemen continued throughout their lives.

During the war of the Revolution Pickett Latimer, grandfather of our subject, had his property in

New London destroyed by fire, the British burning the town. In compensation for this loss he was given three thousand acres of land in Huron county, Ohio, and in the fall of 1832 John Gardiner was induced by his uncle, John M. Latimer, to come to Ohio. He left his native town in December and spent the winter attending the Hamilton Academy, at Hamilton, New York, for by the time he had reached that point navigation had been suspended for the winter, and that was the only means of reaching his destination at the time. Taking the first canal-boat that left Utica in the spring of 1833 he proceeded on his way to what was then a far western region. All along the lake shore were dense forests, through which, here and there, gleamed the light of some settler's cabin, but the great region of Ohio was yet a largely undeveloped region, waiting for the enterprise and progressiveness of its pioneers to utilize its natural resources and promote its growth by the introduction of commercial interests. Mr. Gardiner came as a representative of the progress of the Atlantic coast and fused into the new west the energy and industry of his young manhood.

He arrived in Norwalk, then a town of about four hundred inhabitants, on the 1st of May, 1833, and accepted a clerkship in the store of P. & J. M. Latimer, who were enjoying a large trade as dealers in general merchandise and produce. He was given a salary of seventy-five dollars per annum and his board, and such was the beginning of his business life. The following spring he was offered a clerkship in the bank of Norwalk, which had been established in 1833 under a state charter, its officers being Hon. Ebenezer Lane, president, and Martin Bentley, cashier. The latter died in the summer of 1834 and the entire management of the bank for two months developed upon Mr. Gardiner, who was then hardly eighteen years old. The volume of business then transacted by the bank was very large, for it was the only institution of the kind in northwestern Ohio, and its patronage came from a radius of almost a hundred miles in each direction. The responsibility which devolved upon Mr. Gardiner was therefore very great, but his duties were ably discharged and he gained the experience which has since enabled him to conduct his own banking interests so successfully. His first venture into independent business enterprises was in the line of speculation. Owing to the rapid increase in immigration in the years 1835 and 1836 it seemed that the value of land would advance rapidly, and Mr. Gardiner, on horseback, often through trackless forests, traveled to the western counties of Ohio and the eastern counties of Indiana, where he purchased tracts of government land. The financial panic which swept the country in

1837 greatly hindered emigration, there was no demand for land, and it was some years later that Mr. Gardiner was enabled to sell his property, realizing little profit, after paying taxes and interest. In 1837 he served as cashier of a bank and resigned in 1849, as the bank was about to close out business. He then embarked in general merchandising and dealt very largely in produce, his business assuming mammoth proportions and his sales reaching the sum of over one hundred thousand dollars per annum. In the spring of 1845 he admitted to a partnership his brother-in-law, Richard D. Joslin, whom he left in charge of the business while he went to New York, with the intention of engaging in the wholesale dry-goods trade there, but after spending the summer with a firm in that line and not being pleased with the prospects he returned to Norwalk in November and continued in the mercantile trade with his partner until the spring of 1847, when he sold out.

Turning his attention again to the banking business, Mr. Gardiner, in connection with other leading men of the city, organized the Norwalk branch of the State Bank of Ohio, in May of 1847, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which was afterward increased to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The bank was opened for business in May, 1847, with Mr. Gardiner as cashier and manager, and, owing to his careful conduct of its affairs and his splendid executive ability, it maintained a reputation for reliability and soundness through the next eighteen years that made it one of the leading institutions of the kind in this section of the state. It bravely met the financial panic which occurred within that period, and also suffered great loss through the failure of the Ohio Life Insurance & Trust Company; but when the bank was closed in 1863, it returned its capital in full to its shareholders, after having paid in dividends over two hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars. With the banking interests of Norwalk Mr. Gardiner has been continuously identified for over sixty years, and in March, 1865, on the dissolution of the other bank, he was instrumental in the organization of the Norwalk National Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which succeeded to the business of the bank in which he had formerly been cashier and manager. Of the National Bank he has served throughout its existence as president, and its career has been one of uninterrupted prosperity. His broad experience in this line, his sagacity and his sound judgment have enabled him to so control and shape the policy of the bank that in times of greatest monetary uneasiness throughout the country it has remained firm and unshaken in its course, commanding the unwavering confidence and support of its patrons. It has paid in

dividends more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and now has a large undivided surplus on hand. In 1847 Mr. Gardiner was elected a member of the board of control of the State Bank of Ohio, that distinguished body consisting of some of the most prominent lawyers, bankers and business men in Ohio, and continued his connection therewith until it closed its business and was superseded by the national banks. Mr. Gardiner is recognized as one of the leading financiers in the state, and is undoubtedly one of the oldest engaged in this enterprise, his connection therewith extending from the period of his minority down to the time when he has passed the allotted age of man. The record is as honorable as it is long, and the business methods of this veteran banker have ever been above question.

With one of the most important enterprises that has to do with the development of a state or nation Mr. Gardiner has always been prominently identified. The question of rapid transportation is one on which hinges largely the commercial activity and material prosperity of a community, furnishing through its connection with the outside world a market for the products grown at home. With railroad building in Ohio Mr. Gardiner has had much to do, promoting thus the interests of the entire state as well as individual prosperity. He was instrumental in securing the charter of the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad, granted by the legislature in 1850, and was one of the incorporators of the company. The road was completed, put in operation, and in 1853 was consolidated with the lines of the Junction Railroad Company forming the lines of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company, of which Mr. Gardiner was made a director in 1856, and president four years later. His election to the latter position materially changed the current of finances of the road, which at that time were very low. Its stock sold for twenty cents on the dollar, its traffic was little and its indebtedness great. To the affairs of the road he brought to bear the sound common sense and reliable business policy which won him success as a banker. He set to work to secure patronage for the road, improved it in many particulars, and at the close of the war the indebtedness had been cleared away and the stock was selling at one hundred and fifty cents on the dollar. In 1865 he resigned the presidency, but continued a director of the road until 1869, when it was consolidated with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

In 1863 he became one of the directors of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Road, one of the first railway lines in the state, it having been built for the transportation of passengers and freight to and from the interior towns, in connection with the lakes. It had

never been a paying investment, however, and Mr. Gardiner, with the newly-elected president of the road, Charles L. Boalt, proceeded to form a line for traffic from Sandusky to Baltimore and Washington by the Central Ohio and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads, which arrangement met with such success that that they were enabled, in 1869, to lease the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark road to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, since which time it has done a successful business as a part of the latter road. Mr. Gardiner succeeded to the presidency of the road in 1870 and for twenty-six years has filled that position. In 1863 he was made a director of the Columbus & Indianapolis Railroad Company, which line, when completed, was to extend between the capital cities of Ohio and Indiana. After this was done and it was consolidated with several other lines it embraced about six hundred miles of road, under the name of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company. In the winter of 1868 Mr. Gardiner and ex-Governor William Dennison, with the president, B. E. Smith, were appointed a committee to negotiate a lease of the road to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which lease, after much negotiating, was effected on the 22d of January, 1869, and duly ratified by the companies; though it was amended one year after, it continued until finally a consolidation of the lines west of Pittsburg was consummated and it is now operated as one line to Chicago and St. Louis.

With the iron industry of Ohio Mr. Gardiner has also been connected. In 1879 he purchased at sheriff's sale the XX Furnace property in Perry county, Ohio, comprising about eight hundred acres of coal land and a blast furnace. He then formed the Shawnee & Sandusky Coal and Iron Company, of which he was made president, and in the spring of 1880 commenced the manufacture of pig iron, but the price of that commodity on the market was at the time quite low, and in July, 1881, he sold his property to a Boston syndicate at a fair profit and retired from the business. In the business interests of Norwalk, aside from those which affect the prosperity of the state, he has been a leading factor, and the city has long acknowledged him to be one of the foremost promoters of her progress. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the city which for sixty-four years has been his home, and his connection therewith reflects credit upon the town which honors him and which he honors. In 1886 he erected the fine Gardiner Block, a structure one hundred feet square, three stories high, with a front of cut stone and pressed brick. The first floor is occupied by four stores, the second floor by offices and the third by a large and beautiful music hall, which is

fitted up with a large stage and fine scenery, seated with opera chairs and handsomely adorned by the decorator's art until it is a beautiful place of amusement, which Mr. Gardiner designed more to give pleasure than to obtain pecuniary reward. His landed interests are extensive, embracing over fourteen hundred acres of the rich land of Huron county.

He has served his city as a member of the school board for fourteen years and his labors in the interest of education did much to advance the high standard of the schools. In 1870 he was elected a trustee of the city water works, and in many ways has he aided in promoting the moral, social, educational and material welfare of Norwalk.

The marriage of Mr. Gardiner to Miss Frances Mary Joslin was celebrated in Norwalk on the 31st of July, 1843. The lady was born in Troy, New York, August 13, 1817, a daughter of Dr. Benjamin A. and Frances C. (Davis) Joslin, and a descendant of honored New England ancestry. Four children have been born of this marriage, namely: Edmund G., who was born August 23, 1844, was married June 13, 1872, in Norwalk, to Susie J. Barnes, and has four children—Charles Barnes, Frances Mary, Annie Helene and Lucy Agnes. John, the second son of the family, born February 28, 1847, married Louise Woodward, of Bellevue, Ohio, October 3, 1877, and has three children—Amos W., John Joslin and Douglas Latimer. Lucy Jane, born June 4, 1848, died April 12, 1854. William L., born June 24, 1857, wedded Miss Sarah Alice Althouse on the 4th of February, 1880, in New York.

The family homestead has ever been one of the most hospitable residences in Norwalk and the center of a cultured and brilliant society circle. Mrs. Gardiner has been a life-long member of the Episcopal church and Mr. Gardiner has served as its vestryman for many years and has been a most liberal contributor to its support. He is a man of liberal views on matters religious and otherwise, his sympathy is broad, his charity extended. His own career is one which reflects credit upon the possibilities of our American form of government, where, unhampered by caste or class, the man of energy, industry and laudable purpose may work his way upward from humble surroundings and stand on the highest plane, commercial, social or political, the equal of the proudest in the land. It requires a man of master mind to successfully plan, execute and control the extensive business interests with which he has been connected, but he carries forward to prosperity whatever he undertakes, relying not upon fortunate circumstances but the time-tried maxims of business, honorable dealing, careful management and sound judgment. His life

work has been a noble one, and he occupied a prominent place—an eminent place—among the world's workers, to whom great credit is due for their brilliant achievements.

JOHAN HARLAND RUHLMAN.—Prominently identified with, and strongly representative of, the city of Youngstown, and, indeed, of all the interests of Mahoning county which tend to make it a progressive and aggressive locality, and thoroughly in touch with the world's great strides of advancement, stands the subject of this brief sketch.

Mr. Ruhlman came upon the scene of action on the 10th day of June of the same year which marks the birth of the Republican party as a national organization,—1856. With his first inspiration he inhaled not only the breath of life, but also imbibed most freely of the atmosphere engendered by the party of freedom, patriotism and good judgment, and from that day to the present the same animating spirit has characterized every step of his progress, which has been exceptional, having for its foundation truth and integrity of purpose.

Our subject is the son of Ephraim and Rebecca (Buzard) Ruhlman, his father being a well-to-do farmer, who gave to his son the advantage of a good education under the splendid school system of the state. At the close of his school years, while yet a very young man, Mr. Ruhlman entered the mercantile business as clerk for a firm in his native town of North Lima, Mahoning county, and after serving in that capacity for a term of six years, became one of the partners, and later, he with his brother became the sole proprietors of the establishment,—which partnership to-day does a large and thriving business.

Since attaining his majority, and even before, Mr. Ruhlman has been a steadfast and uncompromising adherent to Republican principles, and has spared himself nothing in the way of time, influence and financial aid to the cause of the party which he espoused. In the year 1884, during the memorable Blaine and Logan campaign, his earnest, untiring work for the party became strikingly apparent and attracted marked attention, also causing much favorable comment; his ability as an organizer winning for him most lavish compliments from those who had long been students in the school of politics. From that time on he has been very actively engaged in all the work of the county, serving cheerfully and faithfully in almost every capacity in the field of work, also as a member of the executive committee.

In 1890 he was, against the strongest opposition of the combined forces of the Democratic and Popu-

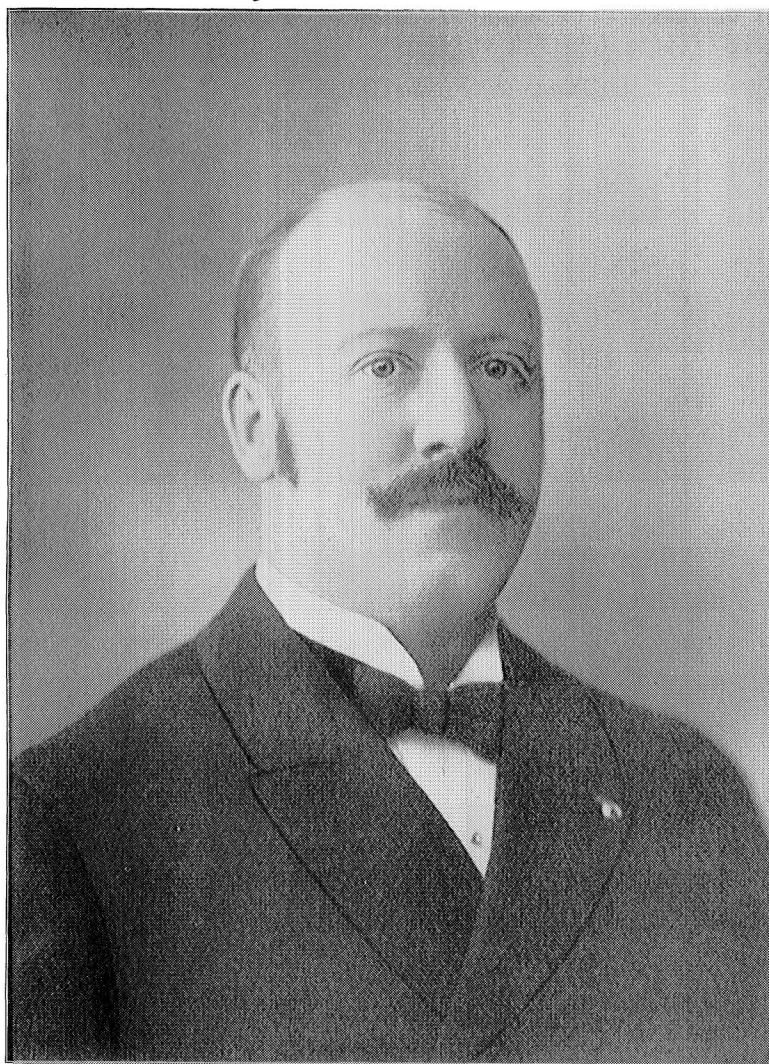
list parties, elected clerk of Beaver, being the only successful Republican candidate on the ticket; a second term came to him without opposition. In 1893, in one of the most spirited and stirring conventions ever held in Mahoning county, he was nominated for county clerk and afterward triumphantly elected by a handsome majority over the most popular Democrat that ever came up for the office. His services during his first term of office afforded him such a splendid recommendation that he was renominated by acclamation and at the election following he headed the Republican ticket by a large number of votes. He had the honor of being elected a delegate to the National League of Republican Clubs which held its convention at Milwaukee in August, 1896. He has been a member of the state executive committee, representing the eighteenth district. For three years he was president of the Montgomery Club, the leading political organization of the younger members of the Republican party in the city of Youngstown.

Mr. Ruhlman's usefulness has not been, and is not, confined entirely to political lines, because he has devoted much of his time and energies to educational matters, and he is one of the foremost members of the county graded-school organization, the influence of which has been very extensive in the matter of bringing about the high standard of education now prevailing in that part of the state.

As evidence of the fact that he is well up in agricultural matters, he was made president of the Farmers' Institute at Canfield, Ohio, and also president of the first institute held at North Lima; and he is now an energetic member and director of the Mahoning County Agricultural Society.

In the social and fraternal orders he stands very high, being an honored and valuable member of the Royal Arch Masons, Knights Templars, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Knights of the Golden Eagle, together with other clubs and societies, which hold him in the highest esteem. The social side of Masonry has also received the attention of Mr. Ruhlman, and he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Ancient Arabic Order, and a member of Al Koran Temple, of Cleveland, Ohio. But nowhere is he happier than at his delightful home, presided over by his brilliant and accomplished wife (formerly Miss Clara L. Hahn, of North Lima), who, with his son, Robert H., a bright boy of fourteen years, comprise a most interesting family, which for high social position and genial hospitality has the admiration of an almost unlimited number of friends.

Mr. Ruhlman is a man of fine presence and appearance, having magnificent physical proportions that would attract attention anywhere, which, with his



J. H. Ruhlman

whole-souledness of nature and manly attributes, make of him one whose acquaintance nearly all seek to cultivate; and overtopping all is his large-heartedness, and his many kindly acts have made for him a warm place in the affections of a host of his acquaintances. He is a man of very strong friendships, and when he has once allied himself to one as a friend it carries with it all that the word friendship implies in its deepest and fullest sense; he can be most implicitly relied upon; his loyalty to his friends is a very well known and pronounced characteristic; his entire nature, speech and demeanor bespeak the man and spread the sunshine of happiness among all who surround him.

In every community there is to be found at least some one who by his personal magnetism, force of character and sterling qualities is specially fitted for the duties of perfecting organization, and leading in important matters of county, state and nation, and just as surely as that one may be found there will also be many whose admiration of such a man and his qualifications compels them to grant him their enthusiastic support. In all their counsels with reference to public matters they seek him first and paramount to all others, relying upon his sagacity and understanding of the situation, and being guided by his wisdom and good judgment in matters relating to the welfare of party and country. In this respect it can well be said that nowhere in this section of the country is there any one who enjoys this confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens more than Mr. Ruhlman. His indefatigable work and fidelity to his party have placed him upon a high pedestal with regard to the politics not only of his county and district but even of the state at large. He is in close touch with all the great party leaders of the state, and his counsel and advice continuously and eagerly sought. A great host of friends and admirers await only the merest nod of acceptance from him, to place him forward in still higher position. His future is full of promise, and a brilliant career awaits him. "Worth makes the man."

CHARLES F. GARBERSON, an attorney of Marion, is a native of this city, born June 6, 1851, a son of Judge John R. Garberson, one of the early pioneers of this county, who was born in Holmes county, this state, November 20, 1821, a son of David Garberson. The family were early settlers in the Buckeye state and were prominently identified with the development of their section of the country. Judge John R. Garberson received a good education and became a teacher of the public schools, but afterward returned to the farm and followed agricultural

pursuits, with marked success. In 1854 he was elected county clerk, was re-elected in 1857, in 1868 was appointed probate judge to fill a vacancy, and the next year was elected to that office by the people. He has been a resident of Marion county ever since 1838, and has always been active in public affairs, and in respect to "this world's goods" has always been in "comfortable circumstances," now owning a large farm. In his politics he was a Democrat up to 1856, since which time he has been a Republican.

Mr. Charles F. Garberson, his eldest son, graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware in 1873, when he was president of his class. He studied law under the instructions and guidance of W. Z. Davis, of Marion, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, since which he has been continuously and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1882 he was appointed school examiner, and reappointed in 1883. He has always been a firm supporter of Republican principles, active in the campaigns as a public speaker and worker in the committees, being a thorough believer in, and advocate of, the gold-standard of currency and protective tariff. Having clear and definite views of the principles underlying these issues, he has a concise and cogent manner of presenting them. He has been a delegate to the state and congressional conventions, at the former of which he had the honor of naming S. R. Harris and George Copeland as the delegates to the national Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896.

As to the fraternities Mr. Garberson is a Freemason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. In the last named order he is president of the Tri-County Knights of Pythias Association, comprising the three counties of Marion, Union and Delaware. He is advanced in literary acquirements and taste, and is indeed a poet, having written, among many other productions, a number of political campaign songs.

DAVID FORDING, of the law firm of Fording & Harris, Alliance, Ohio, is a gentleman whose influence has been felt for a number of years in legal and political circles of Stark county, nor is his reputation in these regards confined alone to one county. Official preferment has never allured him, but a firm belief in the party principles and a full realization of the duties of citizenship has led him to advocate and support at all times the men and measures of the Republican organization. The studious and analytical habits which as a lawyer he has cultivated, have led him to thoroughly investigate all the issues before the people, and to determine with a high degree of accuracy the results that will follow the

adoption of certain political conditions. As a result of his careful and thorough deliberation he wielded a strong influence in favor of the party of his choice and his voice is often heard in argument, appeal and forceful statement in political meetings. He has never but once consented to hold office and that was in 1874-5, when he filled the position of mayor of Alliance. His administrations of the municipal affairs was most commendable and progressive and won him high commendation.

Mr. Fording, in his professional career, has won prestige at the Stark county bar and retains a distinctively representative clientage. Born in Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, on the 3d of July, 1842, he is a son of Ewan Fording, who is now residing with his son, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. When four years of age, in 1814, he accompanied his father, Thomas Fording, from Pennsylvania to Ohio, the family locating on one of the frontier farms of the Buckeye state. Some years later they removed to Salem, Columbiana county, where Ewan Fording continued to make his home until a few years since, when he came to Alliance to make his home with his son. In his early life he was a Whig, but transferred his allegiance to the Republican party on its organization and has never failed to cast his ballot for the candidates of his choice since attaining his majority. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Christina Clippinger, was born near Salem, Columbiana county, in 1809, a daughter of Anthony Clippinger, one of the pioneers of that locality. Her entire life was passed in Ohio, where her death occurred in 1888. She was a woman of beautiful Christian character, of kindly disposition, whose influence in her home and among her friends was like a ray of sunshine. She was the mother of six children, all of whom are living and occupying honored and useful positions in life. Lloyd was formerly county clerk of Mahoning county; Leander is a merchant tailor of Alliance; Samantha is the wife of W. J. Hahn, of Cottage Hill, Florida; Miller is a Methodist minister, now serving as pastor of the church in West Springfield, Pennsylvania; David is the next of the family, and Thomas J. is an attorney at law in San Bernardino, California.

David Fording supplemented his preliminary education acquired in the common schools by a course in Mount Union College, and when not in school he assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty-five years of age. At that time he came to Alliance and began the study of law in the office of W. C. Pippitt. He diligently applied himself to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence for two years and then successfully passed an examination at Cleveland which admitted him to the bar. Immediately afterward he

opened an office in Alliance and was soon established in a good business. In 1874 he formed a partnership with J. J. Parker, under the firm name of Parker & Fording, an association which continued for one year, when Mr. Parker removed to Canton, Ohio. From 1875 until 1877 Mr. Fording practiced alone and then entered into partnership with Mr. Harris, a connection that has been maintained for ten years under the style of Fording & Harris. This constitutes one of the leading law firms of Stark county, their business being of a very important nature, embracing connection with the most important litigation of this part of the state during the existence of the firm. They are attorneys for the Alliance & Northern Railroad and the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern Railroad Company. Mr. Fording is a strong and convincing speaker, and never fails to produce an effect upon judge and jury. He is equally strong in civil law, in fact is a well-read general practitioner who has won notable triumphs in many departments of jurisprudence.

In connection with his professional labors, Mr. Fording is interested in another business enterprise, being one of the directors of the Review Publishing Company, publishers of the Daily and Weekly Review, a paper which is recognized as one of the most powerful advocates of the Republican party in the state of Ohio. The cause of education finds in him a staunch and active friend, and the schools of his community have prospered by his efforts in their behalf. He is now one of the directors of the Mount Union College. His family consists of wife and three children. He married Miss Ester J. McConey, daughter of John McConey, of Portage county, Ohio, and their children are Charles E., Alice and James D. Fording.

WILLIAM H. HUNTLEY, editor of the Pomeroy Tribune-Telegraph, is one of the leading Republicans of Meigs county, and as the head of two of the principal Republican newspapers in this section of Ohio wields considerable influence in favor of his party throughout the state. From the time of his boyhood days Mr. Huntley has been interested in politics, and upon attaining his majority cast his vote for that party which in his opinion advocated principles most conducive to the prosperity and welfare of the country. For the past twelve years he has been in almost every congressional and district convention as well as those of the state, and was present at the Republican national convention held at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1896, although not a delegate. He has been active and prominent in all the political contests in his county and district, has energetically assisted in com-

mittee work in the county, and has obtained a local reputation as being a most successful political organizer. In 1885 Mr. Huntley was elected city clerk of Pomeroy and held that position for ten years, with signal ability and to the eminent satisfaction of his fellow citizens. On May 17, 1897, Mr. Huntley was appointed postmaster at Pomeroy and took charge of the office June 1. Improvements, conveniences and accommodations already made in his office indicate for him a creditable and popular administration.

Mr. Huntley was born October 16, 1863, in Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, on the spot now occupied by the post-office block, and is a son of J. W. Huntley, a resident of Pomeroy and a strong Republican, although never a seeker for official preferment, but a man who has always been zealously interested in public matters pertaining to the welfare of his home city. He was a member of the Home Guards during the late war. His other son, Charles L., is an active Republican, and a leading railway man of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Our subject attended the public and high schools of his native city and after graduating at the latter embarked in the newspaper business as editor of the Middleport Herald, which he conducted successfully for three years, and then engaged in railroading until 1889, when the fascination of printer's ink compelled him to return to his old vocation of preparing copy and molding public opinion, in which he has acquired a prominence.

The Meigs County Telegraph was established in 1843 by W. L. Van Horn, and at that time voiced the opinions of the Whig party. The Telegraph Printing Company was organized in 1870, of which in 1879 E. S. Trussell was made associate editor, and in 1882 he bought the entire stock of the paper and remained its editor until 1894. The Meigs County Tribune was established in 1887, in Racine, by W. G. Sibley, now of the Gallipolis Tribune, and in 1890 it was purchased by Charles A. Hartley and our subject, who continued to publish it at Pomeroy, where they had removed the plant, up to 1894, when it was consolidated with the Telegraph and now comprises one of the most powerful Republican organs in southern Ohio. Two editions are now published, one of the Republican-Herald at Middleport, and one of the Tribune-Telegraph at Pomeroy. The plants are owned and managed by the Union Printing Company, which is incorporated, and the stockholders are among the leading business and professional men in the county, among whom may be mentioned John N. Hayman, Judge F. C. Russell, E. S. Trussell, C. A. Hartley, and our subject, who is the leading stockholder and editor and secretary of the company. The papers are conducted in the interests of the Republican party, the principles of

which they ably support, and are firm advocates of a protective tariff, sound money and reciprocity. Mr. Huntley gives his attention to the editorial work of the Tribune-Telegraph, a paper that has a circulation of over five thousand, the circulation being in Meigs as well as in the adjoining counties of Ohio and West Virginia. He is a concise, cogent writer, handling his subject matter in a manner that demonstrates his thorough familiarity with it, and being one of the best-informed men on the political questions his written opinions are regarded as authority on all affairs pertaining to the party.

October 28, 1888, was consummated the marriage of Mr. Huntley and Miss Kate Schrieber, and of this union three children have been born. Socially, our subject is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is one of the young men residing in the Buckeye state who have rapidly come to the front, where brains and energy are vital requisites in order to establish a position above the mediocre, and by his honesty of purpose, strict integrity and sterling qualities of character has attained to a high standing in Pomeroy and is held in the highest personal regard by all with whom he comes in contact.

JOHN MORGAN THOMAS.—The names of the leaders of the Republican party are the names of those men who in professional and commercial life stand foremost in all important movements in all sections of the country, and the campaign of 1896 has accentuated this fact to a marked degree. The Western Reserve has for many years been the mainstay of the party in Ohio and to the efforts of those men whose executive ability has placed them in the front rank of political life is due the fact of its success. One of the most important factors in the recent victory won in Trumbull county was the chairman of the county executive committee, John Morgan Thomas, of Niles.

Born in Wales May 3, 1859, the subject of this review is the son of John R. and Margaret (Morgan) Thomas. The father, who was a prosperous manufacturer of fire brick in Wales, brought his family to the United States in 1868 and settled at Youngstown, Ohio, where he continued to follow the same vocation until he moved to Niles, which is the birthplace of President McKinley, and where Mr. Thomas has since become one of the foremost iron manufacturers. His son attended the public schools of Youngstown until arriving at the age of thirteen years, when he left his books to assist his father, beginning as an apprentice, doing all the work connected with that position and serving until he became an accomplished workman. In 1879, when but twenty years old, he became asso-

ciated with his father as a partner in the iron firm known as the Thomas Furnace Company, an enterprise which has since been highly successful from a financial standpoint. The furnace is located on the same ground upon which William McKinley, father of President McKinley, formerly operated a similar industry, which produced from one and a half to two tons of pig iron a day. The enterprise founded by the Thomas Furnace Company had at the time of its inception a capacity of about twenty tons of iron a day and employed about thirty men. The business of the concern increased in importance with uniform strides until to-day it turns out three hundred tons of Bessemer pig iron per diem, and is giving work to more than two hundred men. In addition to being interested in the above enterprise Mr. Thomas is a partner with his father in the Niles Fire Brick Company, a director in the Western Reserve National Bank of Warren, Ohio, and is treasurer and general manager of the Aetna Iron Company, which has important mines and mining interests in the Great Mesabi Range at Mountain Iron, Minnesota, adjoining the mines of the great Carnegie Steel Company.

The success which has attended the business life of J. R. and J. M. Thomas is the direct result of affairs economically conducted, strict integrity, and honorable dealings, and is well merited by those gentlemen. No man has been more conservative in his affairs than has John M. Thomas, nor could any one pay closer attention than he to his various undertakings. His prosperity has not only been gratifying to himself, but has also been a blessing to hundreds of families in more ways than one, for a spirit of philanthropy and a generosity of disposition has ever incited him to lend a helping hand to a great number of his fellow men.

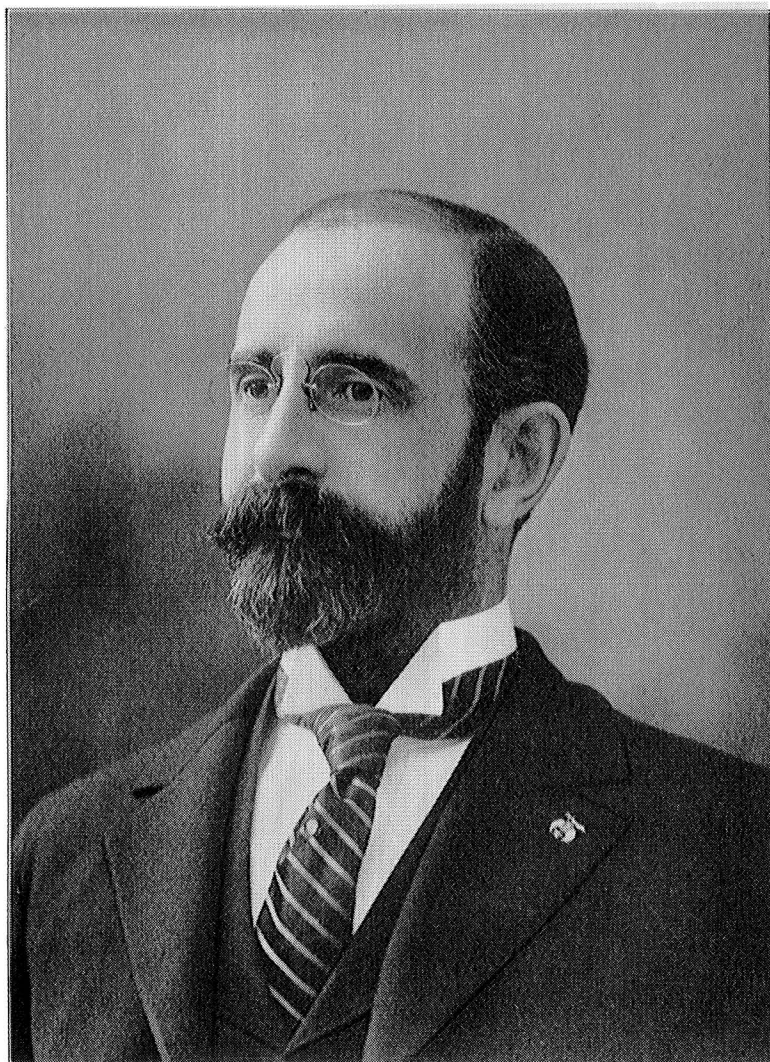
In 1879, when our subject entered business with his father, it was his desire to thoroughly fit himself for the position in the commercial world which he had previously determined should be his, and he read law at intervals during his leisure moments. In 1881 he entered the Albany Law School at Albany, New York, at which he was graduated the following year and admitted to the practice of his profession in New York state. In June, 1882, he passed an examination before the supreme court of Ohio at Columbus, and has since applied his legal knowledge on behalf of his extensive business.

While at Albany the attention of Mr. Thomas was first called to political affairs through the Roscoe Conkling-Garfield fight. On returning to Ohio he at once entered political life, and, like his father, became a stanch Republican, soon after being recognized as a factor in Trumbull county politics. While never a politician in the common application of the term he

has nevertheless shown himself a general of ability and tact in a high degree. Political matters in Trumbull county became to him an open book and he has been able to so guard the interests of his party that each succeeding campaign has proven more victorious than any of its predecessors, and he has contributed largely of his means and much of his time to the cause which he so faithfully supports. In 1896, when tremendous interests were at stake, he was chosen chairman of the county executive committee, and the county, always strongly Republican, was overwhelmingly so that year. During the Harrison campaign of 1892 the county gave the head of the ticket two thousand six hundred majority, which in 1896 was swelled to a majority of four thousand two hundred votes, while there was but a very slight increase in the voting population.

A modest, unassuming gentleman, Mr. Thomas has never asked for political preferment for himself, nor has he ever figured on the official ballot except for councilman of his home town, an office he was compelled to accept. A thorough parliamentarian, he is seen at his best in political conventions and in the councils of his party, upon which occasions his advice is eagerly sought. His efforts on behalf of the party have been of the highest character and he has ever devoted himself assiduously to the interests of his chiefs and the welfare of his friends, to whom he has always been faithful. As a private, lieutenant, captain, and general in the field, he is to be found where the most difficult battles have to be fought, and his courage has never been found wanting. Few men can boast of possessing the confidence, friendship and esteem of the leaders of the Republican party to a higher degree than Mr. Thomas, and his work in their behalf fully justifies the honored position he occupies.

JOHN JAMES SULLIVAN, Warren.—Among the most prominent of the Republicans in the Western Reserve who have been among its leaders in thought and action for many years, none occupy a more honored place in the estimation of the main body of the voters in the party than John James Sullivan, of Trumbull county. He was born in New York city October 25, 1860, and was about ten years of age when his parents died; at twelve he was brought to the west by one of the children's aid societies of that city, with four other boys, their destination being Galveston, Texas, but an epidemic of fever was raging there and the boys were left at Flora, Illinois, where young John, our subject, resided a year with the family of ex-Attorney-General James McCartney, of Illinois, at Fairfield, in that state. He then came to Gustavus, Trum-



John J. Sullivan

bull county, Ohio, and lived with relatives of General McCartney, namely, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Pelton.

His early life was spent on the farm, and in the meantime he exhibited an aptitude for study, which advanced him beyond the average of boys of his age. From the age of sixteen to eighteen he taught country school, and next taught in the old Gustavus (Ohio) Academy,—in those days a locally noted school. Here he was teaching a class in Latin and Greek at nineteen years of age, which studies, together with a good general course, he had taken while teaching winters.

Forming early in life a taste for the science of law, he came to Warren, when about twenty-two, and after spending three years in the office of Hon. John M. Stull, was admitted to practice by the Ohio supreme court, October 6, 1885. While studying law he paid his way by two years of city and country reporting on the Warren Daily Chronicle. He at once began to forge his way at the bar, and before ten years had passed his practice grew to equal in clientage and lucrativeness that of the older attorneys at the county bar.

In November, 1890, he was elected prosecuting attorney of Trumbull county, and in 1893 was re-elected, and his administration was marked with success throughout. During the building of the first street railways in the county and the construction of the new court-house, he was the legal adviser of the county.

In November, 1895, he resigned the office of prosecuting attorney to accept the office of state senator for the twenty-third district of Ohio, composing the counties of Trumbull and Mahoning, to which he had been nominated, and the election thereto came to him without opposition. He served in the state senate with distinction. In a speech that stamped him as "the orator of the senate" he placed in nomination the name of Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker for United States senator. President McKinley, then governor of Ohio, sent him a note from the president's seat, at the close of its delivery, saying, "I am proud of you." He was chairman of the committee on corporations, and filled other important positions on committees. In this office he was chairman of the joint investigating committee appointed to investigate charges against the food and dairy department of Ohio. Famous lawyers were engaged in this hearing for weeks, and Mr. Sullivan, by his rulings, showed the legal knowledge of the trained lawyer. He was succeeded in this position by Senator James R. Garfield, his room-mate and colleague.

He is the author of many wise laws, among which is the "age of consent" law, which raises the age of

consent in girls from fourteen to sixteen years, and makes it impossible, in carnal matters, for girls to consent under sixteen years of age, thus leaving no defense to the commission of carnal crimes against them. Mr. Sullivan is also the author of the resolution giving to the Ohio legislature only biennial sessions, thus doing away with annual sessions of that body.

He was a delegate to the first national convention of Republican Clubs, in New York city, from the old nineteenth (Garfield's) district of Ohio, and has always been, since a voter, a stalwart Republican. On February 12, 1897, at the convention of the Ohio Republican League, at Zanesville, he was elected president of that body without a contest. His services on the "stump" are always in demand, being a fearless and eloquent talker. He has a fame throughout Ohio as an after-dinner speaker. He is a thirty-second-degree Mason, being a member of Lake Erie Consistory, at Cleveland, Ohio, a Mystic "Shriner," an Odd Fellow, Knight of Pythias and a member of the B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Warren, in which city he is busy in his profession of law.

December 18, 1886, he was married to Miss Olive S. Tayler, daughter of M. B. Tayler, deceased, a well-known banker of Warren. They have two children,—Adaline Tayler Sullivan, aged five years, and Mary Tayler Sullivan, aged two years,—both bright and promising children. Mrs. Sullivan is a queen in her home, where she spends most of her time with her two daughters.

WILLIAM H. TUCKER.—Effective organization and systematic execution are the essential elements of success in every undertaking—in politics no less than in business enterprises. Political victories are due to concerted action carefully planned and methodically carried out, whereby all forces work in unity and the people are thoroughly instructed on the issues at stake, so that the sound judgment of American people makes its choice. Among those who, not for personal preferment, but through loyalty to honest convictions, have labored earnestly and zealously for the Republican party is Hon. William H. Tucker, and his labors have been attended with most desirable results. He has persistently refused to accept official positions, preferring to occupy the high position of a private American citizen. He has, however, entered the ranks of the workers who have most earnestly endeavored to secure protection to American industries, reciprocity between nations, and honest money that will be received through the world, and will be a just compensation for toil, and for the honor of the stars and stripes.

For the past eight years Mr. Tucker has been an active member of the executive and county committees of Lucas county; was district delegate to the Republican national convention in Minneapolis, in June, 1892, and is at present chairman of the congressional committee for the ninth Ohio district. He was elected to the board of education from the sixth ward of Toledo in 1894, was re-elected in 1896, and is now serving as its president. He has been a close student of the political situation of the country, and his high sense of duty in upholding his honest convictions has made him an untiring worker among the Republican hosts, without the hope or desire of reward. Although a strong partisan he still has the respect and esteem of members of all parties, for honesty, loyalty and true manliness everywhere command regard.

Mr. Tucker is one of the native sons of Ohio, his birth having occurred near Elyria, Lorain county, on the 6th of October, 1849. His father, Dr. John A. Tucker, was a native of Portage county, Ohio. In his parents' home he was reared, his father directing his early education, which was obtained in the public schools. He was graduated from the Elyria high school at an early age and afterward entered Baldwin University, where he closely applied himself to the mastery of the curriculum of that institution. Four years were there passed, after which he entered Yale College, and later Cornell University, where he completed his collegiate course. With a broad foundation of general knowledge, he built upon it the superstructure of professional learning, preparing for entrance into the legal profession. He came to Toledo in the autumn of 1874 and entered the law office of George R. Haynes, under whose direction he prosecuted his studies for some time, and his close application and practical methods won him the confidence and admiration of his preceptor. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar and immediately thereafter entered into partnership with J. T. Greer, under the firm name of Greer & Tucker, a connection that was continued until 1886, since which time Mr. Tucker has been alone in his law practice. An able lawyer, he stands among the foremost members of the Lucas County Bar Association, and his erudition and superior knowledge of the law in all its intricate workings have won him marked prestige as a practitioner. He is now making a specialty of real-estate and probate law and enjoys the support of a large clientage. As a lawyer he has few equals in this section of the state. His research and wonderful memory, with his command of language and oratorical ability, make him a powerful opponent. His briefs and arguments set forth truth and precedent in a manner that is un-

mistakable and rarely fails to convince. He is to-day distinguished as a trustworthy and successful lawyer, and to this eminent position he has attained by pronounced merit.

To his law practice alone Mr. Tucker has not given his entire time, but has been largely interested in real-estate dealing and is the owner of much valuable property in the eastern district of Toledo, which portion of the city he has done much to improve. Public-spirited and progressive he is deeply interested in local advancement, and withholds his support from no measure calculated to advance the educational, social or material welfare of Toledo. He is the possessor of the largest and choicest library in the city and one of the largest in the state. This was the gift of his friend, John Poag, deceased, who accompanied this splendid present with a considerable sum of money.

A man of domestic tastes Mr. Tucker finds his greatest delight, after the hours of business are over, with his interesting family, consisting of wife and four children, two sons and two daughters. Their home is the center of a cultured society circle, and its warm-hearted hospitality rivals that of the Kentucky mansions. Mr. Tucker is a most entertaining conversationalist, with a mind filled with classical reminiscences which enrich and beautify his conversation, while his almost inexhaustible fund of amusing anecdotes adds the sparkle of wit and humor, giving a versatility that never fails to charm. He is a most prominent and enthusiastic Forester, holding membership in Court Victory, No. 7776, of Toledo. At the meeting of the grand court in May, 1891, he was unanimously chosen its grand secretary, the duties of which are at times complicated and burdensome, but he discharged all with the same fidelity with which he manages his private business.

HARRY D. CRITCHFIELD.—It is said that the poet is born, not made; but the successful lawyer has to be both born and made—made by close application, earnest effort, perseverance and resolute purpose. The abilities with which nature has endowed him must be strengthened and developed by use, and only through distinctive ability may the legal practitioner gain prestige. The subject of this review is a native son of the Buckeye state, has here passed from the quiet pastoral life which marked his youthful years to a position as one of the representative lawyers of Knox county, within whose confines he was ushered into the world. He has been actively arrayed in furthering the cause of the Republican party, of which he is a stalwart adherent, and the

respect and confidence in which he is held in Mount Vernon, the city of his home, has been manifested in the conferring of public offices of trust and responsibility.

The Critchfield family has been identified with the annals of Ohio history since the early pioneer days. Enoch Critchfield, father of our subject, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, but while he was yet a child his parents removed from the Keystone state and became pioneers of Ohio, locating on a farm in Howard township, Knox county, in the year 1822. The father, who was a man of sterling worth of character, devoted his attention through life to agricultural pursuits, in which he was duly successful. His death occurred in 1889, at which time he had attained the age of seventy-eight years. Enoch Critchfield married Maria Dickinson, the latter having been born in Knox county, Ohio. They became the parents of six children, of which number five are still living.

Harry D. Critchfield was born on the old homestead farm in Knox county, and there he remained until he had reached the age of fourteen years, when he went to Urbana and became an inmate of the home of a married sister. Previous to this he had been accorded the educational advantages afforded by the district schools, and he continued his discipline in the public schools of Urbana, graduating in the high school, at the age of nineteen. Thus fortified for the practical duties of life, he secured a position as clerk and bookkeeper in a house-furnishing establishment in Urbana, retaining this incumbency about three years, when impaired health rendered it imperative that he make a radical change in occupation. Perhaps a love of adventure and a spirit of romance led him to seek the free and untrammelled life of the western plains when he thus found that he must recuperate his strength under entirely different surroundings. At least it is certain that he proceeded to Wyoming and became identified with the somewhat rough, but altogether invigorating, vocation as a "cow-boy" on a cattle ranch. This labor, while utilized only as a means to an end, proved exactly the needed tonic for the energies of the young man, for in due time he was fully restored to health. Prior to this experience he had determined to prepare himself for the practice of the legal profession, and on his journey to the western wilds he caused his equipment to include a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries and a work on American law. To these, in the long winter evenings, when wearied with physical toil, he devoted himself assiduously, gaining a valuable preliminary knowledge of the basic elements of jurisprudence and precedent.

In 1877 Mr. Critchfield returned to his Ohio home, and forthwith entered the law office of C. J. Graham,

at Mt. Vernon, and under such effective preceptorage continued his technical study until 1889, when he became eligible for admission to the bar. Soon after gaining this recognition he entered upon the practice of his profession in Mt. Vernon, where he has built up an excellent business, retaining a representative clientage and being recognized as one of the able and progressive members of the bar of the county. He was alone in his professional work until January, 1894, when he formed an alliance with Harry C. Devin, under the title of Critchfield & Devin, and their success has been pronounced, the firm enjoying marked professional prestige. They are the attorneys of the C. & J. Cooper Company, the most extensive manufacturers of the Corliss engines in the Union.

An appreciation of the professional ability of our subject and a mark of his personal popularity were brought into evidence in 1892, when he was elected city solicitor on the Republican ticket. That his success at the polls was assured is manifest in the fact that he had no opposition in the field, the Democrats refusing to enter a candidate against him, believing that he was thoroughly eligible for the preferment. He was again elected to this office in the present year (1896). Mr. Critchfield has ever maintained a progressive and public-spirited attitude, and he has not only labored effectively in behalf of the grand old party, but has shown his interest in public affairs in divers other ways. He is at the present time one of the commissioners of Knox county. He was one of the organizers of the Mt. Vernon Telephone Company, in which he retains a considerable financial interest.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Critchfield is identified with the Masonic order, in which he has passed the Knight Templar degrees, being also a master of Zion Lodge, No. 9, A. F. & A. M.; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mr. Critchfield was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide Curtis, daughter of Dr. C. R. S. Curtis, of Quincy, Illinois, and they are the parents of one daughter.

GEORGE M. OSBORN, a stanch adherent of the Republican party and ex-probate judge of Scioto county, was born in Wheelersburg, Ohio, October 7, 1858, and there grew to man's estate, receiving his mental discipline in the public schools of his native city, the same being further supplemented by a collegiate course of study. During the ten years following he was occupied in teaching at Wheelersburg and in the district schools throughout Scioto county, subsequent to which he, in 1883, took up the study of law under the able preceptorage of A. T.

Holcomb, and on January 1, 1887, he was admitted to the bar. Upon attaining his majority Mr. Osborn became actively interested in politics and was elected a trustee of his township, continuing to serve in that capacity for five or six years. He was also elected a member of the Wheelersburg board of education and held the position of county school examiner for two years.

After being admitted to the bar Mr. Osborn moved to Portsmouth, where he at once became an energetic citizen, and was made a member of the board of health, and in 1896 was elected to the city council. He formed a professional partnership with T. C. Anderson, which continued successfully until 1891, when our subject was elected probate judge, defeating J. G. Hazelpack, and in 1894 he was re-elected, gaining a victory over J. C. Adair, and on both occasions he received large majorities. In 1887 and 1892 he was a member of the county executive committee, has attended the county and district conventions, and is an ardent advocate of the principles involved in the platform of his party. A member of the Garfield and Blaine Clubs of his home city, he is always at work in the interests of the cause he so loyally supports. Socially, Mr. Osborn is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, in both of which he has attained to a high degree of popularity.

The political record of George M. Osborn is one that redounds greatly to his credit, encompassing, as it does, a period of about eighteen years, which has been utilized by him in unremitting efforts on behalf of his party, and the reward he has justly earned is fully consistent with the valuable assistance rendered. In the many positions of trust and responsibility that he has occupied he has performed the duties pertaining thereto with fidelity, vigilance, and a high order of executive ability. As judge of the probate court his rulings were impartial, wise and eminently satisfactory in every particular, fully justifying the confidence in which he is held by his constituents, and as a representative citizen of Portsmouth he is an honor to the community, and possesses the esteem and good will of his many friends.

Arthur P. Osborn, the father of our subject, came to Scioto county in 1840, and was an energetic participant in the early politics of his state, attending the county and congressional conventions, and he was at one time department revenue collector of this district. An old-line Whig, he was firmly allied to that party until the Republican organization was formed, when he joined its ranks and remained one of its active members up to the time of his death, which occurred in Scioto county in 1887.

DAVID LANNING, superintendent of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home in Xenia, is numbered among the active and prominent Republicans of Ohio and is a citizen whose fidelity to his country has been one of his most marked characteristics. In his boyhood he offered his services to the government as a defender of the Union and since that time has been most earnest in his advocacy of all measures calculated to advance the welfare of his nation and add new dignity and honor to her glorious name.

Mr. Lanning is one of Ohio's sons, his birth having occurred in West Carlisle on the 22d of October, 1845. His father, Richard Lanning, was a Douglas Democrat and was serving as prosecuting attorney of Coshocton county at the time of the inauguration of the Civil war. He made the first war speech in that county and was especially active in raising volunteer troops for service in defense of the starry banner. In December, 1861, he was commissioned major of the Eightieth Ohio Regiment and while leading the regiment at the battle of Corinth in October, 1862, he was killed. He was a fearless and brave soldier, ever true and faithful to his duties, and his own loyalty and devotion to the Union cause was a source of inspiration to those whom he commanded. He was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, October 11, 1819, and was therefore forty-three years of age at the time of his death. His wife, who before her marriage bore the name of Mary McCurdy, died in Coshocton, Ohio, in 1878.

Captain Lanning, whose name introduces this review, obtained a good English education in the common schools, and at the early age of sixteen offered his services to the government, joining Company F, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The regiment was mustered in at Camp Meigs, but on account of his age and size he could not pass muster and his services as a volunteer were therefore rejected. He remained with the regiment, however, in the capacity of clerk until March 3, 1863, when he was mustered in as a regular volunteer and served until November 3, 1865. During most of the time he was detailed at the headquarters of Generals Van Cleave, T. J. Crittenden, Gordon Granger, O. O. Howard, D. S. Stanley and Nathan Kimball.

When the war was over Mr. Lanning returned to the north and for five years engaged in teaching school. He then turned his attention to the livery business, which he followed for five years in Coshocton, Ohio, after which he was upon the road as a traveling salesman for five years. From 1880 until 1884 he served as clerk in the office of the adjutant-general of Ohio, and later was elected chief clerk of the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth general assemblies. In 1890



David Lanning

he was appointed assistant postmaster at Columbus, and discharged the onerous duties of that position for four years. Since May, 1895, he has been superintendent of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, and has since served most faithfully and efficiently in that capacity. His wife is now acting as chief matron of the institution.

Captain Lanning married Miss Letitia Nicholas, and she is an able assistant to her husband in his work, exercising in the care of this large household a most faithful supervision, kindness and patience. The Captain is a leading and influential member of McCoy Post, G. A. R., served as assistant adjutant-general of the department of Ohio in 1882 and 1883, and is also a member of the Loyal Legion. His life has been well and worthily spent and is characterized by those sterling qualities which everywhere and under all circumstances command respect.

CHARLES BULKLEY SQUIRE, who for nearly forty years has been an earnest and enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party in Defiance, is a native of Huron county, Ohio, where his birth took place September 16, 1836, his parents being Virgil and Rebecca A. (Peck) Squire, the former of whom was in the early days a merchant and later a member of the banking firm of Cobb & Squire.

The subject of this review attended the Baldwin Institute at Berea, Ohio, finishing his education at Oberlin College in 1854. The two subsequent years Mr. Squire spent with his father, who had moved to Birmingham, Ohio, and in the latter part of 1856 he went to Cincinnati, where he accepted a position as clerk in a mercantile establishment, remaining in that capacity until 1859, when he came to Defiance. Here he was first employed as manager of the telegraph office and continued in charge of the station until 1871. In 1870 he was chosen as the Republican candidate for the office of justice of the peace and had the honor of being the first Republican to fill that position in Defiance county.

In 1872 Mr. Squire was one of five gentlemen who made an effort to induce the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to extend its line into Defiance, in which laudable ambition they were successful and the road was built. Mr. Squire became one of the contractors in the construction of the line and successfully performed his part of the work. Later he engaged in the coal business, which he conducted for ten years, until, in 1890, he was appointed postmaster of Defiance under the administration of President Harrison, which post he filled greatly to his own credit and to the universal satisfaction of the people of the city. In 1894, upon

his retirement from the postmastership, he became secretary of the Defiance Home Savings & Loan Association, which is one of the most prosperous institutions in the northwestern part of Ohio. He is also a director in the First National Bank of Defiance and has been a stockholder in all the banks in which his father was interested.

Mr. Squire is an energetic Republican and has devoted a great deal of his time in promoting the cause of his party. He was a member of the county central committee for several years, was its chairman when M. M. Boothman was elected to congress, and was at one time chairman of its executive committee.

In 1861 Mr. Squire was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Altman, of Cleveland, and the following children have been born to them: Mattie, now Mrs. H. C. Chappel; Mary Gertrude, who became the wife of A. F. Schrack; and Charles E. Socially, Mr. Squire is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has received the chapter and commandery degrees. He is an authority in banking matters, and occupies a high position in the financial circles of Defiance, his sterling qualities and thorough knowledge of the business in all its details securing for him the unlimited confidence of all with whom he is associated.

JAMES HARVEY CRAIG, physician and surgeon, Mansfield, was born in Ontario, Richland county, this state, July 26, 1857. His father, Dr. James W. Craig, was the leading physician of Ontario and Mansfield for many years. He was born in St. Clairsville, Ohio, January 17, 1821, graduated at the Western Reserve Medical College in 1851 and commenced practice in Ontario, where he continued successfully in his profession until 1870, when he moved to Mansfield, where he continued in that calling until a short time before his death, which occurred August 15, 1895. In his politics he was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party, when he identified himself with that party, and he continued faithful to it the remainder of his days. He married Elizabeth McConnell, an accomplished lady born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, a daughter of Hugh McConnell. The paternal grandfather of our subject was Samuel Carson Craig, whose ancestors came from Scotland in the early settlement of this country. The Doctor and his wife were acceptable members of the Presbyterian church. He was appointed a member of the pension bureau during President Arthur's administration, but was retired on the incoming of the Cleveland administration succeeding.

Mr. James H. Craig, whose name introduces this sketch, spent the first thirteen years of his life at On-

tario, Ohio, where he received his education in the public schools. The family then moved to Mansfield, where young James continued in school for a time. Afterward he attended the Geneva College, at West Geneva, Ohio. On leaving school he studied medicine under the instructions of his father, attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the Western Reserve College at Cleveland, and graduated there in 1885, since which time he has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. He is a member of the North Central Ohio Medical Society, of the Ohio State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He is present health officer of the city of Mansfield. In respect to the fraternities we can say that he is prominent in the Masonic order, being a member of Venus Lodge, No. 152, A. F. & A. M., and of Mansfield Chapter, No. 28, R. A. M. He has considerable property and is comfortably situated in life. Office and residence, 82 West Third street, Mansfield.

WILLIAM M. HAHN.—Men of executive ability, who know and understand human nature and all the intricacies involved in the question of politics, and who are able to cope with them in a capable and intelligent manner, are the ones who are invaluable to the leaders of their party, and to such men is due the credit of a successful campaign, although that this is a fact is not generally known or appreciated. To this class belongs William M. Hahn, whose name is quite familiar to the Republicans not only of Mansfield and Richland county, but of the entire state of Ohio, where the work performed by him brought forth the hearty encomiums of his many friends. Mr. Hahn was chairman of the Republican executive committee of Ohio, and directed the campaign when Major McKinley made his first canvass for governor, and his knowledge and judgment as to the probable result of the election were so thorough that he predicted within five hundred votes the majority received by McKinley. In 1892 Mr. Hahn was a member of the Republican National Committee and chairman of the speaker's bureau, and filled the same position at the Chicago headquarters during the campaign of 1896, discharging his duties in a most capable and efficient manner, and receiving many compliments for his admirable generalship. The first official position held by Mr. Hahn was that of deputy United States marshal of the northern district of Ohio. He was next elected a member of the board of public works of the state and also served as superintendent of the insurance department of Ohio, which appointment was received from Governor McKinley, to whom

he has for a long time been devotedly attached, being a strong admirer of the manly characteristics possessed by the man who is now occupying, at the hands of the people, the highest position in the land.

The birth of Mr. Hahn took place in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and he comes of sturdy Pennsylvania Dutch parentage. While he was still an infant, his father and mother moved to Ohio, where he has since spent an active, useful life, and is to-day one of Mansfield's most highly respected citizens. When the first sounds of war were heard throughout the land in 1861, Mr. Hahn, although but a mere child, volunteered his services, which were accepted. He desired to go in the ranks, but this privilege was not accorded him, as he was too young, and he was obliged to be content with the position of drummer boy. It is told of him that during one of the battles he secured a musket and fought with the other boys in blue. He was wounded in the leg and although it was not thought of great importance at the time it to-day interferes with his powers of locomotion. After receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Hahn returned home and began to learn the carpenter's trade, moving from his father's farm into Mansfield, where he worked for some time as a journeyman carpenter and then entered the insurance business, in which he was very successful. He is now president of the Bank of Mansfield, which was organized January 1, 1893, with a paid up capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, and now has a surplus of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars. It is one of the most prosperous institutions of its kind in Ohio.

Mr. Hahn was united in marriage to Miss Rose Hiltabiddle, of Mansfield, the union being the result of a romantic meeting between the young people when Mr. Hahn was at work as a journeyman carpenter in the construction of the school buildings of Mansfield, in one of which Miss Hiltabiddle was a teacher. She taught a year after meeting Mr. Hahn, and then became his wife.

LEE CORBIN, M. D.—One of the most exacting of the higher lines of occupation to which a man may lend his energies is that of the physician. A most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded and a nicety of judgment little understood by the laity. Then again the profession brings one of the devotees into almost constant association with the sadder side of life—that of pain and suffering—so that a mind capable of great self-control and a heart responsive and sympathetic are essential attributes of him who would essay the practice of the healing art. Thus when professional success is attained in any instance, it may be

taken as certain that such measure of success has been thoroughly merited. Dr. Corbin has won a place in the foremost ranks among the representatives of medical science in Dayton, and his earnest study, resulting in superior skill and ability, has brought to him a liberal patronage which is justly deserved.

It is with pleasure that the historian essays the task of portraying the personality and character of such a man as the Doctor, for his worth deserves public recognition, and his circle of friends is so extensive that the history cannot fail to be of interest to many. He is a son of S. and Mary (Clark) Corbin, born near Point Pleasant, Ohio, in the vicinity of the birthplace of General U. S. Grant. His boyhood days were devoted to farm work, and he attended the public schools as opportunity afforded, making the most of the educational advantages which he received. In the spring of 1861 he made a contract to teach a six-months term of school, but resigned his position in order to enter his country's service. The dark days of the rebellion came on and when the south attempted to set at naught the power of the Union he went to the defense of the national government at Washington. He served throughout the war, manifesting great courage and loyalty on many a southern battle-field, and when his aid was no longer needed he quietly returned to his home and resumed the pursuits of civil life. For some years he engaged in teaching school and occupied the position of principal of the schools of Osborn, Ohio, but desiring to enter upon a broader field of labor, and one more in harmony with his tastes, he took up the study of medicine and was graduated with honor in the Medical College of Ohio, in Cincinnati, in 1876. Since that time Dr. Corbin was successfully engaged in practice in Montgomery county and from 1879 until 1889 was a leading physician of Vandalia. In the latter year he was appointed a member of the board of pension examiners and removed to Dayton. In this service he was associated with Dr. William Shuler, of Miamisburg, and Dr. J. E. Lowes, of Dayton, the three constituting what was known as the Soldiers' Home Board. In this capacity Dr. Corbin continued to serve until superseded by a Democrat after the election of Grover Cleveland to the presidency.

Since 1879 the Doctor has taken a very active part in political affairs and is unfaltering in his allegiance to the men and measures of the Republican party. He was a recognized leader in its ranks in Vandalia, and on coming to Dayton his efficient service made him a valued addition to the Republican workers here. In the fall of 1894, at the primary election, he was chosen over three competitors as the nominee for county coroner and was elected by a majority of

eighteen hundred. In 1896 he was renominated by acclamation and re-elected by a majority of thirty-five hundred and twelve. The largely increased vote is unmistakable evidence of his fidelity to duty and his promptness and reliability. During his service he has been connected officially with several important murder cases, including the Niswonger and the Frantz cases.

The Doctor was married in 1876 to Miss Anna Martin, who died in 1877. Two years afterward he was again married, his second union being with Miss Belle Robinson, of Franklin, Ohio. They have a pleasant home in Dayton and its hospitality makes it a favorite resort with their many friends. The Doctor belongs to the Montgomery Medical Society and has served as its vice-president. He takes a very prominent part in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic and is very popular among those who wore the blue. He was instrumental in organizing the Post in Vandalia, and was presented by its comrades with a fine gold badge in recognition of his services and as a token of their esteem.

The Doctor is a brother of Colonel H. C. Corbin, one of the most prominent representatives of military circles in this country. He is now serving as colonel and assistant adjutant-general in the department of the east, and is stationed on Governor's island. His entire life has been devoted to military service, his connection with the army dating from his eighteenth year. For ten years he was engaged in the Indian wars on the frontier and rendered to his country valued aid. His fearlessness and valor, combined with cool judgment in hours of danger, well fit him for the life of the soldier, and he is to-day an honored figure in military life.

CURTIS V. HARD, cashier of the Wooster National Bank, of Wooster, who for the past quarter of a century has been connected with the banking interests of that city, is a thorough supporter of the principles of the Republican party and an ardent worker in its interests. For several years he served as chairman of the Republican county committee; in 1878 he took an active part in the McKinley campaign as chairman of the congressional committee; and in all the official capacities in which he has acted for the party he has been very efficient. His leadership is gratefully acknowledged by his coadjutors.

Modern prosperity, including the development of all that is good in human nature, is, after all, due to the improved commercial capacity of the people more than to anything else. Recklessness and poverty, reproducing each other, are confessedly a source of

crime, sickness and misery, in spite of any philosophical system the subject may hold. Financial ability and integrity are therefore both to be encouraged in every human being.

From his ancestry Mr. Hard has inherited the qualities of a man of enterprise and integrity. He was born in 1845, in Wayne county, this state, and is therefore still a resident of his native county. His father, also a native of Ohio, was Rev. M. K. Hard, a Methodist Episcopal minister, who married Miss Miranda Booth, a native of the state of New York and a daughter of Hillard Booth. Abram Hard, grandfather of Curtis V., was a native of Vermont, and his first American ancestors came to this country from England in 1642.

Mr. Curtis V. Hard, the second born of a family consisting of three sons and two daughters, passed his earlier school days in Elyria and Berea, Ohio, and continued his higher education by entering Baldwin University and pursuing his studies there for two years, terminating his school days there in 1864. Then, feeling that an opportunity of exhibiting his patriotism was too imposing to be ignored, he enlisted in the service of the government during the cloudy days of 1864, joining Company K, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry,—the regiment commanded by Colonel Legg. This regiment was ordered to Virginia to participate in the Shenandoah valley campaign, guarding various points till the close of the war, when Mr. Hard was mustered out and honorably discharged.

Returning to Wooster, he accepted a position in a private bank, where he had charge of various responsibilities until 1871, when he aided in the organization of the Wooster National Bank and was elected cashier, which position he has held to the present time. This bank has always been considered a solid institution, and it has, under the management of its cashier, always had a reputation second to none in the state. The institution, now having a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, is devoted to general banking and exchange. Besides this interest, Mr. Hard is also a stockholder and director in the Wooster Electric Company.

In 1871 he married Miss Addie Jackson, daughter of Cyrus Jackson, of Wooster, and they have one son and three daughters, namely: Dudley J., connected with a printing-office at Cleveland, this state; and Emily L., Agatha G. and Miriam B.

Mr. Hard belongs to several branches of one of the best fraternal orders, being a member of Ebenzer Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M., of the chapter and the Wooster commandery, and he also is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

EDWIN OSCAR ESHELBY has attained a distinguished and honorable position in business circles in Cincinnati, his native city. He was born on the 28th of May, 1851, and is the youngest child of James and Margaret Eshelby, who came to this country from England in 1836. He acquired his literary education in the public schools and began the study of telegraphy in Stevenson, Alabama, at the age of twelve years, in the office of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Company, their road operated as a United States military line. He was soon promoted to the post of night train dispatcher and stationed at Nashville. After some years devoted to that profession he determined to prepare for the bar and took up the study of law in the Cincinnati Law School. In the spring of 1875 he was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in the practice of the legal profession. His knowledge of the principles of law enables him to conduct most successfully his varied and important business interests. He is the president and the principal stockholder in the Eshelby Tobacco Company, which owns a large establishment and now controls an extensive share of the trade, so that the income derived therefrom is very desirable. He is also a large stockholder in many other of the extensive and important business interests of the city, which not only advance the individual prosperity of the stockholders but also promote the welfare of the city by advancing commercial activity. His capable management, his keen discrimination and wise controlling influence have proved important factors in the success of many an enterprise with which he is connected.

Mr. Eshelby is also a recognized leader in political circles and was one of the early members of the Lincoln Club, of which he has served as a director, and was president in 1884. He has always loyally supported the Republican party, labored untiringly for its interest and by his effective efforts has promoted its growth. On that ticket he was thrice elected to the office of comptroller of Cincinnati. At one time, recently, the city of Cincinnati, like most other cities occasionally, was afflicted with a "gang" that many claimed were worse than the Boss Tweed ring of New York city in the early '70s. The exposure of their corruption was largely due to letters written by Mr. Eshelby over his signature for the public press, resulting in placing in the field, in the spring of 1897, a "Citizens'" ticket, which was elected by an overwhelming majority. The Citizens' convention unanimously nominated Mr. Eshelby for the office of city treasurer, and of course he was elected to occupy that position for the regular term of three years. He never stoops to the questionable methods of some of the modern politicians, but labors openly and honora-



E. D. Eschelby

bly for the good of his party, and in political as well as in business circles, commands the respect of all with whom he is brought in contact.

FRANCIS M. OSBORNE is among the prominent business men of Ohio who give their political support to the Republican party as conserving the best interests of the general public and most largely promoting the welfare of the entire American people by protecting the industries of the land, by advancing its foreign trade relations through reciprocity and by advocating a medium of exchange that is worth its face value and will be received for such throughout the entire world. Such men as Mr. Osborne, accustomed to control extensive business interests and determine on the best methods for the conduct of their enterprises, look at matters of government from the practical standpoint and view all questions with the cool deliberation that they give to their business, and thus it is that so many of Ohio's most prominent factors in commercial circles are supporters of the grand old party.

Mr. Osborne occupies a leading place among the mine operators of the Buckeye state and in the control of his affairs has achieved a splendid success. He was born March 12, 1855, in Girard, Trumbull county, Ohio, and obtained his education in the common schools and in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he also pursued a commercial course. During his boyhood he assisted in the farm duties, and his first employment aside from this was as weigher for the Girard Rolling Mills Company. He continued with that firm for some time, steadily working his way upward to the position of bookkeeper, in which capacity he was serving when the company withdrew from trade. He then became bookkeeper and superintendent for a mining company at Massillon, Ohio, but remained there only three months.

In 1877 Mr. Osborne came to Cleveland as bookkeeper for the Morris Coal Company and after two years spent in that service he engaged with H. P. Card as manager of sales for two years. On the expiration of that period he became connected with his father in the coal trade under the firm style of the Osborne Coal Company, of which his father was the head. In 1882 the West Newton mine, of West Newton, Pennsylvania, was purchased by a company of which Abner Osborne was elected president and Francis M. Osborne, secretary and treasurer. The company was incorporated with a paid up stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In 1886 the present firm of Osborne, Saeger & Company was formed and purchased the Eclipse mine, located on the Bal-

timore & Ohio Railroad at Anderson Station. They also purchased the Darr mine, an open mine on the Allegheny river. Subsequently they bought the entire stock of the West Newton mine, also purchased the Rainbow mine on the Allegheny river. All of these mines are now being operated and the large output of the company brings to them a handsome return. Mr. Osborne is a director in the Dime Savings Bank of Cleveland and in several industries of the city holds stock. He is a man of excellent business ability and executive force, of keen discrimination and resolute purpose, and by the exercise of these powers, combined with the strictest regard for commercial ethics, he has won a splendid success, of which he is well deserving.

Mr. Osborne was married in Cleveland to Miss Dollie Morris, daughter of David Morris, an honored pioneer of this city. They have eight children, as follows: Florence M., born August 3, 1883; Dorothy P., born December 28, 1886; Morris A., born June 2, 1888; William McKinley, born August 9, 1890, and named in honor of the president, who is a relative of Mr. Osborne; Mildred, born June 1, 1892; Francis M., born June 28, 1893; Helen M., born August 9, 1894, and Clarence H., born January 11, 1896.

HON. J. H. SOUTHARD.—There is a certain satisfaction in the knowledge that one's success in life is due to no other cause than the fact that it has been through individual exertions and a determination to succeed, unaided by wealth or the pomp of power. This is the case with the gentleman whose name initiates this review and who has risen to his present eminent position by personal merit, being the logical result of industry, perseverance and natural ability.

J. H. Southard, prominent as a member of the legal profession in Toledo, was born in Washington township, Lucas county, Ohio, on the 20th of January, 1851. He is a son of Samuel and Charlotte (Hitchcock) Southard, the former of whom, a native of Devonshire, England, came to America about the year 1833, and located in Lucas county, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in March, 1896. He followed the vocation of a farmer and made a practical success of that vocation. His wife was born in New York state, moving thence to Michigan with her parents. She also is deceased. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Southard comprises six sons and three daughters, all of whom are living.

The subject of this mention is the eldest son and was reared on a farm, acquiring his mental discipline in the country schools and in those of Toledo. He

prepared for college at Adrian, Michigan, and Oberlin, Ohio, after which he entered Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, at which he was graduated in 1874. In the spring of 1875 he began the study of law in Toledo and such was his application that he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1877. He has continued to practice his profession ever since and is recognized as one of the most brilliant lawyers in the state.

In 1883 Mr. Southard was elected assistant prosecuting attorney of Lucas county, and in 1884 he was elected prosecuting attorney, to which office he was re-elected in 1887, holding the same two terms. In 1894 he was nominated for congress by the Republicans of the ninth district of Ohio, and was elected over Byron F. Ritchie and Rev. George Candee, on the Populist ticket, by a plurality of six thousand six hundred and six, and on March 9, 1896, he was re-nominated unanimously for the same office. While in congress Mr. Southard served as a member of the committees on coinage, weights and measures, and naval expenditures. The district from which he was elected is one of the most populous in the state and is composed of Lucas, Fulton, Ottawa and Wood counties.

He is a member of the Toledo Republican Club, the Toledo Club, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Maccabees. Mr. Southard celebrated his marriage on the 23d of March, 1883, when he was united to Miss Carrie T. Wales, of Toledo, and this union has been blessed with three children. Mr. Southard is well and favorably known throughout the state and has always been a hard worker in the ranks of the Republican party. He is a liberal contributor to charitable institutions, possesses a genial disposition and enjoys the high estimation of a host of friends.

SEBASTIAN THOMAS, who passed away in February, 1897, was at the time of his death superintendent of the public schools of Ashland and one of the best known educators in the state of Ohio. He had also been a warm supporter of the Republican party since attaining his majority and had a keen appreciation and full understanding of the duties of citizenship. By birth a native of Germany, he first opened his eyes to the light of day, in the province of Hessen Darmstadt, July 4, 1851, his parents being Philip and Mary (Henry) Thomas. The latter was born in the city of Worms, Germany, and the father in the same province as our subject, where he was a farmer of limited means. In 1854 he emigrated with his family to America, landing at New York, whence

he went direct to Cleveland, and from there to Jackson township, Stark county, where he located on a small farm on which he and his wife spent their remaining days.

Mr. Thomas, of this review, spent the first twenty-one years of his life on the home farm, acquiring his early education in the district schools. Later he entered the Canton Academy under the tuition of the celebrated Professor W. H. Avery, and there pursued his studies from 1871 to 1873, after which he took up the vocation of teaching, his first experience being in a country school. He then taught in the village school of New Boston, subsequently went to Worthington and later spent some time in the Normal School, first as a pupil, then as a teacher, acting in the latter capacity for three terms. In 1878 he accepted the position of principal of the Worthington high school, which he held for one year, when he was called to the superintendency of the schools in Lodi, continuing in that office until 1886. In that year the Lodi Academy was established and Mr. Thomas assisted in placing it upon a substantial footing.

In 1882 Mr. Thomas went abroad, visiting Germany, France and England, the greater part of his time being spent in studying the various systems and methods in vogue in the educational institutions of those countries, and he wrote some very able and interesting articles relating to them, which appeared in the leading school journals of the United States. Upon his return he resumed his labors in the schools of Lodi, where he continued until 1886, when he came to Ashland and was installed as superintendent of the public schools here, continuing in the position up to the time of his death. His services were most efficient and satisfactory. He reduced the routine work to an excellent system and placed the schools in splendid working order. He was assisted by a competent corps of teachers and in the schools had an enrollment of eight hundred pupils, whom it was his earnest desire to advance on the road to education and thus fit them for the responsible duties of life.

Mr. Thomas devoted his best years to educational work, in which he was deeply interested, and during vacation periods he performed a great deal of labor in teachers' institutes, also delivered lectures on educational topics in various parts of the state. He was practically a self-made man, as he provided the means with which to acquire his education and prepare for his life work. In 1883 he received a life state certificate, issued at Columbus. In 1894 the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him by the Ohio University at Athens.

The marriage of Mr. Thomas and Miss Mary C. Huntsberger, of Wayne county, was celebrated in

1884. The lady is a daughter of John Huntsberger, and at the time of her marriage was engaged in teaching school in Seville, Medina county, Ohio. Three children were born to them: Laurence M. C., John P. and Roger. In his religious views Mr. Thomas was a Methodist and his wife held membership in the church of that denomination in Ashland. They were also among the most highly esteemed residents of the city, holding an enviable position in social circles. The useful and honorable career of Mr. Thomas, however, was cut short by death, and throughout the community his loss was deeply felt. Mrs. Thomas is still a resident of Ashland.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM VANCE McMAKEN.—A man desiring to test his popularity in the community where he resides cannot accomplish his object in a more thorough manner than by becoming a candidate for office. That Captain McMaken has successfully passed through this test is evidenced by the fact that in 1886 he was elected county recorder of Lucas county, serving two terms in that capacity, and was then placed on the ticket as a candidate for county treasurer in 1893, to which position he was elected by a good majority and re-elected to the same office in November, 1895, a victory that stands as an appropriate demonstration of his popularity, not only in local fields but throughout the entire county. The Captain has taken a strong interest in politics from the time he was first entitled to a vote, and his fidelity to the Republican party, his loyalty to the candidates for official preferment and his energy during the campaigns are the factors of his success.

Captain McMaken, who is a prominent citizen of Toledo, was born in New York city, on the 11th of February, 1857, the son of Ezekiel and Anna C. (Smith) McMaken, the former of whom was a native of Butler county, Ohio, and the latter of Connecticut. The family comes of old Whig stock, the paternal grandfather having been a Kentuckian by birth and a Whig in principle. He was born in a block house in Kentucky in the eighteenth century and was a soldier in the war of 1812, later moving to Fort Wayne, Indiana, when it was an Indian reservation. The family on the maternal side were also of Revolutionary fame.

Ezekiel McMaken, the father of our subject, was a traveling salesman, his headquarters being located in New York city. He subsequently, in 1864, moved to Toledo, Ohio, and opened a wholesale clothing house, which he conducted for a number of years. He was appointed postmaster under President Grant's administration, holding that office from 1870 to 1874, and continued an earnest supporter of the Republican

party up to the time of his death, which took place in 1889. His widow and two children, William V. and Kate M., survive him.

Captain McMaken was seven years old when he was brought by his parents to Toledo, and here he attended the public schools, being graduated at the high school with the class of 1874. Later he engaged in several business enterprises for a number of years, finally entering upon his political career in 1886. He has been connected with the Toledo Cadets for quite a while and has been captain of that organization for eighteen years, being the second ranking captain in the state of Ohio. The cadets have made several tours throughout the country and have won numerous medals for their excellent drilling.

Socially Captain McMaken is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second and Knight Templar degrees and has been representative to the grand lodge; he is past exalted ruler of Lodge No. 53, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, besides which he is connected with various other beneficiary societies.

The marriage of Captain McMaken was solemnized on the 31st of October, 1883, when he was united to Miss Georgie Dorr, a daughter of ex-Mayor Dorr, of Toledo, and they have two charming children. Captain McMaken is well and favorably known throughout the county and in military circles his reputation extends all over the state. He is an upright man, of strict integrity, and popular with all who know him.

J. C. LEGGETT, of Ripley, is the most influential member of the Republican party in Brown county, with the politics of which he has been closely identified since 1868, and for many years he has been associated with the county committees and was chairman of the executive committee for some time, his work consisting principally of building up the organization in Brown county and the adjacent district, and working for the success of his party. In 1896 he was a candidate for congress before the convention, but withdrew and was made a McKinley elector, and in that campaign he worked unremittingly, making a large number of speeches throughout the district. Mr. Leggett has been at the head of the delegations from Brown county in the state and district conventions for many years and he has always played an important part in the affairs of the Republican party, his work usually being the raising of funds for conducting the campaigns, and it is through the efforts of him and his friends that once in a while a Republican is elected to office in Brown county, Ripley and Union township being Republican strongholds in Brown county, while

almost every other township is strongly Democratic. Through his efforts to increase the power of his party, Mr. Leggett has become well known to all the leading politicians and business men of Ohio. His distinctive services, so valuable in their character and so productive of good results, have been recognized and appreciated by the Republicans of the Buckeye state, and he is the object of their sincere gratitude and highest respect.

J. C. Leggett was born in Brown county, Ohio, on the 20th of September, 1843, and is a son of Archibald Leggett. The latter came from near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Maysville, Kentucky, in 1821, and there became interested in mercantile pursuits. He married Miss Judith F. Taylor, and then began to read law with his father-in-law, Francis Taylor, in 1825, subsequently taking up the practice of that profession in Ripley. He lost his first wife in 1840 and eventually married her sister Elizabeth. He reared the following five children: Judith A., who became the wife of Hon. C. Baird, the latter now being deceased; Henry Field, of the United States army; John C., our subject; Captain A. S., of Company B, Ninth Kentucky Infantry, killed at Murfreesboro; and Captain William M., of Company H, Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was killed at South Mountain. In 1841 Mr. Leggett, father of our subject, retired from the law in order to devote his time and attention to other interests, and in 1850 he established the Farmers' branch of the State Bank of Ohio, at Ripley, of which he retained the office of president for twenty years. He was for an extended period a member of the Ripley city council, was a leading Whig and later one of the foremost of the Republicans in Brown county, and he was an active participant in all the leading movements pertaining to business and politics in the district. His death, which occurred in 1877, deprived Ripley of one of its most substantial citizens, and the Republican party of an earnest and enthusiastic supporter.

HARLAN PAGE LLOYD, lawyer, was born at Angelica, New York, and is descended from an illustrious Welsh family, whose estate was at Dolobran, in Wales. The head of the family was a lineal descendant of King Edward I. One branch of the Lloyds went to England, and took a prominent part in the war for constitutional liberty under Oliver Cromwell. Their descendants emigrated to New England, and settled in Rhode Island. Several of them were soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Mr. Lloyd's father was Hon. Ransom Lloyd, of Angelica, New York, who was for many years judge of the court of common pleas in Allegany county. He was the

personal and political friend of Hon. W. L. Marcy, Hon. Horatio Seymour, and other prominent statesmen of New York. Judge Lloyd married Miss Julia M. Starr, of Danbury, Connecticut, a descendant of one of the Puritan forefathers, who joined the Plymouth Colony in 1634. Her grandfather and great-grandfather were officers in the war of the Revolution, and the former was killed in battle when the British forces assaulted his native city.

Judge Lloyd's grandfather was killed in the battle of Bennington, Vermont. From both parents young Lloyd inherited patriotic ardor and military instincts. He enjoys a singular distinction, in genealogy, that from 1634, when his remote ancestor served in the wars against the Pequod Indians in Massachusetts, until his own service in the war of the Rebellion, every generation furnished a military officer in the service of the Colonies and of the United States. He had a thorough academic training and entered the sophomore class in Hamilton College in 1856. He graduated in 1859, one of the youngest students of his class, winning the second honor in general scholarship and the highest prize in rhetoric and oratory. Three years later he received the degree of Master of Arts. For a year he was classical instructor in a collegiate institute at Bloomfield, New Jersey, and at the same time pursued the study of the law. Later he placed himself under the immediate tuition of Hon. Martin Grover, judge of the New York court of appeals, and was thus peacefully engaged when the firing upon Sumter called the nation to arms. He heard the appeal and closed his books.

Duty was plain, and straightway he assisted in raising and equipping the first company of soldiers which left his native village, and, after the memorable disaster of Bull Run, gave his entire time for several months to the work of recruiting volunteers. Untiring in his efforts in this behalf, he visited nearly every school district in his native county, and addressed numerous meetings in churches and school-houses. In the national emergency he freely gave heart, voice, strength and example to encourage and animate his fellow men to the rescue of their imperiled country. A full company of the Sixth New York Cavalry, of which he was first lieutenant, enlisted under him, and marched to Camp Scott, on Staten Island. There his regiment was consolidated with another, but he was involuntarily mustered out of service. He thereupon repaired to Albany, where he was admitted to the bar, in December, 1861, afterward taking a thorough course at the law school of the University of Albany.

Early in June, 1862, he again enlisted, this time in a battery. Promotion followed rapidly. After faithful service at Newbern and Roanoke island, under Gen-



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H. P. Lloyd

eral Burnside, he was commissioned captain of the Twenty-second New York Cavalry and ordered to the Army of the Potomac. His soldierly conduct and qualities frequently attracted the notice of his superior officers, and at the close of the war General Custer tendered him a position in his own regiment in the regular army, but he declined the honor. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor, the siege of Petersburg, at Jerusalem Plank Road, and in all the battles of the Wilson raid. Then he marched to the defense of Washington against Early, and thence to the Shenandoah valley, taking part in every battle of that brilliant campaign. While leading a charge at the head of his regiment, near Winchester, August 21, 1864, he was shot directly through the body, and was considered mortally wounded. He was sent to the hospital, and thence to his home in New York, as soon as he could be removed. He partially recovered, and with an open wound took the stump for Abraham Lincoln, in the fall of 1864, and made campaign speeches till the very day of election. Then he rejoined his regiment in the field, was commissioned as major, and served on a general court-martial during the winter of 1864-5.

In the spring of 1865 he marched up the valley of the Shenandoah with Generals Sheridan and Custer, and his regiment led the attack at Waynesboro, in the battle which resulted in the capture of the entire army of General Jubal Early, one of the most brilliant of General Sheridan's famous series of victories in the valley. The column pushed on to Charlottesville and Gordonsville, destroying the Virginia Central Railroad and General Lee's source of supplies until it reached a point only eight miles from Richmond, on the west. Then, wheeling suddenly to the left, General Sheridan crossed the York river to White House Landing and joined General Grant's army in front of Petersburg. During this rapid march Major Lloyd served as aid-de-camp on the staff of General Wells, of Vermont, and won the highest commendation for his soldierly qualities.

He took part with the Army of the Potomac in the daily and nightly battles which resulted in the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. He was next appointed commissary of musters by the secretary of war, and was assigned to duty on the staff of Major-General Torbert, commanding the Army of the Shenandoah. He mustered out and sent home all the men of this army, and was himself honorably discharged at Rochester, New York, in August, 1865. Thus closed his brilliant military career.

Major Lloyd now cast about for a field in which to practice his chosen profession. He was not long in determining to come to Cincinnati, and as an entire

stranger, without any means, he opened a law office and began the struggle with many competitors. Business came slowly at first, but diligent study and faithful, energetic attention to the interests of his clients gradually enlarged his practice and made for him the prominent place at the Cincinnati bar which he now holds.

Of the many important causes in which Major Lloyd has been engaged, there is none more interesting than one of his early practice. Some emancipated slaves sought to recover an estate which they claimed by inheritance from a runaway slave from Kentucky who had accumulated property in Cincinnati. Major Lloyd was retained to prosecute their claim. Suit was instituted in 1869. The defenses of the occupying claimants were threefold: That the plaintiffs were illegitimate, as a slave marriage had no legal validity; that the plaintiffs were chattels, and had no legal status at the time the descent was cast; and, finally, that if any property descended, it vested in the master and not in the slave. Major Lloyd took the broad ground that the validity of the slave marriage should be recognized in the interests of justice and morality, as it certainly had been under the law in many of the slave states. His argument was an exhaustive review of the history of the institution of marriage among the slaves in this country and of the legal authorities which recognize its validity. The superior court, in general term, unanimously sustained Major Lloyd's position and gave judgment accordingly. The case was the first of its kind in the country, and attracted much attention, especially among the colored people. They looked upon the result as one of the chief steps in attaining for the race complete equality before the law.

Major Lloyd gave the bankrupt law and the decisions under it the closest study, and was engaged in several cases which afterward became leading cases in its construction. One worthy of mention was argued at Mansfield, in this state. The case turned on the question of the power of the state court to set aside a discharge in bankruptcy granted by a federal court under the law of 1867. This was the first case on this subject in Ohio, and the question was then undecided. Major Lloyd took the negative, argued the case three times at Mansfield and finally won it. The law in Ohio and other states has since been settled, affirming the theory of Major Lloyd in that case.

Another case, considered important from a legal standpoint, was a copyright case in the United States supreme court. The case had been decided adversely to Major Lloyd's client by Judge Emmons, of the United States circuit court, and by Judge Swing, of the United States district court, before he was retained.

Major Lloyd argued the question at length, and both in his brief and in his oral argument before the supreme court presented an elaborate review of American and English decisions. The court unanimously sustained his position, in an opinion which makes this a leading case. It has already been quoted a number of times by English courts. It is reported in Volume 101, United States Reports.

He has constantly been retained in leading cases in the Ohio courts, in the supreme court of the United States at Washington, and in the courts of many different states. In 1884 he was employed to contest a will of a wealthy decedent at St. Louis, Missouri, and won a great victory for his Cincinnati clients. He was retained in more than thirty cases growing out of the failure of the famous Fidelity Bank in 1887. Some of these cases involved hundreds of thousands of dollars, and one case involved nearly three millions. He was also selected to represent the McMicken heirs in the contest for the removal of the University of Cincinnati. His argument in the supreme court of Ohio was very able and was never answered, and no opinion was rendered in that court.

Major Lloyd has been associated in practice with C. F. Bates, who afterward became a clergyman in Cleveland; with Governor Edward F. Noyes, afterward United States minister to France; with Hon. Alphonso Taft, attorney-general of the United States and United States minister at Vienna and at St. Petersburg, and with Hon. W. H. Taft, now United States circuit judge.

Major Lloyd's scholarly habits, his close application to business and business-like methods, his strict integrity, his quickness of perception and clearness of thought, accompanied as they are with great facility of speech and perspicuity of expression, have given him a very high rank in his profession and the fullest confidence of his clients. Major Lloyd's powers of speech, already alluded to, his creative imagination and literary education make him a successful lecturer and public speaker. He delivered the baccalaureate address before the University of Cincinnati in 1882. Frequent calls have been made on him for lectures on historical subjects, the delivery of which gave the greatest satisfaction to his audiences. As a Republican he has gone on the campaign rostrum and lifted his voice with no uncertain sound in favor of his political principles. He has never held a political office, nor been a candidate for one. A large number of lawyers throughout the district recommended him for appointment as judge of the United States district court, after Judge Swing's death. After some consideration he declined to be a candidate, preferring to remain in the practice.

The weight of Major Lloyd's influence has always been on the side of Christianity, and therefore he has always been actively interested in the Sabbath-schools in Cincinnati, in the Young Men's Bible Society, and in the Young Men's Christian Association, of which at one time he was president. He was also president of the state convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Toledo, in 1874.

He is deeply interested in the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, composed of his comrades in the war, and has devoted much of his time to the interests of that order. In 1884 he was elected commander of the Department of Ohio, and served with great ability. The membership rapidly increased under his leadership, and the usefulness of the organization was greatly enlarged. He is a prominent member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and has frequently delivered addresses before its members. Also he is a member of various clubs, literary, social and political, and was elected president of the Cincinnati Literary Club in 1892. In 1877 he went to Europe, spending several months in travel and study, visiting England, Scotland, Belgium, France, Germany and Switzerland. He went again in 1883, spending much time in Bavaria and Austria, and later has made two other European trips.

A few years after he commenced practice in Cincinnati, he was unanimously elected as professor of rhetoric and belles-lettres in Hamilton College, to succeed that eminent scholar, Dr. A. J. Upson. Still later he was asked by many friends to take the presidency of the University of Cincinnati: both these positions were declined. He has also been invited to deliver courses of lectures on constitutional and municipal law at several of the colleges. He was appointed by the governor as trustee of the Ohio Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home, and served in that capacity for a long time. While there he did much to reorganize the graded-school system and to increase the efficiency of this branch of the institution.

In June, 1869, Major Lloyd was married, at Poughkeepsie, New York, to Miss Harriet G. Raymond, daughter of President John H. Raymond, of Vassar College. Two children were born of this union,—Raymond and Marguerite. Mrs. Lloyd died in April, 1890. In July, 1893, Major Lloyd was married to Miss Anna O. Von Kienbush, of New York.

W T. LEWIS.—There are few men in the labor movement who came to the front as rapidly as W. T. Lewis, ex-commissioner of labor statistics. He was born in South Wales in 1861; his

parents emigrated to America in 1865, and settled in Pennsylvania. At the early age of seven years he went to work picking slate in the breakers. The family moved to Ohio in the year 1872, when young William went underground with his father. In 1879 the family settled in Shawnee. The order of the Knights of Labor exerted a powerful influence on the laboring classes about this time, and young Lewis became an advocate of that organization. He manifested so much ability that at the age of twenty-two he was elected secretary of the State Trades and Labor Assembly. In the year 1884, at the request of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor he assumed charge of their co-operative mine at Cannelburg, Indiana. On May 22, 1886, National Trades Assembly 135, K. of L., was established at St. Louis, Missouri. In the early part of 1887 Mr. Lewis was elected secretary-treasurer of Subdivision 6, comprising the miners of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania belonging to the K. of L. On June 7, of the same year, he was elected master workman of N. T. A. 135. His reputation was now national. As the head of the miners, under the jurisdiction of the K. of L., he was compelled to enter the bickerings and quarrels that took place between the K. of L. and the trades unions. Mr. Lewis soon realized that however much it might benefit the leaders to quarrel, it was injuring the rank and file. He at once made overtures to the leaders of the federation to form one organization of miners. On December 7, 1888, as a result of the labors of Mr. Lewis, the Progressive Union was formed. Powderly and others made a fierce onslaught on Mr. Lewis for, as they termed it, deserting the Knights. Mr. Lewis replied, in a masterly document, in a document that was published in every newspaper of prominence. It is a tribute to the foresight of Mr. Lewis to say that what he advocated in 1888, Powderly and others who attacked Mr. Lewis were compelled to do in 1890, when the United Mine Workers was established.

During the year 1889, while acting as the secretary of the Progressive Union, Mr. Lewis was appointed by the Scripps League to represent the miners upon a delegation to Europe, inquiring into the condition of labor on that continent. On his return Mr. Lewis wrote an article on the Paris Labor Exchange. This article attracted the attention of the Trades Council, of Cincinnati, resulting in a bill being presented to the state legislature by Senator Corcoran in favor of establishing free employment agencies. The bill became a law, and the success of the experiment in Ohio has led other states to pass similar laws.

In 1890 Mr. Lewis was a candidate for congress on the Republican ticket. Although he suffered defeat, he made a very brilliant campaign. In Febru-

ary, 1892, he was appointed by Governor McKinley to succeed John McBride as labor commissioner, which appointment he held during McKinley's second term as governor. Our subject's second term expired in March, 1896.

NATHAN GILLAND JOHNSTON.—Back to that cradle of much of our national history, the Old Dominion state, must we turn in tracing the genealogy of the subject of this sketch,—a man who is one of the recognized leaders of the bar of Defiance county, and one who has received distinguished consideration at the hands of the Republican party, of which he has been a most zealous supporter.

A native of the Buckeye state, Mr. Johnston was born in Logan county, in the year 1836. His father, David Johnston, was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in the year 1800, and after attaining to manhood removed to Logan county, Ohio, where he passed the residue of his days, passing away at the age of forty years. He was a man of distinctive intellectuality and business acumen, and had been duly prosperous, so that he left his family in very comfortable circumstances. The maiden name of our subject's mother was Jane Gilland, and she also was a native of the state of Virginia. Her death occurred in 1880, at Atlantic City, Iowa.

Nathan G. Johnston received his early educational training in the common schools, and was thereafter afforded exceptional opportunities for effectively supplementing this discipline, entering the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, where he completed the classical course and graduated as a member of the class of 1859. After his graduation he put his acquirements to practical application by engaging in school-teaching in Logan county, in which line he proved so efficient that he was accorded the position as superintendent of schools. He had, however, long held the profession of law as the object of his ambition, and he eventually began a thorough course of reading under the preceptorage of Judge William H. West, of Bellefontaine, the county seat of Logan county, and so earnestly and understandingly did he devote himself to his technical studies that he secured admission to the bar in 1865. Not content to hold as adequate less than the best preparation possible for him to secure, he entered the Cincinnati College of Law, where he completed a course of study, under Governors Hoadly and Cox. He graduated in 1868, and forthwith located in Bellefontaine, where he opened an office and made ready to enter vigorously upon the practice of his chosen profession. Mr. Johnston's success came very soon, though he necessarily had to meet the exi-

gencies which come to the young lawyer who has yet to prove his worth and establish a reputation. But his equipment was unusually good. Along with those qualities indispensable to the lawyer,—a keen, rapid, logical mind, plus the business sense and a ready capacity for hard work,—he brought to the starting point of his career the principles of strictest probity and a strong personality. An excellent presence, an earnest, dignified manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability to accurately apply its principles, are factors in Mr. Johnston's effectiveness as an advocate.

In 1876 he came to Defiance and formed a professional association with Judge A. S. Latty, who was for twenty years judge of the court of common pleas. In 1890 Mr. Johnston joined Mr. B. F. Enos, and together they have built up a business which has given them undoubted prestige as constituting one of the foremost legal firms in Defiance county. From the time of attaining his majority Mr. Johnston has actively interested himself in public affairs, participating earnestly in any effort to propagate a spirit of patriotism and of loyalty to American institutions, and to so place the reins of political control as to insure the guidance of the nation along the line of continued peace and prosperity. In his political adherency he has always rendered a stanch allegiance to the Republican party and its principles, his first presidential vote having been cast for the martyred Lincoln. He has never sought office, but has always been forced to nomination at times when a particularly strong candidate was needed,—subordinating his personal wishes to the good of the party cause. As candidate for state senator, prosecuting attorney and probate judge he invariably ran ahead of his ticket, though failing of election by reason of the large normal majority which the Democratic party has long held the county. In 1880 he became the candidate of his party for city solicitor, and though the city was safely Democratic by four hundred votes, he was, nevertheless, elected by a majority of four hundred,—a fact which stands in unmistakable evidence of his personal popularity and of the confidence in which he is held by all classes of citizens, irrespective of party lines.

In the way of fraternal associations our subject retains membership in the Masonic order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Though not a communicant, he is a regular attendant at the services of the Episcopal church, to whose maintenance he accords a willing and consistent support.

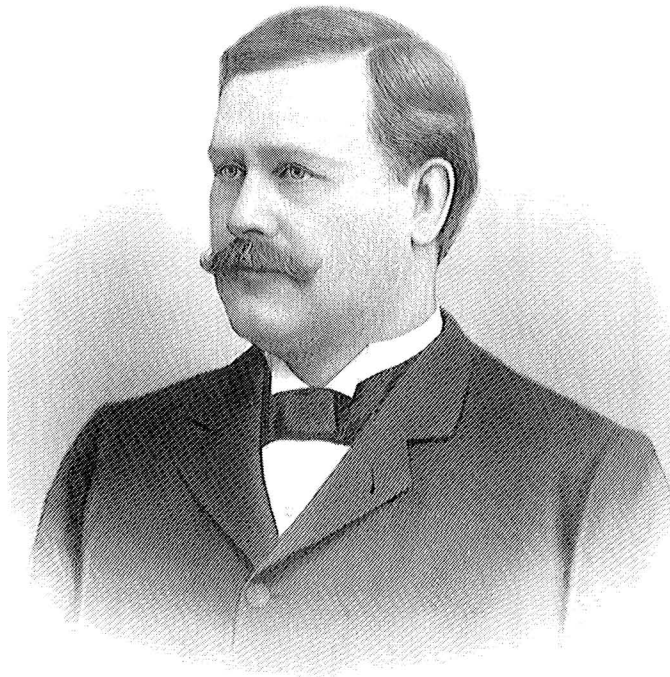
Touching in conclusion the domestic chapter in the life history of Mr. Johnston, we may state that in 1868 was celebrated his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Fulton, who died in 1880, leaving three children: Ida,

Elizabeth and Titus. In 1884 Mr. Johnston consummated a second marriage, being then united to Miss Jacqueline Fulton, a sister of his first wife.

A J. MICHAEL.—Prominent as an exponent of the science of law at the Cleveland bar is the worthy citizen whose name appears at the head of this sketch. In reviewing his career we shall learn how, by his own unaided efforts, he succeeded in finishing his education at the best university of his native state, then passed on to one of the highest colleges on this continent, which, in due time, became his *alma mater*.

Mr. Michael is one of those happy individuals who was especially fortunate in being well born, his ancestry on the paternal side reaching back to the Revolutionary period, his grandmother being a niece of Thomas Jefferson, the brilliant scholar and lawyer and the third president of the United States. On the maternal side he is a direct descendant of Governor McDowell, of Virginia. His parents were both natives of Ohio, the family of his father moving to this state from Baltimore, Maryland, in 1820, and his mother's family came here from Leesburg, Virginia, about the same year. A native of the Buckeye state, Mr. Michael was born in Ross county, part of the Virginia military district of Ohio. He was reared on his father's farm, where he early learned to use his hands, and acquired that rudimental education of manual industry so essential to one having to make their own way in life. He also gained a magnificent physical constitution, which, as the years go on, he appreciates more and more. From his earliest youth he was moved by an ambition to fit himself for a wider usefulness than was offered by the conditions with which he was then surrounded. If the district school which he attended was lacking in some advanced educational facilities of the present day, it was also free from the contaminating influence with which the average town youth is too frequently surrounded.

Enveloped in this moral environment externally and possessing inward aspiration to seek a place at "the top," this young lad passed from the country school in his native township to the public schools of Chillicothe, then on to the Ohio University at Athens. Still desirous of more knowledge, he entered Harvard College, in which grand institution he finished his collegiate education. As he was obliged to provide the entire amount of funds for his education, our subject, at the end of his college career, found himself six hundred and fifty dollars in debt. Anxious to wipe this out as speedily as possible, he accepted the superintendency of the public schools at Monroeville, Ohio,



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A. J. Michael*

and for the next five years not only discharged the duties of the same in a highly satisfactory manner, but became known throughout the state for his excellent original methods and rare executive ability. During this time he was actively identified with the Northeastern Ohio Teachers' Association, as one of the executive committee; was a prominent member of the department of superintendents of the Ohio State Teachers' Association and of the National Teachers' and National Superintendents' Associations. About this time he made a personal study of the public-school system of Ohio and other states and became a conspicuous figure among the best educators of the country.

Having decided to adopt the profession of law, Mr. Michael had, while in college, and later at Monroeville, adopted a course of reading and study pertinent to this line of work. In 1879 he entered the office of the Hon. C. E. Pennewell, an eminent attorney at the Cleveland bar, where he made such good progress in the study of law that he was admitted to the bar in 1881. He decided that Cleveland would be a good field in which to locate, and he at once established a practice which steadily grew and became very lucrative. Mr. Michael is the owner of one of the best law libraries in Cleveland, and is said to possess one of the finest private libraries in the state. He is an earnest and energetic lawyer, devoted to the interests of his clients, and before making a plea thoroughly arms and equips himself with all the law in the case; and in presenting an argument to court or jury he has the admirable faculty of making his legal propositions clearly manifest and his utterances understood.

Always strong in Republican politics, Mr. Michael took an active part in the national campaign in 1880, delivering speeches in various parts of his own state, this being his first political speaking. He has been invited by the state committees to speak in nearly every state or national election since, but has steadily refused and applied himself to his profession. In the presidential campaign of 1896 the issue of the day finally drew him into the contest, when for several weeks he spoke twice the same evening. He is a Republican from principle. His father was an old-time Whig, but was a strong supporter of the Union during the war which followed the election in 1860 and thereafter voted with the Republican party. Mr. Michael has also been a leading spirit in municipal affairs and an active worker for all measures tending toward advancement and progress. He was at one time elected to the city council, serving two years, one year of which he was president of that body. He served as a member of the city park and boulevard

commission during the first year of its organization,—the most crucial period,—and to him is ascribed great credit for his individual work in shaping the policy of this most important body. For eight years he has been president of the board of examiners of public-school teachers of Cleveland, his well-known erudition and five years' service as an educator peculiarly adapting him for this work. Mr. Michael is a conspicuous member of the Chamber of Commerce, having served as chairman of the committee on municipal matters and as a member of the general finance committee, which had charge of the raising of funds and the preparation of plans for the new Chamber of Commerce building.

He is a prominent member of the famous Tippecanoe Club, where his excellent speech and ready wit make him deservedly popular.

EDWARD PAYSON HOOKER.—The life of him whose name initiates this review represents a career which is interesting and instructive. Integrity, activity and energy have been the dominant elements, while superadded to these have been manifest those sterling attributes of character—integrity, fidelity, honor and kindness—which gain to a man the confidence and good will of his fellow men. The unostentatious routine of private life, although of vast importance to the welfare of the community, has not figured to any great extent in the pages of history, but the names of those men who have distinguished themselves by the possession of those qualities which contribute to the success of private life are most worthy of being held in high estimation. Mr. Hooker is a business man of the distinctive type—alert, broad-minded and duly aggressive—is one who has a capacity for affairs of great breadth, a discriminating financier and a promoter of public good through the avenues of legitimate enterprises. His prominence in political circles and his position as one of the honored representative citizens of Defiance county, render most consonant this review of his life.

A native son of the old Empire state, Edward P. Hooker was born at Auburn, New York, on the 1st of September, 1832, being the son of Dr. Harley and Mary (Beardslee) Hooker. Dr. Hooker was a physician of fine attainments and he gained a position of no inconsiderable prominence in the practice of his chosen profession. In 1839 he removed westward with his family, settling at Rockton, Illinois, where our subject secured his fundamental education. Subsequently he was sent to Beloit College, where he pursued a select course of study. Owing to eye failure, at the age of eighteen years, he left college and passed some time

on the parental farmstead, where he gave evidence of the fact that he was as energetic in manual labor as he had been in his devotion to his studies. Upon attaining his majority he went to Chicago, where he secured a clerical position in a mercantile establishment. He continued his residence in Chicago until 1859, when he removed to Defiance, Ohio, and here engaged in mercantile pursuits, under the firm name of Backus, Lindenberger & Hooker, continuing this association for the period of five years, with an excellent measure of success, after which he disposed of his interests and went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the commission business for another five years, under the firm name of E. P. Hooker & Company. His ability and close attention to business insured prosperity to this enterprise, but in 1870 he again saw fit to change his basis of operations, relying upon that excellent judgment which has never played him false. He returned to Defiance and with others became the pioneers in the manufacture of wood stock for wagons in northwestern Ohio, by organizing the Defiance Manufacturing Company, which has conducted an industry which has had important bearing on the material prosperity of the city, the success of the venture being practically assured from the start, under so effective directing and controlling power.

In 1885 Mr. Hooker became cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, in whose organization he was largely instrumental. Ten years previously he had assisted in the foundation of a savings bank, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, and this was the direct predecessor and nucleus of the national bank, which was established in 1881, being duly incorporated with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. The Merchants' National is recognized as one of the stanchest financial institutions in this section of the state, and its management is placed in the hands of men whose reputation is such as to beget the most implicit public confidence and secure to the bank a representative support. Its growth has been steady and consecutive, and its affairs have been most wisely directed by Mr. Hooker, who has served continuously on its directorate as well as in the chief practical executive capacity.

Mr. Hooker identified himself with the Republican party at the time of its inception, and has ever since been an active and stalwart supporter of its cause. He served about eight years as a member of the county central committee, and was chairman of the same during the campaign in which Charles Foster made the run for governor. He is still active in his efforts to promote the success of his party and the implied welfare of the nation. He stands forth as one

of the foremost financiers and business men of northwestern Ohio, is a man of sterling worth of character and holds as his own the respect and esteem of the community.

The marriage of Mr. Hooker was consummated in 1860, when he was united to Miss Arabella Holgate, who was his devoted and cherished companion until 1892, when she was summoned into eternal rest, leaving four children: F. Annette; Minnie Eliza, now the wife of Charles F. Ferguson; William H., and Edward Benard.

GEORGE BELDEN FREASE, whose quiet force was one of the most potent elements in the Republican victory of 1896, was born in Canton, Ohio, on the 4th of May, 1861. He attended the public schools, displayed special aptitude for his studies and was graduated from the Canton high school at the early age of seventeen years. He then entered the Cincinnati Law School with the intention of preparing for the bar, but before completing the full course of study he left that institution in 1884 and entered into partnership with Samuel J. Roberts in the publication of the Canton Repository.

Mr. Frease had previously been a writer for the New York Herald and other papers and he entered upon his new duties with a zeal and determination that foretold his success. The Repository is one of the oldest papers in the state and since the campaign of 1896 is probably the best known. It was established in 1815 by John Saxton, grandfather of Mrs. President McKinley, who continued its publication up to the time of his death in 1871. In his opening editorial he said: "Truth shall be my guide, the public good my aim;" and this sentiment, so tersely and forcibly expressed, has ever been the policy of the journal. For fifty-six years Mr. Saxton continued at the head of the paper and advanced it to its present proud position among the newspapers of the state. In 1831 his brother Joshua became a partner in the enterprise and later was succeeded by Thomas W. Saxton, a son of the founder. Upon the latter's death the Republican was consolidated with the Repository and Thomas W. Saxton and Josiah Hartzell became joint owners, the latter serving as editor for several years. In 1874 W. T. Bascom purchased Mr. Hartzell's interest and upon his death in 1877 Thomas W. Saxton again became sole owner.

In February, 1878, the Evening Repository was established—the first daily ever issued in Stark county, and William J. Vance, who was the Washington correspondent for the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, became managing editor. After a year he was succeeded by Walter E. Wellman, late president of the

Press Club, who continued in editorial charge of the paper until 1882, when Allen Carnes, now central committeeman from Stark county, became editor. In 1884 the owner, Thomas W. Saxton, died, and soon after Mr. Frease became connected with the paper his estate passed into the hands of Major William McKinley, as administrator, and Mr. Frease was thus brought into close relations with the future president. The following year a stock company was organized with a paid up capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, Herbert Saxton, grandson of the founder becoming president; Daniel J. Slanker, vice-president and George B. Frease, secretary and treasurer. In 1893 Mr. Saxton retired and Mr. Douber became president; and Hon. Joseph Frease vice-president, while our subject retained his former position of secretary and treasurer. He also assumed full charge of the editorial and business management of both the daily and weekly editions of the Repository, and at the same time was correspondent for New York, Chicago and Cleveland papers. For years the Canton Repository has enjoyed the reputation of being known as one of the best weekly newspapers published in the United States and its circulation leads by several thousand any newspaper in Stark county. The Sunday edition of the Repository was established in 1892, and the publication runs from twenty-four to thirty-two pages, while its circulation is the second largest in the state, outside of Cincinnati and Cleveland.

It became a journal of national fame, however, in the summer of 1896, when it was sent throughout the country on its mission of expounding Republican principles to the people. In one of the most memorable political campaigns that ever occurred in the history of the country, the public attention was unwaveringly fixed on Canton. Interest centered in the modest home that sheltered him who was by the voice of the people to be proclaimed the foremost man of the nation. Around him were gathered men of national prominence as advisers and co-workers, but probably no one exerted a wider or stronger influence than Mr. Frease, who as editor of the Canton Repository wielded a power in the campaign that is immeasurable. Others came more into prominence as party leaders, their orders went forth directing the campaign, but the Repository made its way silently into business houses and into homes throughout the length and breadth of the land, carrying to the minds of the thoughtful, arguments of strength and force, logic incontrovertible, a statement of truth and fact that molded public sentiment and effected results which were manifest in the glorious victory achieved on the 4th of November, 1896.

During all the campaign no man labored more

indefatigably for the success of Republican principles than Mr. Frease. He had charge of the Associated Press reports here and also issued a special edition of the Repository, that was sent to every public speaker, committeeman and others of prominence in the political field from Ohio west to the Pacific, and to every place that was considered doubtful. He also managed a job-printing plant for the national committee, running the same night and day and employing one hundred and fifty workmen in that department.

From his boyhood Mr. Frease had been a warm personal friend of Major McKinley and during the campaign was a daily visitor at the president's home, taking part in the councils that were there held and assisting in matters which only one who enjoyed the full confidence of the Major could do. The responsibility was very great which rested upon him as the editor of the paper which was known to be the chief representative of the party and its honored nominee. The Democratic press throughout the country eagerly scanned every word in the hope of finding something that it could turn against the party, but all in vain. The Repository clearly, truthfully and accurately set forth the facts of the campaign, the principles upon which the issues were drawn, and the plans of procedure. It had nothing to hide and fearlessly and courageously it championed the cause which the people loved and honored, as attested by their ballot in the November election. The following letter written by President McKinley shows how highly he appreciated the efficient services of Mr. Frease:

CANTON, OHIO, November 5, 1896.

My Dear Sir:—It gives me pleasure to acknowledge (and I sincerely thank you for) the enterprise displayed by your great Association in reporting and transmitting so fully the news from Canton during the campaign just closed. I desire to thank you especially for the faithful and efficient services of Mr. George B. Frease, whom you detailed to take charge of this arduous and exacting work. Yours very truly,

W. MCKINLEY.

MR. MELVILLE E. STONE,
General Manager, The Associated Press, New York.

While the nature of this publication demands more special stress to be placed upon what Mr. Frease has done in politics, his record would be incomplete without mention of some other phases of his character. He has ever been a most public-spirited and progressive citizen and has given his support to every measure calculated to benefit his town, county, state or country. Schools, churches, charities, social organizations have all received his zealous support, and, by means of the Repository, between the years 1893 and 1896, he raised over forty thousand dollars for the poor. Mr. Frease has recently been appointed post-

master of Canton and in speaking of this a contemporary journal said: "It was understood all along that Mr. Frease's tireless and unceasing efforts in behalf of President McKinley would be amply repaid and foreign portfolios were known to be within his grasp. He evidently preferred to remain in Canton and will no doubt make an excellent and progressive postmaster." This course of action plainly indicates the character of the man. His work in behalf of his party rose through a firm belief in its principles and faith that they would triumph, and not from hope of political reward; and though he might have obtained higher honors abroad he is content to spend his days among the people whom he has known from infancy and who entertain for him the highest regard by reason of his well-spent life.

Mr. Frease was married September 14, 1887, to Miss Jessie Andrew, a daughter of William Andrew, a capitalist of Battle Creek, Michigan. They have two children. Both Mr. and Mrs. Frease attended the inaugural ceremonies in Washington as the guests of President and Mrs. McKinley, and were members of the presidential party traveling from Canton to the capital city. Mr. Frease possesses that quality which for want of a better term we call personal magnetism. His sociability and courtesy are marked and wherever he goes the true worth of his character commands respect and wins him many friends.

It will be perfectly in keeping in this connection to publish a paragraph from the paper, *Our Day*, giving an account how Mr. Frease came to write about the home life of him who is to-day not only the representative Republican of the state but also of the nation.

"In the sanctuary of Mr. McKinley's dining room, where we had retreated for a few moments of quiet, we discussed the subject of my interview, which was an article for this number of *Our Day*. I asked him to name some man of his choice to write an article anticipative of the policy and fruits of his administration. With promptness he mentioned three or four. He was too candid and guileless and frank to reflect that these men, being personal friends, almost in his immediate family, might be thought to be speaking *ex cathedra* for him in matters which were too grave to discuss prematurely. When I suggested this he thanked me cordially, and it was agreed that I ask one of his nearest friends, Mr. George B. Frease, to write a personal sketch of him in his home life, and some one outside of his political family to write a prophecy of his future public career."

Following is Mr. Frease's contribution:

The editor of *Our Day* has asked me to write about "The Home Life of the McKinleys." In the

modest cottage on Market street hill at Canton, love has reigned supreme. Yet the necessities of politics have compelled the failing of many political applications within those walls during the past few months. Conservative estimates place the number of people who have been greeted there by the president-elect, most of them personally, at a million and a quarter. Organized delegations have surrounded that house from Vermont, from the peninsula of Michigan, from Texas, from western Kansas and the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. Political pilgrims have come to the famous door-step for fourteen months past from nearly all parts of the civilized world.

I write just a few days before inauguration. For the first time, and only now by the strictest orders of his physician, the president-elect is debarred from greeting his callers. Where last year was a beautiful lawn, dotted with brilliant flowers and abundant foliage, is now packed clay, where a million feet have trod, pressing the surface to the hardness of brick, which now thaws from the winter frost into mud. No vestige of wooden fence remained when November's election was over. The enthusiastic public carried away foliage and almost everything but the trunks of trees and a desolate fence post here and there. In their enthusiasm many people came to the very doors and windows of the noted home, with the chivalrous but constantly wearying pilgrimage of the up-to-date, front-porch presidential campaign.

To write of the home life of the McKinleys one cannot give utterance to a single thought without the constant remembrance of the unparalleled circumstances and unprecedented embarrassments and annoyances to which they have been subjected under the prevailing plan of campaign during the past fourteen months. Their neighbors round about shared in the general devastation of the surroundings of their homes. Some of them sought rest and retirement, comfort and recuperation, in travel. But for the McKinleys there has been nothing of this kind possible.

Admired and beloved by a constituency of over seventy millions of his countrymen, Major McKinley, when he has gone for a few days for a change in surroundings, or to bring his wife back from a short trip made in preparation for life at Washington, has found himself everywhere surrounded by the same multitudes of people, seeking his presence and attention. Thus their home life has seemed in recent months most fitly characterized as an imprisonment, in the pleasant but trying process of elevation to the highest public office.

Even were Mrs. McKinley in vigorous health all this would have been considered most trying to patience, wearing to nerves and destructive of vital power. For many months the blare of trumpets, the beating of drums, the steady tramp of thousands and the cheers of coming multitudes followed after election by the constant importunities of ambitious aspirants, in a home so small as theirs, necessarily almost always within the sound of her ears, would have been an unprecedented trial to one of greatest physical strength. While the excitements of the remarkable scenes buoyed up the devoted wife, who has been in poor health for years, there has been a pathos in it all, which has appealed to the strongest heart. It is no secret that the loving wife, whose husband is the constant idol of her heart, has never quite willingly sur-

rendered him to the highest public honors, which have now been given him.

I well remember an incident two years ago, after the last of the hundred addresses had been made in a most arduous stumping campaign in Ohio. Then Governor McKinley was being accompanied by an escort of his fellow townsmen, who had gone to Massillon, eight miles west, to meet and bring him to his home in Canton. He was going to follow the custom of more than a score of years and make a home address at The Tabernacle in Canton. It had been a source of pleasure and gratitude to him that he had been able to make every one of the hundred engagements without a break or miss. The strain of the campaign was about over. The reaction of comparative rest was setting in as the governor, in reminiscent mood, remarked:

"This hill, gentlemen, was where my fate was settled." He then related how Miss Ida Saxton had accepted his suit, told of the diffidence with which he had approached the paramount subject of his heart's desire, and how, as he drove up the hill behind a team of bay horses, he formed a resolution to know his fate, and how happy he was as her accepted suitor, when a certain red brick house at the top of the hill was reached. At the time of which the Governor was speaking, William McKinley was a young lawyer and superintendent of the First Methodist Sunday-school in Canton, while his wife was a teacher of a Sunday-school class in the Presbyterian church.

Their wedding occurred at the new stone Presbyterian church in Canton, January 25, 1871. And then began the happy home life in the same frame cottage where have been witnessed the momentous scenes of the historic campaign of 1896. Ida Saxton's father was a son of John Saxton, the Nestor of Ohio journalism, who founded the Canton Repository in 1815, and lived as editor to chronicle both the fall of Napoleon I at Waterloo and the second Napoleon's defeat at the battle of Sedan in 1870. James Saxton presented to his newly married daughter the now famous McKinley house. Here were born two daughters, Katie, named after Mrs. McKinley's mother, and little Ida.

But death soon brought its cruel blows in rapid succession to this happiest of homes. The oldest child died within three years, and the second daughter passed away when but five months old. As if this was not enough to crush hope and health from the young wife, her mother died in 1873. Strong in the maternal instinct, it is doubtful if anything but the ever changing home life which she led would have diverted Mrs. McKinley's mind from the sorrows that for many years threatened to break the slender threads upon which depended her earthly existence.

William McKinley was elected to congress in 1876 and after that began the life in Washington, at the Ebbitt House. The constant, tender and devoted husband never allowed anything but the most imperative public duties to keep him from his wife. She was his ever-present joy and care; she was his partner in all his victories and his comforter in the very few adversities that have characterized his career.

When he was inaugurated governor of Ohio in 1891, I well remember what delight was hers when she was able to sit at her husband's side while he stood up to receive the long line of people who came

to give him salutation at the parlors of the Chittenden Hotel, where they made their home. Many of their most highly prized household belongings were destroyed by fire in their absence two years later, but during Governor McKinley's second term they were comfortably quartered in a suite of five rooms at the Neil House, just across the street from the Ohio state capitol. From there they came direct, in January, 1896, after twenty years, to the home of their early wedded life, the sorrows of which time had mellowed. And it was here Mrs. McKinley, during the first few weeks of her return residence, surrounded by many of the friends of her youth, said that she had never been happier in her life.

At the Canton home the library is across a hall from the wife's apartments. No matter what the occasion has been, whether engaged on his response to the notification committee or composing that other chaste and historic gem of state papers, his letter of acceptance, or greeting the advance committee, and spokesman of a huge delegation, or enjoying a quiet evening smoke while surrounded by friends and neighbors, no matter how intense the application, how imperative the requirements of the occasion, how important the demands upon his time, the least call from Mrs. McKinley, the summons of a servant, or any slight sound that undetected by those about him reached his ears as indicative that his wife wanted his presence or was not properly attended, instantly caused him to drop anything or everything under consideration and rush to her side. A thousand times I have seen him spring from his chair with an almost startling speed of movement to those not accustomed to his ever watchful care. It has always been impossible for those who knew him best to escape the conviction that with William McKinley his every action made plain the fact that first and above everything else in his mind was the comfort and happiness of his wife.

Fin-de-siecle historians have seemed to make it their duty recently to attempt to rewrite the life of the immortal Washington. They have sought to shatter the beauty of the image in the public eye. Unjust and unseemly as this may appear, certain it is that no truthful writer at any time can ever question by suggestion or indirection the ever-faithful and beautiful love for wife and home which has always superlatively stamped the life of William McKinley.

The domestic joy of her own children clustering about the family hearthstone was not long with her but whenever she can be, Mrs. McKinley is in the company of the children of some one else, catering to their every want and seeking in every way to make, their lives happy. Her beautiful life throughout has been characterized by its busy charity, when health allowed, and never-ceasing efforts to relieve suffering and help the needy. By her own hands she has knitted over five thousand pairs of woolen slippers. These have made happy the hearts of little children in need, sufferers in hospitals and many other friends in sickness and in health, who will ever cherish for her heartfelt regard.

During their last sojourn in Canton the McKinleys have lived a simple life. The splendor of inaugural ceremonies is probably not what their tastes would suggest, did they govern in such affairs. Mrs. McKinley's companion in the White House, Mrs. Maria S. Saxton, an aunt and relict of the late Thomas W.

Saxton of the Repository newspaper, is a lady of simple tastes.

William McKinley's life is that of a temperate man in every respect, except that his powers of endurance in work, that would almost kill any ordinary man, have astonished not only his life-long friends, but all those who have personally witnessed the things he has been able to do. A cigar and a glass of Apollinaris water are generally the extent of his indulgences, aside from simple diet at the table.

During several evenings in Canton before leaving for Washington gatherings of young people have come to have a happy time at the famous home. The children of Mrs. Marshall Barber, Mrs. McKinley's sister, have been given parties, as well as the Major's niece, Miss Grace McKinley. Almost daily the president-elect has walked to the home of his aged mother to give her greeting; and she is hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-seven.

No words can fitly describe the intensity of devotion existing between the McKinleys. Sorrow and success seem both to have so tempered their lives as to have completely blended them into an inseparable one. It was but a few evenings ago that, sitting at the dining table, glancing over the pages of his inaugural address, Major McKinley said: "Lincoln's second inaugural was a poem in its beauty." The home life of the McKinleys could be no more aptly described than to name it a poem, in which love has softened sorrow and tenderest devotion made happiness supreme.

GAMALIEL E. HERRICK—The patriotic citizen is not always he who, when opportunity presents itself, makes known in eloquent language his loyal devotion to his country and tells of his love for its institutions and its flag,—more frequently the true patriotism is shown by the man who says little but ponders deeply, earnestly and conscientiously over the political problems which affect the welfare of his nation, and by his ballot supports the measures which he believes are for the public honor and the public good. Such a man is Mr. Herrick,—accounted one of the stalwart advocates of the grand old party which stood for the preservation of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war, and which now upholds protection for American industries, reciprocity in national trade relations, and a sound currency that the world cannot call into question. He has always voted with the Republican party, yet has never sought official reward for his faithful service.

He was born in Wellington, Lorain county, Ohio, January 17, 1827, and is descended from one of the old families of Massachusetts that furnished its representatives to the colonial army during the war of the Revolution. His grandfather, Colonel Francis Herrick, commanded a regiment during the war of 1812 and was a large landowner and leading citizen of the township where occurred the birth of our subject.

Gamaliel Herrick, having attended the common

schools near his home, spent three years as a student in Oberlin College, but was forced to relinquish his studies on account of ill health. He began the study of law in the office of Andrews, Foot & Hoyt in 1850, and after thorough preparation was admitted to the bar in 1852. Some time afterward he bought out the business of the law firm of Cowles & Mastick and began the practice of law alone. His success was marked and immediate and he soon had a distinctively representative clientage. After ten years he admitted to a partnership in his business Merrill Barlow, and the firm name of Herrick & Barlow was assumed. This connection was continued until the junior partner was appointed by Governor Brough quartermaster-general of Ohio, after which Mr. Herrick practiced alone until 1873, when he was joined by his brother, J. F. Herrick, in a partnership that lasted fifteen years. The legal interests entrusted to the care of our subject have ever been of a very important character. While he is a skilled and able general practitioner, his business has been more especially in the line of corporation and real-estate law,—the management of large estates and large properties belonging to others, and his control of these has been most able and satisfactory.

Mr. Herrick has also made judicious investments of his own capital in paying business enterprises, and is now president of the Cleveland Linseed Oil Company and a director in the East Cleveland Railroad Company. Other interests also claim his time and attention and have been benefited by his counsel and advice. He has been prosperous in his undertaking and through his own efforts has amassed a handsome property which yields him an excellent income.

In January, 1860, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Herrick and Miss Ursula Andrews, daughter of Sherlock J. Andrews, of Cleveland, Ohio. Of the five children born to them three are now living: Frank R., who graduated in Yale College in 1888, took a post-graduate course in Harvard and is now practicing law in Cleveland; Ella H. and Ursula A. Mr. Herrick has long been a member of the First Presbyterian church of Cleveland, has served as trustee for many years, and for more than a decade has been president of the board. He is also a trustee of the Cleveland School of Art, the Cleveland Bethel Union and the Humane Society, and is a generous contributor to all movements for the public good, for the uplifting of humanity and the cultivation of a refined and aesthetic taste in literature and art. The intervals of his professional life are devoted to the public welfare, and the ethics of life—man's duty to his fellow man—find embodiment in his charitable and kindly treatment of all with whom he comes in contact.

CHARLES A. AVERY.—This venerable and highly respected citizen of Painesville, dates his allegiance to the Whig and Republican parties back to 1840, when he cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison. He then voted the Whig ticket until 1856, since which time he has been a staunch adherent to the principles of the Republican party, voting in 1888 for Benjamin Harrison, and in 1896 for William McKinley. He was elected mayor of Painesville, and so well did the people of that city like his administration that he was returned to the same office for a second term. He has been an enthusiastic supporter of the Republican party ever since its inception, and has always evinced more than ordinary interest in its success.

Mr. Avery was born in Enfield, Connecticut, December 23, 1816, his parents being Elisha and Persis (Pease) Avery, both of whom were born and reared in the same city.

The maternal grandfather of our subject, John Pease, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and attained the distinction of being a commissioned officer under General Washington. The paternal grandfather, Jonathan Avery, was also in the Revolutionary war and held a captain's commission in the war of 1812. His ancestors came from England.

The parents of Charles A. moved to the state of New York when our subject was an infant, and there he spent the first eleven years of his life. At the age of twelve years he returned to Hartford and attended the public schools until attaining his sixteenth year, when he was apprenticed to the hatter's trade, at which he worked until twenty-two years of age, after which he started in the retail hat business, at the same time dealing largely in furs. In 1846 he went to New York city and there established a wholesale hat and fur store, in which he met with considerable success. In 1855 Mr. Avery came to Painesville, and being favorably impressed with the outlook, he purchased a palatial residence adjoining that of Lemuel B. Stores, who had for a number of years been the agent for the Connecticut Land Company. In the Ohio home his family spent the summer months while he continued to carry on his large business in New York for a number of years, but eventually disposed of it and permanently settled in Painesville, where he became identified with a number of the industries and enterprises tending to the development of that city's interests. He exercised his influence to induce the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern to run its line through Painesville, and also in establishing the street railways in the city. He originated the scheme of building a hotel on Little Mountain, and making of it a summer resort. This was eventually accom-

plished, and the place has entertained some of the best families in the state of Ohio, as well as those of other portions of the country. The hotel is beautifully situated on one hundred acres of ground, which gives ample accommodation for the convenience and comfort of the guests. The natural springs with which the property is indented possess many health-giving properties, and the altitude of the place is about seven hundred feet above the level of Lake Erie, commanding a fine view of the mountain and surrounding country. The hotel is commodious and well kept, and capable of entertaining a large number of guests.

In 1842 Mr. Avery was married to Miss May Moody, who was born and reared in New England. Two children have been born to them, Mary P. and Harry W., the latter manager of the Pine Crest Hotel. While Mr. Avery has reached the ripe age of four score and one, his actions are those of a man of sixty, and he gives most of his business his personal attention. His residence and grounds are among the most attractive in Painesville, and there he and his wife are enjoying the evening of their lives, surrounded by all that tends to make such an existence pleasant, honored by the sincere regard of a large circle of friends, and content with the knowledge of having done their duty by themselves and their fellow creatures.

CHARLES C. JAMES, who has rendered the Republican party long and valuable service, is one of the best known supporters of that organization in Ohio. When eighteen years of age he enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, joining Company K, Thirty-sixth Ohio Infantry, as a private and was promoted to the rank of sergeant for meritorious conduct, continuing on duty until incapacitated by a wound received at the battle of Winchester, and was discharged in April, 1865. He served under General Crook, and participated in the battles of Lanesburg, Lookout mountain, Antietam, Kenesaw mountain, Winchester, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and many others.

At the conclusion of hostilities Mr. James located in Jackson, Ohio, where he was made township clerk, was elected clerk of the county courts in 1866, filling that office two terms, and for some time served as deputy clerk, altogether comprising a period of ten years in that department. He was elected mayor of Jackson three times, but resigned before the expiration of his third term, and took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar of Ohio in 1876, only, however, following the legal profession a short time. In 1892 Governor McKinley appointed him warden of

the Ohio penitentiary, occupying that position two years, and he is now ably discharging official duties which devolve upon him by reason of an appointment by President McKinley in 1897.

For many years Mr. James has been a member of the county executive committee, of which he has frequently been chosen chairman, and held that position in 1892, when he made a strong fight for Governor McKinley in Jackson county. He served one year on the state central committee and attends the state and district conventions, of which he is usually chairman.

Mr. James was born in Jackson county, Ohio, on the 29th of December, 1843, a son of John D. James, who was born in 1806. He affiliated with the Democratic party, and his death took place in 1887, at the advanced age of eighty one years. His father was Major John James, who came to Ohio in 1807, and represented Jackson county in the state legislature. Our subject was a member of the Ophir Iron Company, which built a charcoal furnace near Jackson, and he continued in that business until 1875, when he took charge of the interests of the Jackson Mill and Lumber Company. He was made its president and general manager and retained that position from 1885 until 1892, when his appointment as warden of the state penitentiary necessitated his resignation. After the expiration of his term of office, Mr. James returned to Jackson and once more became associated with the mill and lumber business, continuing in the same until the present time. He is a man of ability and energy, is progressive and reliable, and possesses the warm regard of his many friends and the entire confidence of all his business associates.

JUDGE PETER CLEAVER YOUNG, of Lisbon, Ohio, was born in Achor, Columbiana county, this state, May 19, 1848, and is the son of David and Susan (Cleaver) Young. He is closely identified with politics in the county in which he resides, and has been an active worker in the ranks of the Republican party from the time that he was twenty years old. He began his political career by making speeches in favor of the candidates of his choice and the principles in which he believed. Since that time he has labored in every campaign and in 1884 was assigned by the state organization to accompany General John A. Logan on his tour of the state, and during that time Judge Young spoke from four to ten times every day. The campaign of 1896 also necessitated his active and earnest work, and he was assigned to Michigan, in which state he made twenty-five speeches in addition to those delivered in his own district and state.

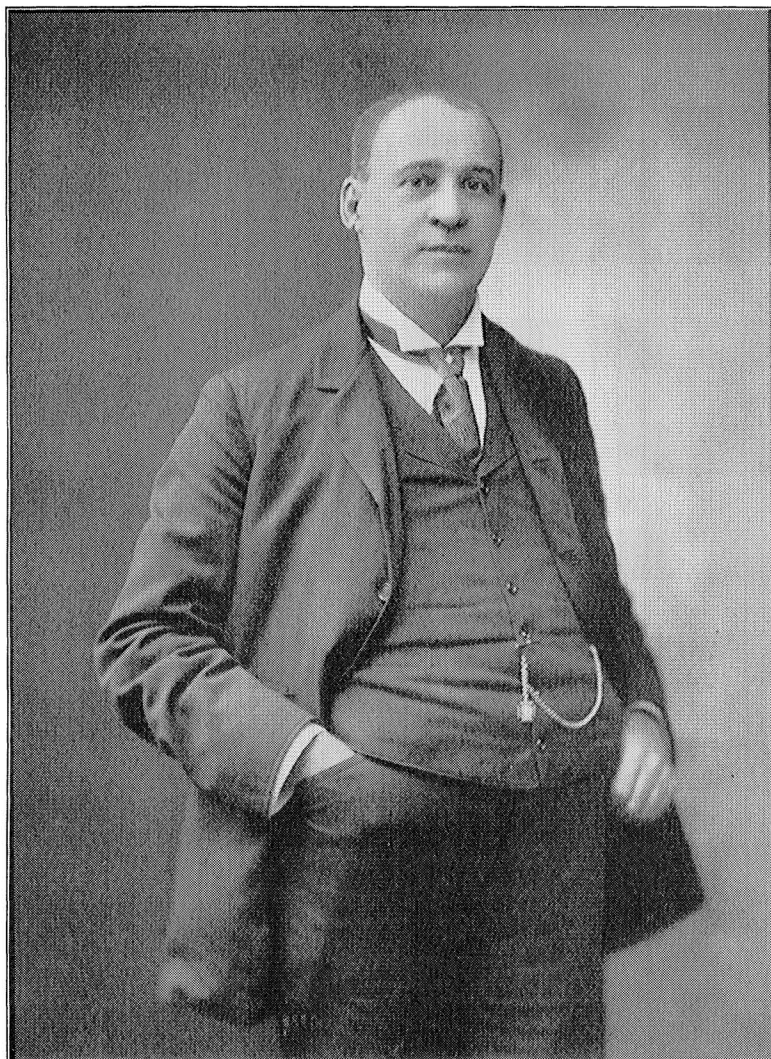
The father of Judge Young, a miller by trade, was

a man in moderate circumstances, and the son received such an education as it was possible to obtain in the common schools, supplemented by a term in a private select school of the neighborhood. The young man neglected no opportunity of improving his time and spent all his spare moments in studying, thus preparing himself to do battle with the realities of the world. In 1863, at the age of fifteen, he left the district school to enter the printing-office at New Lisbon. He remained there only one year, however, as the impulse to serve his country in the civil war then raging grew too strong within him, and he succeeded, in 1864, although but a mere youth, in enlisting as a private in the One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Regiment of Ohio Infantry. He served with Hancock's provisional corps in the Shenandoah Valley, and was stationed after the termination of the war at Alexandria, Virginia, being mustered out December 19, 1865.

Upon his return to Ohio, Mr. Young felt the necessity of securing an additional education, and for that purpose entered the private school mentioned above, which he left at the age of eighteen years to begin teaching in the district school at Achor, and a graded school at Freedom, Pennsylvania, an occupation he followed for four years. In 1869 he began reading law and during the latter part of 1870 again came to New Lisbon, where he entered upon editorial work on the staff of the Buckeye State, a Republican paper conducted by Judge G. I. Young. Upon the death of the proprietor of the publication, in February, 1871, Mr. Young succeeded in the editorial charge and conducted the paper until after the October election of that year, and then resumed the study of law. In April, 1872, Judge Young was admitted to the bar and immediately began the practice of his profession at New Lisbon. In June, 1872, in company with Dr. William Moore, he purchased the Buckeye State and successfully conducted it as the editor until January, 1875, when it was sold to Hon. Robert W. Taylor, the present member of congress from the eighteenth district. At this time Mr. Young moved to Wellsville, Columbiana county, where he opened a law office and in a short time had a large and lucrative practice. He was nominated and elected probate judge for Columbiana county in 1890, and filled the office so satisfactorily that he was re-elected in 1893, his entire term of service being six years. He left the bench in February, 1897, to resume the practice of law at Lisbon.

Judge Young was married in October, 1872, to Miss Anna E. Aten, of Wellsville. She died in October, 1892, leaving one child, Frances Aten. In October, 1894, Judge Young was again married, taking for his second wife Miss Martha H. Wisden, of Lisbon.

The subject of this review is a member of the In-



P. C. Young

dependent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Masonic fraternity, being a follower of the principles of the blue lodge and chapter, and a faithful adherent to his vows of knighthood. He is also a member of the Fraternal Mystic Circle, of which he is "supreme trustee." He is highly thought of in his social life, and his conduct while on the bench was emblematic of all that that of a judge should be.

ANDREW TUTTLE.—It has always been the policy of the Republican party to place men in office who are thoroughly capable of administering public affairs, men whose efficiency and loyalty to the cause are unquestioned. Among the many positions of trust that it is in the power of the people to bestow upon the leaders of a party there is none connected with municipal government of greater importance than that of sheriff, requiring, as it does, strength of character, an unfaltering purpose in carrying out the demands of the law, and an executive ability far above the ordinary. Mr. Tuttle is a gentleman who has just been the incumbent in that office, which he has filled with dignity and honor, and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his party, being willing at all times to give his time and services in advancing its cause. He is a strong Republican, believing in its principles as promulgated in the platform adopted at the St. Louis convention in 1896. In 1892 he was nominated for sheriff, but as he unfortunately lives in a Democratic stronghold he was defeated. Notwithstanding this fact his great popularity caused his friends to again induce him to run for the office in 1894, and he was elected by a majority of four hundred and fifty-seven, in a county that has always been safely Democratic by one thousand votes.

Mr. Tuttle was born in Defiance, Ohio, October 30, 1845, and is the son of John and Charlotte (Bruner) Tuttle, the former of whom was at one time a well-to-do grain buyer and merchant. The subject of this review was educated at the public schools of Defiance, which he left at the age of fifteen in order to help his father in the latter's business, remaining with him for three years. In 1864, when only eighteen years old, he determined to give what aid he could in preserving the Union and enlisted in the Forty-Seventh Ohio Infantry, and went with General Sherman on his march to the sea. After rendering valiant service throughout the remainder of the war he was mustered out in August, 1865, and returned home to rejoin his father in the mercantile business, the firm name then being known as John Tuttle & Son. They met with more than ordinary success, and two years later the son took the

dry-goods stock possessed by the firm and went to Florida, Henry county, Ohio, where, with a Mr. Egler, he established a general store, under the firm name of Egler & Tuttle, in which they prosperously continued from 1869 to 1871, when Mr. Tuttle disposed of his share in the concern and returned to Defiance. In 1873 he again went to Florida and resided there for a period of sixteen years. He formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, John A. Long, in 1883, and they opened up a dry-goods store under the firm name of Long & Tuttle, which was conducted successfully until 1889, when Mr. Tuttle sold out his interest and came back to Defiance, where he found his father was getting well advanced in years and greatly in need of his services in conducting the warehouse and grain business, which Mr. Tuttle soon had under his supervision. In 1891 his father departed this life and the son continued the business until 1896, when he found that he was unable to give it the attention that was demanded of him, and subsequently disposed of it to others. He had in the meantime been elected sheriff of his county and he devoted himself to the duties of that office.

The marriage of Mr. Tuttle took place in 1870 to Miss Elizabeth Long, of Florida, Henry county, and of this union three children were born, Emma, the first born, dying in 1875, at the age of four years. The others are John Cornelius and Andrew Leonard. They have adopted a daughter of Mr. Tuttle's brother, who lost his wife when the child was fifteen months old. She is now a bright girl of fourteen years. Mr. Tuttle is a man of strong personality and a genial temperament, and both he and his wife are popular members of society in their home city.

HORACE M. DEAL, manufacturer of grain-cleaning machinery, at Bucyrus, is a prominent Republican, having now for twenty-one years been very active in its ranks. He has been a member of the county executive committee and chairman of the same; in 1888 was a delegate to the Chicago convention, and was the Ohio representative to the National Republican League in 1896; was president of the Bucyrus city council in 1893; a member of Governor McKinley's staff; has been chairman of both the county central and executive committees of Crawford county; also held the office of secretary and treasurer of the same, and for a number of years has had the management of the Crawford county Republican campaigns. He organized the McKinley Club at Bucyrus and was made president of the same, and has all along been an able advocate of the principles and measures of the Republican party; is a worker and an efficient organizer; has been a delegate to the state

conventions of his party; attended the National Republican League in New York city in 1896, and also at Washington. He has therefore a wide acquaintance among the Republican leaders throughout the nation.

He is probably the only man not an ex-soldier who wears the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, it having been presented to him by Keller Post, G. A. R., at Bucyrus, on account of his zealous advocacy of the cause of the soldiers in the late war. He is also a member of the fraternities of Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks, and in religion is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Miss Emma Rouse, and they have two children.

In business he is engaged in the manufacture of grain-cleaning machinery, shipping his machines and apparatus to all parts of the world, so extensive is his trade, in this line succeeding his father, Martin Deal.

The latter is a well and favorably known personage in Ohio, and especially in his section of the state. In politics he is a Republican prohibitionist, both zealous and able. He steadily voted the straight Republican ticket until within the last few years, and now he casts his vote for the abolishment of the saloon. He is a gentleman of extended influence, basing his political action entirely upon principle and never seeking any public office. He has resided in Bucyrus for over fifty years, a leader among the reliable business men and a gentleman well posted in the march of the world up to date. He has reared nine sons to years of maturity, all of whom support the principles of Republicanism.

L P. HARRIS.—One of the young men who have made their mark in local politics in Toledo is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. Born in Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, in July, 1859, he was educated in the common schools and served an apprenticeship as a printer's devil, partially in his native city. He has worked his way up through the different grades of the newspaper, serving as printer and journalist until his election to the office of city clerk in 1894. For a while he was employed by the firm of Gage & Sons, printers, at Battle Creek, Michigan, and in 1886 he came to Toledo, where he became connected with the Commercial until 1890. He then became associated with A. D. Pellon & Co., until he formed a partnership with J. D. Batch, under the firm name of Batch & Harris. They ran a job office until 1893, when they were burned out and lost everything they possessed. In the spring of that year Mr. Harris was elected a member of the board of aldermen from the sixth ward, then known as East Toledo. His term

was for two years, but after serving half that time he was elected to the office of city clerk, and resigned his position as alderman. In 1896 he was re-elected city clerk. During the years 1894, 1895 and 1896 he was selected by the Republican committee to act as chairman of the Republican city executive committee. In 1894 he was appointed a delegate-at-large from Toledo to the state convention at Columbus as a member of the state committee from the ninth district.

Mr. Harris is an enthusiastic worker in the Republican ranks, and the honors which have been thrust upon him have been unsolicited. When he was first elected city clerk he was a member of the Typographical Union, and it was the first recognition of labor unions in city offices. Mr. Harris is a member of the Republican and Lincoln Clubs, and also belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias, the order of Maccabees and the National Union. He is a staunch believer in the principles of the Republican party, and gives entire satisfaction in the office of city clerk.

MARCUS SHOUP, prosecuting attorney for Greene county and one of the progressive and enterprising citizens of Xenia, was born in the county which is still his home, on the 5th of May, 1867, and is a son of Daniel and Maria (Wampler) Shoup. He was reared on the home farm and early became familiar with all the duties that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. During the summer months he assisted in the labor of the fields, while in the winter season he prosecuted his studies in the country schools. Later he became a student in the Ohio Normal University at Ada, where he was graduated in the class of 1888. With a broad general education to serve as a foundation on which to rear the superstructure of professional knowledge, he began reading law in the office and under the direction of the late Samuel Craighead, of Dayton, in August, 1888. Subsequently he completed his reading in the office of E. H. Munger, of Xenia, and on the 6th of November, 1889, was admitted to the bar. He opened an office in Xenia, and at once began practice. His success has not been meteoric in character, dazzling for a time and then ended, but has been a slow, steady growth, resulting from a broad knowledge which is strengthened by experience. In the preparation of a case he is careful and painstaking. He marshals his evidence with the skill of a general on the field of battle, and so arranges his forces as to make them most effective against the shafts of his opponents in forensic combat. He has won many a notable victory and has gained a place among the leading representatives of

the Greene county bar. He is local solicitor for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad Company at Xenia.

In politics Mr. Shoup is uncompromisingly Republican, strong in his advocacy of the tenets promulgated by the party leaders. In 1894, without opposition, he was nominated for the position of prosecuting attorney of Greene county, and in the fall of that year was elected by the handsome majority of twenty-six hundred. He has discharged his duties with marked fidelity, with a view to the safety and best interests of the law-abiding citizens, and has won the commendation not only of those of his own party but also of many of his political opponents. He has served as a delegate to various political conventions, and has been chairman of the executive committee of the Republican county central committee.

Mr. Shoup was married in 1892, to Miss Carrie Bradley, of London, Ohio, but has lost his wife, who died in 1894. His manner is ever courteous and considerate of the rights of others, and he possesses those high qualities which throughout the world command respect and admiration.

JOHN K. WENDELL.—A man who faithfully and ably serves his party, giving to it the best that is in his nature, and performing his duties in a manner eminently satisfactory to the public, is surely deserving of the confidence and high regard of his constituents. Such a man is John K. Wendell, the present incumbent of the county treasurer's office, to which he was nominated in May, 1895, and elected November 5, by a plurality of nine hundred and forty-two votes. Mr. Wendell has been prominent in politics from the time he was nineteen years old, when he took an active part in the political campaign. His first vote was cast for President Hayes, and since that time he has been a delegate to several state, county and district conventions, has been a member of the county and city committees, and chairman of the county committee. He holds membership in the Business Men's and Workingmen's Republican Clubs, and the Putnam Sound Money and Protection Club.

Mr. Wendell was born in Batesville, Ohio, and is the son of Harrison Wendell, a farmer, who, when a boy, came with his father from the Shenandoah valley to Ohio, where he pre-empted some farm timber. This was in the early pioneer days, and their nearest neighbors were twenty-five miles distant. The war whoop of the savage could occasionally be heard and a sharp lookout was necessary to prevent being shot down by some prowling red man. The wolves were quite numerous and the nights were made hideous by

their mournful howls. In such surroundings the father of Mr. King grew to manhood. He was an old-line Whig until 1856, when he joined the newly formed Republican party.

The subject of this review received his early education in the public schools of his native town, later attending the Normal School, and finishing his studies at the Commercial College in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen he began teaching school, continuing in that vocation for four years. After being graduated from the Commercial College, Mr. Wendell moved to Dennison, Texas, where he opened a drug store and conducted it for one year, when he came to Zanesville, Ohio, and was here engaged in the furniture business for some time. He was next employed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company as special agent, and spent nine years on the road, at the end of which time he was appointed manager of a branch office in the southeastern part of the state, which position he retained until nominated for county treasurer. He is also interested in a number of important business enterprises of the county.

Mr. Wendell was married January 22, 1880, to Miss Jeannette Black, and two children have been born to them, Grace and Blanche. All of them are adherents to the Congregational church and are active in its work. Mr. Wendell is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which order he has filled all the chairs, and of the Knights of Honor. He is a self-made man in the strictest sense of the word, having commenced life at the youthful age of fourteen years, and has risen to his present degree of prominence by his personal efforts. He is interested in several local business enterprises, is a liberal, public-spirited man, and is well liked by all who know him.

LOUIS W. KING.—The eighteenth congressional district of Ohio has given to the nation men of tried statesmanship and recognized leadership and all of them rose from the ranks through their inherent merit and ability. One of the foremost supporters of the Republican party in this district is Judge Louis W. King, of Youngstown, and none have given more disinterested service in its behalf.

Born November 24, 1854, at Unity, Columbiana county, Ohio, he is a son of the soil, capable of appreciating the feelings of those men by whose votes the party has been maintained. His parents, Eleazer and Margaret King, *nee* Mollenkoff, were people possessed of more than the usual share of this world's goods which falls to the lot of man. The grandfather, Thomas King, left the county of Down, Ireland, in 1803, when

he was yet a young man, and came to America, where he married Sarah Jenkins, a Scotch woman possessing all the virtues of the race to which she belonged. The Scotch-Irish blood made itself manifested in the life of Thomas King, honesty, industry and perseverance being among his chief characteristics. He accumulated much land, which was inherited by the father of our subject.

Louis W. King secured his early education in the public schools of his home town. This was supplemented by a term in the academy at New Lisbon and two terms in the Allegheny College, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. Leaving school in the year 1873, he began the study of his profession in Canfield, Ohio, under the direction of Judge W. S. Anderson, meanwhile acting as deputy clerk of the probate court of Mahoning county, where he served until February, 1877. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, but did not begin practice until 1877, at which time he formed a partnership with W. S. Anderson, under the firm name of Anderson & King. Their practice grew rapidly in volume and importance and soon became one of the leading firms in the city. The partnership continued until Mr. King was elected probate judge, in the spring of 1882, a position he filled most ably for a period of six years. At the expiration of his term of office, in 1888, Judge King formed a partnership with J. E. McVey, under the name of King & McVey. In 1894 they were joined by H. M. Robinson, and the firm has since been King, McVey & Robinson. From the inception of the business it has been exceedingly prosperous. To-day the firm is ranked with the most important law companies in the city of Youngstown, and, in fact, in eastern Ohio. Judge King represented Youngstown at the time the constitutionality of its charter was established. While he has been engaged in a general practice, his business has of late drifted into corporation law, of which it now principally consists; and both at the bar and on the bench he has shown those distinguishing traits of character which mark the able lawyer and the just judge, and as such has won and maintains the high respect of the people he serves.

While his professional and judicial labors have been of great importance to the people, it is nevertheless as a Republican that Judge King has been of greater service to them—always willing to sacrifice personal comfort and private interests in behalf of the party, to work early and late, and to render financial assistance sometimes beyond his means. He has always taken a great interest in all the questions which have come before the people. He early became a campaign speaker, was sought after far and near for political speeches, and besides addressing the people

in various parts of his own state has gone over into the neighboring states of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Indiana, where he has rendered efficient party service. Indeed, for twenty years his voice has been heard in every campaign. Loyalty to party has been his watchword. He has never insisted on political preferment for himself but has always worked unselfishly in behalf of the Republican nominees and contributed to their success. In 1890-91 he served as chairman of the state central committee, and has served five years on the state executive committee.

In social as well as legal and political circles the Judge is a popular man. He belongs to the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias, and also he is a member of the Rayen Club, of Youngstown.

J C. HOOVEN, of Hamilton, Butler county, is one of the leading Republicans in this section of the state and prominently identified with the business interests of Ohio, being president of the Hooven Owens & Rentschler Manufacturing Company, one of the largest Corliss-engine plants in the United States, which employs a force of about three hundred men and makes a specialty of constructing engines for heavy work such as electric-light plants, street railways, mills, etc.

Mr. Hooven was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 29th of September, 1843, a son of John P. Hooven. He was reared in his native county, and enlisted in the one-hundred-day service as a private in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was assigned to duty in West Virginia. Soon after the war Mr. Hooven came to Hamilton, where he has since resided and has become one of the best known men in this section of the Buckeye state. While in the army he voted for Governor Brough and has continued to cast his ballot for Republican candidates until the present time. He has for many years been identified with the organization work of the Republican party in Butler county and in Ohio, has often been on the county central committee, and is now a member of the county Republican executive committee. He has been active in every campaign since the years of President Hayes' administration, and for the past twenty years he has frequently attended the Republican state conventions, and is usually a delegate to the congressional and district conventions. It is a recognized fact that no man has done more than he toward local organization in Butler county, and his assistance is generally asked in making up the slates in the district and county.

Mr. Hooven has always advocated all the plat-

forms and principles of the Republican party, including a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money; he believes immigration should be restricted; is in favor of the Know-nothing policy of prohibiting foreigners from voting until twenty-one years in this country, and he advocates arbitration; but he does not believe in the annexation of foreign territories.

Mr. Hooven holds a prominent place among the business men of Butler county and stands high in the estimation of all those with whom he comes in contact. The company of which he is president is an important one and does an extensive business in foreign lands, shipping its products to nearly all the nations of the world.

John P. Hooven, the father of our subject, was an old-line Whig and Know-nothing, who later became a Republican upon the formation of that party. He was a pioneer of Montgomery county and a well-known and active participant in political matters, but never sought or held public office. His death occurred in 1890.

HON. ANDREW E. WALTON, an attorney who at this writing (1897) is representing his district in the Ohio legislature, is numbered among the prominent members of the party, who through no desire for office have devoted their time and energies to the furtherance of Republican interests, believing that upon the principles of the party rests good government and the perpetuation of our honored American citizens. He comes from ancestry that from the inception of the republic have been conspicuous in his support. His forefathers, George and John Walton, were signers of the Declaration of Independence. His grandfather, Matthew Walton, was one of the pioneers of Ohio. His father, John Walton, was born in Ross county in 1823 and in early life was a supporter of the Democracy, but the attitude of that party in regard to the Kansas-Nebraska bill led him to espouse the cause of the new Republican party and he voted for Fremont in 1856. He was afterward a stalwart advocate of the principles of Republicanism. His death occurred in 1883, at the age of sixty years. His wife was in her maidenhood Miss Arrowsmith. She died when our subject was but two years of age, leaving three sons, Andrew E., Mark N. and John R., the last named being now principal of the schools of Westerville.

Andrew E. Walton was born in the county which is still his home, September 22, 1858, seven miles from Upper Sandusky, and his elementary education, acquired in the common schools, was supplemented by a course in the Ada Normal University, where he pur-

sued his studies from 1876 until 1882. The following year he began preparation for the bar under the direction of Chester R. Mott, was admitted to practice in 1885, and in the prosecution of his profession has met with a marked success, which indicates the possession of superior legal qualifications; he has not yet had a partner in his profession. He is a close reasoner, logical in argument, clear in analysis and forcible in his presentation of the points in controversy.

Mr. Walton has been a staunch Republican since casting his first presidential vote for General Garfield, is one of the active workers in the party, and is an effective and convincing campaign orator. His labors on the executive committee of the party in 1894 have largely advanced its interests and he has also been a valued member of the county central committee two or three terms, acting as its chairman about 1888 or 1889, and as secretary in 1893. The following year he was a member of the executive committee and has frequently been a delegate to the county and district conventions. In 1896 he delivered many political addresses in Wyandot county, in which he ably supported the protective tariff and gold-standard principles, together with the other measures as advanced by the Republican leaders. In 1893 he for the first time became a candidate for office, when his name was placed on the ticket for representative from his district to the seventy-first general assembly, to which position he was elected by a vote of thirty-eight. He is the second man ever chosen to this position from Wyandot county, a fact which indicates his great personal popularity as well as the confidence placed in his ability and political honor. In 1895, after making a house-to-house canvass, he was re-elected by a majority of one hundred and twenty to the seventy-second general assembly, and during both terms he has proved an able working member of the house, introducing many bills of importance. He introduced a bill to provide for the investigation of the official acts of county officers on the application of tax-payers, but it was defeated. He also presented a bill to improve the method of taxing corporate property which would have been passed had not the senate passed a bill which provided for the placing of a tax upon the gross receipts of corporations. He also introduced a bill which was passed providing that county officers should be salaried. He served on the committees on taxation and elections. He studied closely all matters that came before the assembly and his support was given where he believed the best interests of his constituents and his state would be advanced.

Mr. Walton married Miss Oliva Van Courtright, and they have a son named Van Courtright.

GEORGE A. TALBOTT AND H. R. SNYDER. —The gentlemen whose names initiate this review are president and editor respectively of the Urbana Publishing Company, and stanch supporters of the Republican party in their section of Ohio. The newspapers issued by this company are the Urbana Citizen and Gazette, and Champaign Republican, a semi-weekly and the official paper of Champaign county, with a circulation of three thousand, and the Urbana Daily Times-Citizen, the official daily of the city, which has a circulation of one thousand and five hundred. The Citizen and Gazette was established in 1838 as a Whig organ, later taking up its allegiance to the Republican party, to which it has ever since rendered a valuable support, one of its first editors being Joshua Saxton, an uncle of President McKinley, and another being Joseph P. Smith. The present company is incorporated, the daily having been established in 1872, since which time Mr. Talbott has been associated with it as its first editor and later as president of the company, which has a capital stock of forty-two thousand dollars.

George A. Talbott was born in Barnesville, Ohio, on the 8th of January, 1854, his educational discipline being received in the common schools of that place. He began his newspaper experience early in life and subsequently came to Urbana, where he worked as a printer in the office of the Urbana Publishing Company, gradually rising to other positions on increasing responsibility, until his election to the presidency. Mr. Talbott has always been a strong advocate of Republican principles, and from the time he attained his majority he has been a hard worker in the interests of his party. He was chairman of the Republican county executive committee from 1889 to 1892, during which time he materially increased the Republican majority; in 1893-4 he was a member of the state Republican committee, and he has been in every state convention for the past ten years as a delegate. In 1895 he was nominated and elected treasurer of Champaign county, and in that capacity served with fidelity, integrity and a high degree of executive ability, thereby gaining the respect and commendation of his many friends as well as his constituents. Mr. Talbott is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also active in several local organizations of a political nature.

In 1877, Mr. Talbott was united in marriage to Miss Julia Ross, a daughter of P. B. Ross, and three children have been born to them, of whom one son, Frank, was page in the house of representatives under Hon. S. M. Taylor.

H. R. Snyder, who has charge of the editorial work of the Urbana Publishing Company, is one of the lead-

ing Republicans in Champaign county and an earnest advocate of the principles and policies advocated by that party, to the advancement of which he has always directed the best energies of his nature. He is one of the widely known and most capable newspaper men in Ohio, having had charge of many prominent papers in several county seats. He is a concise, cogent and facile writer, and is most thoroughly qualified to occupy the important position he now holds.

LESLIE M. MANN, editor of the Portsmouth Press, one of the leading Republican newspapers in Scioto county, has been actively associated with the political affairs of his party ever since coming to this county, and through his paper he has given adequate support to the principles of Republicanism, to which he has been a stanch adherent. The Portsmouth Press was established and incorporated in 1889, the stockholders of the company being the following well-known gentlemen: Judge Henry Bannon, Hon. N. W. Evans, G. B. Barlow, George Davis, John Over-turf, T. M. Patterson, George Edmunds and Mr. Mann. The latter was vice-president of the company until 1895, when he and Mr. Barlow purchased all the stock and published the paper under the firm name of Mann & Barlow until January 19, 1897, when Mr. Barlow disposed of his interests to our subject and the latter has since had entire charge of the journal. It has always been a Republican organ, a supporter of the Foraker wing of the party, and it was the first to suggest Mr. Bushnell as a candidate for governor of Ohio; and the Blaine Club, of which Mr. Mann is secretary, was the first organization to request him to become a candidate. Mr. Mann has been a Republican newspaper man since the first gubernatorial campaign of Charles Foster in Ohio.

The subject of this review was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, on December 15, 1861, and is a son of the Rev. David Mann, a Methodist divine, and one of the oldest members of the Ohio conference, now living at Mount Sterling, Ohio. The latter's father was a Democrat, while he himself was a strong Republican, and a personal friend of H. S. Bundy and other leading men of southern Ohio. He is now living in retirement in his home city, and possesses the love and respect of a large circle of friends. He is the father of four sons, of whom E. E. is a newspaper man living in Kentucky; the Rev. Arthur M., a Methodist minister; P. H., of Columbus, and our subject. The latter, with his father and brother, bought the London Times, of London, Ohio, some time in the '70s, which they conducted until 1879, Leslie M. giving it his personal attention after that date, but subsequently disposing of

it and going to Toledo, where he was employed on a paper, later being connected with the Columbus Times and the old Evening Telegram of Cincinnati, and finally coming to Portsmouth in 1889 and taking charge of the Press. Although a young man in years he is old in newspaper experience, is an able, cogent writer, and possesses excellent judgment, one of the necessary adjuncts in his profession. He has taken an active interest in local politics, helped to organize the Blaine Club, and is always an energetic participant in the state, congressional, judicial and county conventions.

JACOB FRICK, one of the best known and most enterprising business men of Wooster, Ohio, was born on his father's farm four miles southeast of West Newton, South Huntington township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1834. Daniel Frick, his father, married Catharine Miller, to whom were born six sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was next to the youngest.

Jacob Frick descends from the sturdy German stock. His forefathers belonged to the early nobility of Switzerland. The ancestors from whom he sprang came to this country in the early part of the seventeenth century. He was reared on his father's farm, and assisted at times in blacksmithing, which trade his father plied when not engaged in farm duties. Here he remained until he was eighteen years of age, when he began to strike out for himself, a very poor boy, depending entirely upon his own exertions. He worked one year and a half on another farm, and six months in the flouring-mill, receiving for his services two hundred and ten dollars for the two years, and saving out of these small earnings one hundred and seventy-five dollars, after keeping himself in clothes and other necessities. The economy he practiced while on the farm proved to be very beneficial to him later on in business. He received only what education could be acquired from attending the district school. He had a fondness for figures, and soon became remarkable for his arithmetical computations. This one particular talent has been of great benefit to him in business.

In 1855, Jacob Frick went with his father to Hancock county, Ohio. He was married in November, 1856, to Mrs. Elizabeth Frick, daughter of Jacob Shelly, of Wayne county, Ohio. They had five daughters and two sons. He removed to Wayne county in 1859, where ever since he has been identified with its interests and progress.

Mr. Frick engaged in the grain, seeds and wool business in 1862, which he pushed with all his charac-

teristic energy up to 1882, about twenty years, doing a business of from two to four hundred thousand dollars a year. These operations were a success financially, chiefly because of his sticking to business, working fourteen hours a day, on the street and in the warehouse and in the office, and was able at all times to sell large quantities of produce to eastern parties at full market value by always being prompt in shipping and delivering everything just as contracted for, at the same time benefiting the farmer, from whom he made his purchases. The margin in trade was small, but it was the volume of the business which made it profitable.

At the opening of the Civil war he offered his services, but owing to physical disability he was not accepted. In 1892 he placed a fine monument on the public square of the city of Wooster as a memorial to the soldiers of Wayne county, and presented it to the city.

From 1874 to 1887 he was an equal partner with J. S. R. Overholt in the City Mills, doing a successful business of five hundred thousand dollars a year during the thirteen years engaged in it. Soon after the death of E. Quinby, Jr., in the spring of 1880, he with several others purchased the Wayne County National Bank, of Wooster, of which institution he was made president, and this position he still holds. Under his management the bank has increased its capital stock to one hundred and forty thousand dollars, including its surplus. In his official capacity he possesses the full confidence and trust of the entire community. The business of the bank requiring his personal attention Mr. Frick, to be relieved in a measure, took his son-in-law, W. D. Tyler, as partner in the grain, seeds and wool business, which was then running in the name of Frick & Tyler, until the spring of 1896, when he retired from the business, having been engaged in merchant milling, grain, seeds and wool business for thirty-five years in Wooster, Ohio.

Among other interests, he owns in Wooster, on the north side of West Liberty street, one hundred and twenty feet front by one hundred and eighty feet back, adjoining the court-house, on which he has erected elegant large buildings, covering the entire space and forming the finest business block in Wooster. He also owns, on the south side of this street, a large furniture building; on East Liberty street, one business room; two large grain warehouses; his residence on north Market street; a number of other improved lots in the city, and twenty-five acres of valuable land within the corporate limits, besides a number of farms in Wayne county and in other counties of Ohio, and lands in other western states. Mr. Frick was the owner of the Buckeye Mills, of Canton, Ohio, for four

years. He owned a grain elevator in Ashland, Ohio, and until recently was one of the two equal partners in its operation. Nature has endowed him with a liberal allowance of caution, which has been of much value to him in his various transactions. It ever having been his aim to deal fairly with his fellow men, few are his enemies and many are his friends. He has thereby been able to enjoy a very large share of patronage in his several departments of business.

In politics he is a stanch Republican, ready to work for his friends, but never seeking his own preferment. He was a member of the school board six years and a member of the board of directors of Wittenberg College for thirteen years, of Springfield, Ohio. He always accommodates his friends when it is in his power to do so, loaning to them every dollar necessary, when he believes it will help them. It is said that no business man ever lived in Wooster who has thus obliged as many friends as has Mr. Frick.

In his religious views he is very liberal, but feeling that better work can be done for the Master by being identified with a religious denomination, he united with the English Lutheran church of Wooster, the church of his parents. He has contributed largely to its prosperity by giving much of his time and money. When the church edifice and the fine chapel were building, he it was who bore a great part of the burden financially. He is ever ready to respond liberally when solicited for help in any good cause. Many churches, as well as institutions of learning, have reason to be thankful for his liberality. Concerning his career generally, we quote the following from the *Smithton (Pennsylvania) Register* in giving an account of school re-union:

"Jacob Frick, of Ohio, once an active member of the class of 1850, then gave an address in which he recounted some of the eventful scenes of his school days and traced his social and financial history from a poor boy serving others at nominal wages in this school district to his present home of plenty and comfort in the state of Ohio. Mr. Frick's career is worthy of emulation and a suitable example for ambitious young men to follow, as by dint of energy, perseverance, integrity and proper attention to business, unaided by bequests or political preferments, he has risen from comparative obscurity to one of Ohio's successful business men, and although now a bank president and owner of mill and elevator property, besides many acres of farm lands, yet his mind is ever reverting back to the old tramping grounds and events of his school-boy days. His success is certainly the most marked of any person ever connected with the Port Royal school, living or dead."

In November, 1885, he was called to mourn the

loss of his dearest friend in the death of his wife, who had been his constant companion during all these busy years. He married again in 1887, Miss Sara Rutter, of Massillon, a teacher in the public schools of that city. This second union was blest with one daughter, but only for four and one-half years was she permitted to brighten this home, when she was taken to her heavenly home.

The home of Mr. Frick is most hospitable, and is all that love and wealth and culture and refinement can make it.

ELMER JACOB MILLER.—The name of this gentleman figures conspicuously on the pages of political history, for he has made for himself a national reputation as an effective organizer and political leader. Throughout the summer and autumn of 1896 the attention of the entire country was directed toward Ohio, the Republican contingent centering its hopes on the work to be accomplished here, and the opposition closely watching to find aught that it might use to its advantage and the furtherance of its own plans. The incontrovertible truth that in union there is strength was recognized by the party leaders in their plan of campaign, and every effort was made to unite the working forces into a harmonious whole whose concerted action should be strongly felt by the Democracy, while it produces the best results for Republicanism. Organization, therefore, was deemed a most indispensable work in the campaign, and no man in Ohio did more earnest and effectual labor in organizing political clubs in the state than E. J. Miller. The enthusiasm of numbers, the augmented power of consolidation, he foresaw with remarkable sagacity, and his efforts were therefore largely concentrated in the direction of securing the force that comes through consolidation. He is now secretary of the Ohio Republican League, and under the perfect organization of this body and their systematic and well-directed efforts the Republicans carried the state by a phenomenal and unprecedented majority. The work of political leadership requires tact, a sagacity and the delicate adjustment of forces that are not absolutely necessary in the leaders of armed hosts whose commands are given and must be obeyed. The resourceful ability, keen discrimination and pleasing personal attributes of Mr. Miller especially fitted him for this work, and to his personal efforts in no small degree is the successful outcome of the Ohio campaign of 1896 justly attributable.

While still a young man Mr. Miller has gained marked prestige and prominence as a supporter of Republican principles.



E. J. Miller.

In the fall of 1893 he was made secretary of the Republican county executive committee, and the following year was chosen secretary of the Ohio State Republican League. During his first term of office in that capacity he acted as one of the delegates sent to Denver, Colorado, in the interest of securing the national convention for Cleveland, and the efforts of the committee there were successful. In 1895 he was re-elected secretary of the Ohio State League, notwithstanding it had always been one of the principles of the league to have its officers serve but for one year. His superior fitness for the duties and responsibilities of secretary and his splendid administrations of the affairs of the office led to a setting aside of the custom and he was retained in the incumbency. In 1896 he was made the Ohio member of the National League executive committee, composed of one member from each state in the Union, and represented his state in the National League convention in Milwaukee, where he was appointed one of the committee selected to notify Major McKinley that the loyalty and support of the League should be his. At the same convention Mr. Miller was an ardent champion of the candidacy of D. D. Woodmansee, of Cincinnati, for president of the National League, and it was largely through his personal efforts that that gentleman was elected.

In the campaign of 1896 Mr. Miller was chosen secretary of the twelfth district congressional committee and was chairman of all the Republican clubs of Ohio that participated in the inaugural services when Hon. Asa S. Bushnell was made governor of the state. It is no light matter to secure the assembling of political clubs in January, but through the efforts and personal influence of Mr. Miller the Republican forces were well represented on that momentous occasion and made a most creditable showing. When Major McKinley was nominated at the St. Louis convention, Mr. Miller was made adjutant-general in charge of the parade held in that city to ratify the nomination of the Ohio statesman. He was also selected a member of the inaugural committee of the National League to participate in the celebration of the inauguration of the president-elect. Not only as an organizer has Mr. Miller accomplished effective work in the interests of Republicanism, but he is also a political speaker of force and power, whose utterances are logical, entertaining and never fail to leave a deep impression upon the auditors. During the recent campaign he "took the stump," and by assignment of the state Republican committee of Ohio canvassed the counties of Washington, Fairfield, Licking and Franklin; he also delivered several addresses on the national issues in Pennsylvania. May 12, 1897, he was confirmed as United States surveyor of customs at the port of Co-

lumbus, and he assumed the duties of that office June 2 following.

A review of the ancestral history of Mr. Miller shows that he has descended from old colonial stock who located in the Keystone state. His father, Amos Miller, was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1834, and for many years was engaged there in the nursery and gardening business. Coming to Ohio, he has since followed the same pursuit. By appointment he served as gardener at the Indian Training School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, occupying that position for seven years, which has been his only service in connection with political preferment. In 1885 he took up his residence in Dayton, Ohio, where he remained for two years, since which time he has made his home in Columbus, while devoting his energies to the management of extensive gardens about five miles from Columbus. He has long been a stanch advocate of Republican principles. He married Miss Catherine Stouffer, a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and to them were born four children: Elmer J.; Frank S., who is engaged in horticultural pursuits in Columbus; Emma K., wife of A. R. Geist, of Columbus; and Fannie, who resides with her parents.

Elmer J. Miller is a native of Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, born on the 30th of December, 1862. He pursued his education in the schools of that city and was graduated at the age of fifteen. He then went to Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, where he served a five-years apprenticeship at the machinist's trade in the shops of The Frick Company, manufacturers of portable and stationary steam engines. At the same time he continued his education in a night school, studying civil engineering and mechanical drawing, but the severe strain he placed upon his mental and physical powers was so great that just as he completed his apprenticeship his health failed and he was compelled to abandon the business for which he had so thoroughly fitted himself. He then came to Columbus and sought a needed change and recreation in the outdoor life of the gardener, having become somewhat familiar with the pursuit while assisting his father in his boyhood days. After one year spent in that way, during which his health was largely recuperated, he opened a wholesale and retail fruit and vegetable store at the corner of Fourth and State streets, which business he has since followed with success, under the name of the Miller Fruit & Vegetable Company. Mr. Miller is a prominent citizen, widely known. He has been an important factor in business circles and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, and an unabating energy and industry that never flag. He is public-

spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the welfare of his adopted city.

On the 17th of October, 1886, he married Miss Ida S. Geist, of Waynesboro, Pennsylvania, and they have three children, named Tolbert O., Raymond E., and Frank G.

HOWARD H. BURGESS.—The subject of this review is one of the best known and most popular workers in the ranks of the Republican party in the city of Cleveland, has rendered most effective service in the party cause, is the incumbent of a responsible office, and as a man of splendid character and much ability he has been conspicuous in public affairs and has made a record which commends him to public confidence and assures him the esteem of the community. As one of the younger Republicans of the Forest city he has been an unmistakable power in political matters, while his experience has been such as to make him peculiarly well informed in regard to municipal government and other city affairs. He is now serving his fourth term as city clerk of Cleveland, an office whose duties are naturally varied and exacting.

The youngest in a family of eleven children,—five sons and six daughters, all of whom survive save one,—Howard H. Burgess was born in Huron county, Ohio, on the 10th of September, 1859, the son of Rev. Oliver and Caroline M. (Coggs) Burgess, the former of whom was one of the pioneer clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church in Ohio, having been a zealous and devoted worker in the ministry for more than half a century, and having not as yet sought rest from his labors, though of venerable age. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in the year 1817, the son of William Pitt Burgess, who removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, when his son was a boy, and there engaged in mercantile pursuits. He had originally been a slaveowner, but became convinced of the iniquity of the institution, liberated his bondsmen and became a stalwart advocate of abolition. Rev. Oliver Burgess has been an uncompromising Republican, and, like his father, was an ardent abolitionist in the ante-bellum days. He began his ministerial work at a very early age, and his efforts in the line were disseminated over a wide radius of country. He is a man of strong individuality and has been a power for good during the course of his long and useful life.

Howard H. Burgess accompanied his parents upon their removal to Cleveland, in 1871, being at the time a lad of eleven years. He secured his early educational discipline in the public schools, after which he entered the Brooks Military Academy of this city,

graduating as a member of the class of 1878. He thereafter pursued his studies in Baldwin University, at Berea, where he completed his education. He began his newspaper career in the capacity of copyholder in the office of the old Cleveland Herald, and his predilection for the "art preservative" was such that he was soon advanced to a position on the local staff of the Herald and eventually became a writer on political topics, his interest in this line of the work having been the outcome of his reportorial services on the city-hall route, which was one prolific in matters for "stories" in case the reporter had the true newspaper intuition and the requisite strategic resources. He simultaneously acted as special correspondent of the New York Press. He was detailed to represent his paper during the campaign tour of James G. Blaine, in 1884, accompanying the reportorial party of the great statesman and doing particularly effective work. Upon the consolidation of the Herald and Plain Dealer, in 1885, Mr. Burgess, for a short interval, was connected with the conjoined enterprise, the Plain Dealer being a strong Democratic organ. He soon became the manager of the Sunday Voice, remaining with the same until it was sold. Within the same year (1885) he was appointed assistant city clerk, under C. O. Evarts, retaining this incumbency two years. He then became actively concerned in the erection of the Edgewood hotel, Alexandria Bay, New York, being secretary of the corporation prosecuting the work, and after the completion of the building he again became connected with the Sunday Voice. In 1889 Mr. Burgess' particular eligibility to the office was recognized by the city council, by whom he was elected city clerk, a position which he has held by successive elections until the present time. The satisfaction he has given in the discharge of the duties of this important office is shown in the fact that he was twice the recipient of the unanimous vote of the council, and for a considerable time he was the only Republican at the head of any department of the municipal government. Apropos of his service in this capacity a newspaper article speaks of Mr. Burgess as follows: "He has served both under the old plan and the federal-plan form of city government, and is well informed in municipal affairs. In the duties of his office he is painstaking and careful, and every detail is kept closely in hand."

Mr. Burgess is a stalwart Republican and has been active in the party's service, being recognized as one of its leaders in the city and county and being well known to the most prominent representatives of the organization throughout the state. He was one of the organizers of the Garfield Club in 1880, this hav-

ing been at the time one of the strongest Republican bodies of the city, and he was its first secretary. He was also one of the organizers of the Union League, serving as its secretary, and when from this was evolved the Tippecanoe Club, which takes practical precedence of nearly all other Republican organizations of the sort in the state, he was chosen its treasurer and still retains that office. He was a delegate to the National Republican League at Denver in 1895, and was instrumental, as a member of the committee to select the next place of meeting, in securing the convention to Cleveland in 1896, having been chosen by the State Republican League as a delegate-at-large for Ohio.

Mr. Burgess was for several years treasurer of the Press Club of Cleveland. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, is vice-president of the Cleveland Tanning Company, president of the Cleveland Desk Company and otherwise identified with the industrial life of the city. Fraternally he is a Master Mason in Halcyon Lodge, No. 498, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1885 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Burgess to Miss Alice Hill, daughter of Colonel H. E. Hill, one of Cleveland's prominent business men. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess are the parents of one child, Helen.

D W. JONES, a common-pleas judge in the third subdivision of the seventh judicial district of Ohio, was appointed to the bench by Governor Bushnell in January, 1897, to fill a vacancy, and is a candidate for election. The bench is filled by Judge Wood, of Athens, Judge Coultrap, of McArthur, and Judge Jones. The latter has for years been one of the leading Republicans in this part of Ohio. In 1887 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Gallia county, and re-elected in 1890. The Judge took up his residence in this county in 1880 and since that time has stumped the district during each campaign in conjunction with the county organization. He has been a member of both county and executive committees, and was chairman of the latter in 1889. He has frequently been a delegate to the state, congressional, judicial and county conventions, has for some years been the judicial committeeman from the district, and led the delegations in the state and congressional meetings. The Judge presented the name of Hon. J. W. McCormick for congress to the noted convention held at Gallipolis, and the name of A. L. Roadarmour for common-pleas judge in 1894.

Judge Jones believes firmly in a protective tariff and regards reciprocity as one of the most important

features in the McKinley bill, that it should be in force all the time and encourage commerce with other countries. He is in favor of sound money and an international agreement for the use of both gold and silver at a proper ratio which can be consistently maintained, and that the platform, regarding this issue, as adopted by the Republican national convention of 1896, should be strictly adhered to. The Judge thinks that immigration should be restricted and only a better class of foreigners be allowed to land on our shores. Our subject is a well-read man and thoroughly posted on all the leading questions of the day.

Judge Jones is part owner of the Journal, one of the leading Republican papers in Gallipolis, with which he became associated in 1890, and up to the time he took up his duties on the bench he was a frequent contributor of political editorials, which attracted considerable attention throughout the county. The Journal was established in 1817 and is one of the oldest newspapers in Ohio. It has been known by its present name for fifty years, formerly supported the Whigs, and became Republican upon the formation of that party.

The subject of this review was born in Vinton, Ohio, October 16, 1855. After attending the public schools of his native city, he was appointed to a cadetship at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, at which he was graduated in 1876. He then took up the study of law with his brother, was admitted to the bar in 1879, and a year later came to Gallipolis, opened an office, and engaged in general practice. He continued successfully until 1887, when he took up the duties of prosecuting attorney of Gallia county.

In 1889 Judge Jones was married to Miss Laura R. Shober, of Gallipolis, and three children have been born to them. Socially the Judge is a member of the Knights of Pythias. He and his family have a pleasant home, where they extend a cordial hospitality to their many friends.

JAMES G. GIBBS.—One of the most widely known Republicans and editors in the United States is James G. Gibbs, who for twenty-four years has been the managing editor and business manager of the Daily and Weekly Reflector as well as of the associate publications of the Printing Company, of Norwalk. Mr. Gibbs is a staunch Republican and has ever been ready and willing to serve the best interests of his party; he never sought nor desired political preferment until after the election of President McKinley, when he made an active effort for appointment as public printer, receiving very strong endorse-

ments for the place, including the unanimous support of all the Ohio editorial associations. He has been three times elected a member of the Norwalk city board of education, each time with an increased majority, the gratuitous service rendered in that capacity being a labor of love to his *alma mater*. He was the first graduate of the high school ever elected president of the school board.

Mr. Gibbs was born in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1852, his grandfather, Captain David Gibbs, coming here from Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1816, and being one of the earliest settlers in this part of the Buckeye state. After attending the public schools of his native city and later graduating at the high school, Mr. Gibbs completed his education at Lafayette College, in Easton, Pennsylvania. Having previously learned the printer's trade, he naturally entered the newspaper business, and after a valuable experience as a reporter on the Chicago Inter-Ocean he bought an interest in the Reflector in 1873, and has been connected with that paper ever since. He has been a prominent and popular member of the newspaper fraternity and is now serving his sixth term as treasurer of the National Editorial Association, to which unsolicited position he has been elected and re-elected, each time unanimously, by the wide-awake and leading editors from every state in the Union who compose the delegates each year to the National Association. He has also served as chairman of the credentials committee at the last three national meetings. For many years he has been a director of the Associated Ohio Dailies, having been a charter member of that association. Aside from the Reflector Mr. Gibbs is largely interested in local manufacturing concerns, and can always be relied upon to help forward every meritorious movement that has for its object the welfare of his home city. He was one of the organizers of the Ohio Savings, Loan & Investment Company, of which he has been president for several years; is vice-president of the Laning Printing Company, of Norwalk, one of the largest printing and publishing houses in the state and the state printers of Ohio. He is treasurer of the Presbytery of Huron, has been president of the Whitteley Academy of Arts and Sciences, has been secretary of the Firelands Historical Society, was for thirteen years superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school, and has been president, treasurer or secretary of many other organizations.

On June 30, 1880, Mr. Gibbs was united in marriage to Miss Carrie L. Wickham, a daughter of Judge F. Wickham, and of this union two children have been born. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have a comfortable home, over which the latter presides with quiet dignity and grace.

SOLOMON L. HOGE.—The intrinsic success of a man must have for its foundation a measure of ability and merit, combined with application, integrity of character and a high standard of principles, without which his exaltation in the world of letters, of finance or of politics will be but temporary, and his flight into the upper sphere of life will be attended by a subsequent inevitable regression. The meteor-like ascent of him who is fostered merely by wealth or influence is like the passing of a shooting star: genuine worth is as lasting as the sands of time. In presenting a brief *resume* of the life of Judge Hoge, we place before our readers the record of a man who has honorably attained a position among his *confreres* in this state, and it is therefore most appropriate that his name should appear in this work, whose province is to preserve a history of the Republican party in Ohio and of those who have participated in its glorious career.

Judge Hoge was born in Logan county, Ohio, July 11, 1838, and is a descendant of two old Virginia families, both of his parents having been natives of that state. His father, Solomon G. Hoge, came to Ohio soon after attaining manhood, about 1828, and located on a section of land in Logan county, where he became well known as a prominent Democrat and an active man in the affairs of the county. He was for some years in the treasury department at Washington and was at one time a candidate for state senator from Logan county on the Democratic ticket. He studied law and also medicine, but only gave a short time to the practice of the latter, and none at all to that of the former. After the war he settled on a large plantation in Tennessee, to which he has since devoted his time and attention.

The early educational discipline of Judge Hoge was acquired in the schools of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and then, having a predilection for the law, in 1856 he began reading under the supervision of Judges James Kernan and Headington, of Cincinnati, putting his industry and application to such advantage that two years later he entered the Cincinnati Law School, at which he was graduated in 1859. Returning to Bellefontaine, he entered into the practice of his profession, in partnership with Judge Kernan, his former preceptor, which continued for one year. At that time he moved to Kenton, where he became associated with Colonel A. S. Ramsey until 1861, when the stern duties of war called both men to the defense of their flag. The Judge was at that time a Democrat, and raised a company of one hundred men, seventy-five of whom were also affiliated with that party. He was chosen first lieutenant, serving in that capacity until May, 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of captain of

Company G, Eighty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Colonel J. C. Cantwell, who was killed at the second battle of Bull Run. In the same engagement Judge Hoge was shot through the neck and shoulder, and in April, 1863, he resigned on account of disability.

In April, 1864, the Judge was appointed first lieutenant of a veteran reserve corps, assigned to duty around the city of Washington, and also as judge advocate of a military commission. In 1865 he was ordered to report to General Wager Swayne at Montgomery, Alabama, who sent him to Selma, that state, where he acted as post quartermaster, commissary-general and judge of the freedmen's court. While in that city he was appointed second lieutenant in the regular army and ordered to report to General Sickles at Charleston, South Carolina, and was assigned to duty at Darlington as post quartermaster and commissary-general, remaining there over a year, when he was sent to General Canby, who made him judge advocate of a military commission and court martial at Charleston, South Carolina. He was later promoted as first lieutenant and brevetted captain in the regular army, besides receiving the appointment of brevet major, for bravery and soldiery conduct at the second battle of Bull Run, where he was wounded. While in Charleston the Judge formed a wide acquaintance and took an active part in state affairs.

The first legislature of South Carolina that convened after reconstruction elected Judge Hoge to the office of associate justice of the supreme court by a large majority, but he had not served long in that position when he was elected by the Republicans to congress from the old Columbia district, taking a prominent part in the debates of that honorable body and serving on the committee of military affairs. In 1870 he once more engaged in the practice of law, in which he continued until 1872, when he was prevailed upon to again enter politics and was nominated and elected comptroller-general of South Carolina by a majority of forty-four thousand, running twelve thousand ahead of the ticket. After a faithful service of four years the Judge was elected to the forty-fourth congress over General McGowan, one of the ablest attorneys in the state, by three thousand majority. In this session he was a member of the committees on patents and railroads and canals, and a member of the sub-committee for the revision of the patent laws, the report of which was adopted by congress, and he took an active part in the discussion which arose from the Hayes and Tilden controversy. In 1876 the Judge was again urged to become a candidate for congress, but refused.

In October, 1877, Judge Hoge returned to his old home in Kenton, Ohio, and once more took up the

practice of law, and in 1881, in company with some of the other leading business men of Kenton, organized the First National Bank of Kenton, of which he was made vice-president and shortly after president, holding the latter position at the present time. The Judge is one of the leading attorneys in this section of the state; he has acquired prominence in banking circles as an energetic, far-seeing and high-principled business man; and in the arena of politics he has achieved a lasting reputation in Ohio as well as in South Carolina, where his record as a public man will ever remain one of the bright spots on the pages of its history. Although affiliated with the Democratic party up to the time of the war and a supporter of Douglas in 1860, in 1864 he cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln, and from that time down to the present day he has been a strong advocate of Republican principles, including a protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money. He foretold the nomination of William McKinley for president long before it became a fact. An important factor in the state and district conventions, the Judge has been closely identified with the leading movements of his party and has been one of the foremost contributors to its success in Ohio.

In 1860 was consummated the marriage of Judge Hoge and Miss Mary M. Runkle, of Champaign county, Ohio. They are both popular in the social circles of Kenton, and enjoy the respect and highest consideration of their many friends.

JAMES M. STEWART, ex-judge of the probate court of Greene county, Ohio, has been one of the prominent supporters of the Republican party ever since its organization, and comes by his political affiliations honestly, his father having been a Free-soiler. The Judge was born in Clark county on March 30, 1828, and is a son of John T. and Ann (Elder) Stewart, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and who came to Ohio in 1804, the father dying in Clark county in 1850, the mother's demise taking place in Greene county in 1880. The youth of Judge Stewart was spent on a farm in Clark county and from 1857 to 1884 he was either employed as an agriculturist or in the mercantile business at or near Yellow Springs, Greene county.

In 1885 Mr. Stewart accepted the deputyship of the probate judge's office, which position he held for a period of six years, resigning the same to ascend the bench in 1891 as judge of the probate court, and after serving one term he was re-elected without opposition. A close student of law, possessing a most comprehensive grasp of its technicalities, and the power of putting his extensive knowledge to a practical ap-

plication in the practice of his profession, Judge Stewart stands as one of the leading lights of the legal fraternity in Greene county.

The marriage of our subject to Miss Rebecca Jacoby, a native of Greene county, was solemnized in 1854, and of their children the two following survive: Ida May, who is now Mrs. Le Sourd; and Lelia Adda, who married William D. Cooley. The Judge is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a consistent adherent of the Presbyterian church.

ANDREW ROY, who for ten years was state inspector of mines for Ohio, and who has been an enthusiastic adherent of the Republican party from the time it was organized down to the present day, devoting his energies to the promotion of its welfare, is a native of Scotland, born in Lanarkshire on July 19, 1834, the son of David Roy. His early youth was spent in the mines of his native country, beginning to work in them at the age of eight years, seeking in the meantime to improve his mind by attending night school and studying at home. While still young he turned his attention to mine engineering, and after coming to America in 1850 with his parents, who located in Allegany county, Maryland, he followed the vocation of mining until the late war, when he enlisted as a private in Company F, Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, being compelled to travel forty miles on foot in order to enroll his name. In the battle of Gaines' Mills, Virginia, on June 27, 1862, Mr. Roy was wounded by a ball passing through his left pelvis bone, which at the time was thought to be mortal, but after remaining for sixteen days on the battle-field he was taken to Richmond and paroled, in August, 1862. The evening following the battle in which he received his wound, the captain and two sergeants of his company visited him, and, supposing that he was dying, one of them remarked, "What a pity for one to die so young and so far from friends!" Mr. Roy, upon hearing this, replied, "Had I as many lives as I have hairs I could not wish them a fairer death."

In 1863 our subject was discharged from service and returned home, and in 1872 was appointed by Governor Hayes as one of the commissioners to inspect the coal mined in Ohio and to report on its condition to the general assembly. In 1874 he was appointed state mine inspector by Governor Allen, holding that office for four years; and in 1880 was again chosen for the same position by Governor Foster and occupied the office for four years. In 1878 he was nominated for secretary of state on the Greenback and Labor ticket, and in 1879 he was candidate for State

auditor on the same, and in both campaigns he ran ahead of the other nominees. When Fremont was a candidate for president Mr. Roy walked twenty miles to vote for him. He has often been in the state conventions as a delegate, is an active worker and forceful, eloquent speaker, and in 1896 he canvassed Iowa and Kansas under the direction of the national committee. He is well known in the political circles of his home city, is in favor of a protective tariff, and is usually with his party on all its main issues.

He has taken an active interest in promoting a better sanitary condition of the mines and the welfare of the miners. He is the author of a work entitled "Coal Mines," published in Cleveland in 1876, and has contributed articles to the mining journals. He has been called the father of mining laws in Ohio and has gained a reputation as an expert in coal formations.

In 1864 Mr. Roy was married to Miss Janet Watson, and of this union seven children have been born. For some years our subject and his family have lived in Glen Roy, Jackson county, where they have a fine home and are highly respected members of the local society. Mr. Roy is the founder of Glen Roy, and the town was named in his honor.

ITHAMAR MARION BUTLER.—When recording the lives of those men who have in times past been the mainstay of the Republican party in Ohio, it is meet that we should not forget those who have in a degree disappeared from view, but who are borne in grateful remembrance for what they have done by their disinterested services at the time when the party most needed support, and when the organization was unable to properly reward them for what they accomplished, without hope of recompense beyond the satisfaction of knowing that the country had benefited by their labors. One of these who deserve a foremost place in the political history of Ohio is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this review. A brief *resume* of the family from which he has descended will no doubt prove interesting as well as instructive.

The Butlers of eastern Ohio have sprung from those who were instrumental in building up the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and who aided the formation of the infant republic, incidentally taking part in the different political complications that have arisen since the war of the Revolution. James Miles, Thomas Butler and Joseph Green, great-grandfathers of Mr. Ithamar Butler, were among the pioneer iron-manufacturers of Pennsylvania, a business that seems to be an inheritance of the Butlers and the Greens, General Nathaniel Greene's father being one of the first in that line of business in New Jersey, and from

Thomas Butler down they have been more or less interested in it to the present day.

Always loyal, the Butlers have been found affiliated with political parties which history has shown to have been most beneficial to our country's progress,—first as Federalists, then Whigs, afterward Free-soilers, and finally Republicans. The Butlers of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia took an early and active part against Great Britain for her tyranny toward the colonists. Thomas Butler, Sr., and his brothers, John and William, came into Pennsylvania about the year 1760, settling in Chester county. When the war broke out they enlisted in the Pennsylvania "line" under their neighbor, General Anthony Wayne, and were with him in many of the most sanguinary battles of the Revolution. They also suffered the privations of the Valley Forge encampment. Thomas attained the rank of captain, and William of lieutenant-colonel.

After the Revolution, Colonel William Butler removed to Cecil county, Maryland, and took charge of a forge at North East, owned and operated by Lawrence Washington. Captain Thomas Butler removed to Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and with his five sons were among the pioneer makers of the famous Juniata charcoal blooms, the oldest son, James, being one of the most expert furnace and forge men of the time. In 1791 Colonel Patton and Colonel Samuel Miles, of Revolutionary fame,—the latter a brother-in-law of Joseph Green, Sr.,—built near Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, a blast furnace and called it Center Furnace. The Milesburg Iron Works in the Bald Eagle Valley were already in operation, having been built by Joseph Green, Sr., John and Joseph Miles. Among those interested in the Bald Eagle operations of the above mentioned works was Joseph Butler, son of Thomas Butler, Sr., who was married to Miss Esther Green, a daughter of Joseph Green, his business partner. Mr. Butler abandoned the iron business for a time to serve in the war of 1812, and in 1821 was elected sheriff of Center county. The high tariff times of 1824 to 1828 helped the iron business, and Center county, especially about Bellefonte and Milesburg, was quite prosperous.

Joseph G. Butler, Sr., while yet a young man, had become associated with his grandfather, Joseph Green, as manager of the Center Furnace. The tinkering with the tariff (commenced in 1832 and culminating in the financial panic of 1837) suspended operations in the iron business until the Whigs got into power in 1841, when a protective tariff was introduced which encouraged the industries of the country until 1846. About 1838 Joseph G. Butler, Sr., moved to western Pennsylvania and built a furnace near Mercer, which he called Temperance Furnace, in honor of his wife,

Temperance Orwig, whose grandfather was the founder of Orwigsburg in Schuylkill county. Losing his property by fire in 1842, he came to Niles, Ohio, and took the office management for the James Ward & Company's mills and furnaces, while his sons, Ithamar and Joseph G. Butler, Jr., became his assistants. Mr. Butler identified himself early with the Republican party and was elected on that ticket to the office of sheriff of Trumbull county in 1860, and re-elected in 1862. While a young man Mr. Butler was a schoolmate of the late Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who was always one of his staunchest friends.

He has just cause for indulging in family pride, as he has among his list of ancestors the names of many prominent people. Coming from the ancient house of Ormond, through the Butlers, he is also connected with Colonel Samuel Miles, of Revolutionary fame, who was mayor of Philadelphia in 1790. One of his kinsmen, John Miles, was the founder of the Baptist church in America. The Greens were of Quaker stock, and on the Griffith side Mr. Butler is descended from Llewellyn Ap Griffith, Marquis of Cardigan.

Ithamar Marion Butler, eldest son of Joseph G. Butler, Sr., was born near Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, January 7, 1836. He received the benefits of a common-school education at the "old district school house" in Niles, Ohio, where Major William McKinley and Mr. Frank H. Mason, American consul at Frankfort, Germany, received their early training. While yet a mere stripling Mr. Butler was taken into the office of James Ward & Company, iron manufacturers, together with his brother, Joseph G. Butler, Jr., to assist his father. On January 22, 1857, he was united in marriage with Miss Virginia Orwig, of Price's Mills, and removed to Minersville, now Mineral Ridge, to take charge of the office of Rice, French & Company, coal operators.

Mr. Butler cast his first presidential vote as a Republican in the Lincoln campaign of 1860, and in 1864 he took an important part in organizing the Lincoln Wide-awakes in Mineral Ridge and Niles, Ohio, being secretary and treasurer of the township committees. His extensive acquaintance with the coal-miners and rolling-mill employees made him a valuable acquisition to the party, to which he has always been loyal. In 1868 he took an active part in the Grant and Colfax campaign, giving his time and money to help equip marching clubs, raise funds, etc., and carry on the detail work of an active political canvass. He never held or asked for a political office.

In 1863 Mr. Butler again entered the employ of James Ward & Company as private secretary, having charge of the confidential correspondence. In 1869, with James Ward, Jr., and Ralph J. Wick, he formed

a partnership under the firm name of Butler, Wick & Company, and opened a branch warehouse for the sale of the product of the mills of James Ward & Company, in Cleveland, Ohio. The money panic of 1873 involved his firm with the failure of James Ward & Company, and he, with many others, sustained a severe financial loss. In 1876 Mr. Butler was made secretary of the Girard Rolling Mill Company, and later was engaged in business with Mr. Frank Williams in Chicago. Since 1868 he has taken no active part in politics, but has always had implicit faith in the Republican party, which he feels he has grown up with from its infancy. Always an ardent admirer of his school friend, Major McKinley, he for many years advocated him as a certain presidential possibility, and lays undoubted claim to be the "original McKinley man."

Mr. Butler is a member of the Masonic fraternity and was initiated in the old Erie Lodge, No. 3, at Warren, Ohio, about 1866, and was exalted to the august degree of Royal Arch Mason in Mahoning Chapter at Warren, Ohio. He was also a charter member of Falcon Lodge, at Niles.

The oldest son of Mr. Butler, Joseph M., is assistant secretary and auditor of the Brown-Bonnell Iron Company, of Youngstown, and is a staunch Republican. He first became entry clerk for the company in 1880 and has gradually worked his way up until he attained his present responsible position. He is also a Mason, being past eminent commander of St. John's Commandery, past high priest of his chapter, and past master of the blue lodge; and he is the present secretary and junior warden of St. John's Episcopal church of Youngstown. He was married to Miss Mima H. Ashbaugh, of Canton, Ohio, in 1884, and they have one child, Helen.

H C. RUTTER, M. D., superintendent of the Ohio State Hospital for Epileptics at Gallipolis, was born in Virginia, on the 6th of February, 1849, and is a son of Dr. John H. Rutter, M. D., who died in Bellefontaine in 1856. He was a native of Giles county, Virginia, and a son of one of the old judges of that county. Being opposed to the institution of slavery he removed his family to Ohio and practiced his profession in Bellefontaine until his death. Deeply interested in the political situation of the country and the questions that were agitating the people, he studied the subject closely and viewed the matter from a broad standpoint. Realizing fully the evils of slavery he was opposed to its further extension and when the Republican party was formed to prevent that he at once joined its ranks and cast his

last vote for John C. Fremont, its first presidential candidate. He had a family of seven sons, all of whom became strong Republicans, but only the Doctor is now living.

During his early boyhood Dr. Rutter accompanied his parents to Bellefontaine, where he was reared to manhood and acquired his literary education. At the early age of fifteen years he entered the Union army as a defender of his country, enlisting in 1863 as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until September, 1864.

Wishing to prepare for the practice of medicine as a life work Dr. Rutter entered the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, where he was graduated in 1869. He then entered the hospital at Cincinnati, where he put his theoretical knowledge to the practical test and thus more ably prepared for his chosen calling. Subsequently he opened an office in Logan county and engaged in general practice, meeting with good success in his undertakings. He has been a close student of his profession, carrying his researches far and wide into the realm of medical knowledge, and pursuing his investigations along original lines, which have resulted in discoveries concerning the laws of health and the treatment of disease that have gained him eminent distinction in his profession.

He left Logan county to accept the appointment of superintendent of the hospital in Dayton, Ohio. He was for four years connected with the Dayton Insane Asylum, first as assistant physician and afterward as superintendent. He left that institution to accept the appointment of superintendent of the Athens Insane Asylum in 1875, to which he was chosen by the unanimous vote of the board of trustees. For four years he filled that position, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the board, his efficient management and excellent understanding of diseases of that character enabling him to secure the best possible results in the treatment and care of the patients. He was then elected superintendent of the Columbus Insane Asylum, where he served four years. Returning then to Bellefontaine he followed the general practice of medicine until 1893 when the plans for building the new state asylum at Gallipolis were adopted and he was elected by the board of trustees to take the management and carry the work forward to completion. There is no man in Ohio who has more experience or is better qualified for the work than Dr. Rutter. For fifteen years he has had the care of insane patients, and his study of the malady has made him especially well fitted for treatment of diseases of the mind. In 1877 he wrote much upon the need of separate buildings for insane asylums, advocated this on all proper

occasions and in 1881 drafted a bill which passed the lower branch of the Ohio legislature, but failed in the senate. The new institution at Gallipolis is built after his idea, and is most complete in all its arrangements for sanitation, ventilation and other requisites of a large institution of this character. The Doctor has made many valuable contributions to the medical literature of the country, particularly along the line of his specialty, and to-day ranks among the foremost physicians in the treatment of the insane in the entire country. He has attained distinctive preferment in his profession and his successful investigations are deserving the commendation of all people.

The Doctor has also long manifested an interest in political questions.

JENKIN W. JONES.—Unselfishness in political life is of such unusual occurrence that it is with more than ordinary pleasure that we record in this work a brief biography of one who has shown his willingness to sacrifice his personal ambition to the wishes of others, if by so doing he might maintain peace and harmony within the ranks of his party. A loyal Republican, who places party welfare above everything else, Mr. Jones has not only the inward satisfaction of having held to the strict lines of duty, but also the knowledge that in doing so he has gained a host of friends who have shown in many ways in what high appreciation they have held his conduct. He is the present auditor of Gallia county, to which office he was first elected in 1892, receiving the largest majority ever given in the county up to that time. In 1895 he was re-nominated without opposition and re-elected by about two thousand majority.

In 1896 Mr. Jones was urged to become a candidate for representative to the Republican national convention at St. Louis, Missouri, and to this effect wrote to Major McKinley. About the time the tenth district convention was held to elect delegates it was reported that the Major favored two other candidates, Richards and Thompson, whereupon Mr. Jones telegraphed Mr. McKinley, asking if such was the case. The latter replied that he had no right to control the district conventions, but that he would be especially pleased with the nomination of his old friends, General Richards and Judge Thompson. Mr. Jones, recognizing his wish to have the other gentlemen as delegates, at once withdrew in their favor. This evidence of unselfishness won him friends in both factions of the party in Ohio, and he received complimentary letters from Messrs. McKinley, Foraker, Grosvenor, Richards and Thompson, thanking him for his self sacrifice.

At an early age Mr. Jones began to take an active interest in politics, and since attaining his twenty-second year he has taken part in the campaigns and is said to be one of the finest "stump" speakers in this part of the state. When the tariff was the national issue he spent a great deal of time in its study and warmly supported it as well as reciprocity. In 1896 he took up the finance question and the gold-standard issue as adopted in the St. Louis convention, believing that gold should be the basis of our monetary system until such time as silver shall be universally used by international agreement. For fifteen years Mr. Jones has been a worker on the county committees, and has frequently attended the state conventions. He was present at the Bushnell meeting held in Zanesville, the last McKinley convention at Columbus, has often been chairman of the state and county delegations, and he it was who drafted the resolutions in the last two congressional conventions, in which he favored Foraker. Our subject has always upheld the party in its leading ideas, and in every way has placed its interests before those of self.

Mr. Jones was born in Gallia county, October 2, 1859. When nine years old his father died and he began to assist his mother, at that early age being able to keep her accounts, carry on correspondence and help care for the farm. This responsibility taught him self-reliance, which was of great advantage in after years. On October 10, 1876, Mr. Jones entered college at Rio Grande, just a month after the opening of the first term in its history. During the winter of 1879-80 he taught school, and again for two months in 1881. During his last year in college he performed double work, completing the studies of two years in one and securing the unusually high average of ninety-six. He was graduated in the classical course at the O. N. University on May 22, 1884, and from Rio Grande College on June 14, of the same year. On July 3, 1884, he was elected to take charge of the Racine schools, in Meigs county, and at the close of his term he was employed to assist President Moulton at the Rio Grande College. At the annual re-union in 1885 the latter took leave of absence for two years and Professor Jones was given his place in the chair of mathematics and Greek. June 9, 1886, President Moulton resigned his position in the college, and our subject was unanimously elected to the chairs he had already filled temporarily for a year. Early in 1890 he was employed by a Belgium and an English syndicate to make extensive surveys on a tract of two hundred thousand acres of mineral and timber lands in the mountains of southeastern Kentucky. In November he was notified to begin to prepare for work at any time as assistant engineer on a new railroad

from Middlesboro to Beattyville, Kentucky, but the failure of the Baring brothers in London cut off the funds and he was recalled. The board of trustees had refused to accept the resignation he had tendered as professor of mathematics in Rio Grande College, so he returned and continued in that capacity until 1893, when he again resigned to enter upon his duties of auditor.

William I. Jones, father of our subject, was a mason and contractor, and was one of the original stockholders of Cambria Furnace, in Jackson county, Ohio, where he became well known at the many furnaces then in operation in southern Ohio. He was even called out of the state and assisted in the mason work for Polk's monument at Nashville, Tennessee. While constructing bridge piers at the falls of the Raccoon he contracted a severe cold, from the effects of which he died October 18, 1868. His wife was Miss Jane Davis, a daughter of Jenkin W. and Eleanor Davis, and a sister of Commissioner D. J. Davis, of Cora, Ohio, and a cousin of the Rev. David Edwards, president of the Denstone College, England. Mrs. Jones was born in Wales in 1837, and came to America in 1840. In 1856 she and our subject's father were married and settled on a farm near Davis' Mills, in Perry township. Jenkin W. Davis, the maternal grandfather of our subject, was a leader in church matters and was well known in the county.

Mr. Jones is the general manager of the Gallia Oil Company, which is operating in Wood county, West Virginia, and is also interested in the Gallipolis Tribune, one of the principal Republican newspapers of the county. When the last county bonds were prepared for sale, Mr. Jones executed the papers with such skill that the purchasers from all over the United States pronounced them the best they had ever seen, and it is said that the county realized more on them by many thousands of dollars than it had expected. Financially our subject has been most successful, and is one of the best business men in this part of the state.

On June 17, 1886, Professor Jones was married to Miss Minnie D. Crawford, a graduate of Rio Grande College, and the eldest daughter of Andrew Crawford, manager of the Scioto Furnace, of Scioto county. During Mr. Jones' absence in Kentucky Mrs. Jones was employed by the trustees of the college to teach Latin and literature, and she continued her work in that line until their residence was changed to Gallipolis. Mr. Jones attributes much of his success to the interest and helpfulness of his wife in promoting his ambition. They have one child living, Louise,—a son, Donald, having died in infancy. Mr. Jones is an adherent of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. He is regarded

as a leading citizen in all public affairs, and is destined to climb still higher upon the ladder of fame and honor.

NELSON W. EVANS was born the 4th of June, 1842, in Brown county, Ohio. He is a son of the late Edward Patton Evans, born in the same county in 1814. His grandfather, William Evans, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, in 1787, and his great-grandfather, Edward Evans, a soldier of the Revolution, was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1760. Edward Evans' grandfather came over with William Penn in 1682. The family were Friends down to the breaking out of the Revolution, when Hugh Evans, the father of Edward Evans, went in the war a short time. He was a cripple and could not stand the service. His son Edward, in his 17th year, then went in his place in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, Colonel Richard Humpton, and was at Valley Forge, Paoli, Germantown, Brandywine and Monmouth.

William Evans was in the war of 1812 and Edward Patton Evans and the subject of this sketch both participated in the late Civil war. The entire family were anti-slavery. William Evans took first issue of the Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, and continued it all his life, and his son and grandson have continued to read it all their lives. They were Whigs and Republicans down the line.

Edward Edwards took an active part in the formation of the Republican party, and attended all of its early state conventions. He was an ardent friend and supporter of Salmon P. Chase, was a Fremont elector for his district in 1856 and canvassed every county in it. He was, during the Civil war, chairman of the military committee of Adams county, gave largely of his time and means to organize and send troops to the front, and did a great work in looking after and providing for the families of the soldiers at home. He was a lawyer by profession and was successful as such and highly esteemed. In the cause of temperance he took an active part, and made many public addresses on that subject. He belonged to the Ohio militia and served a short time in that during the war. He was for a long time in the banking business, and for a while after the war was interested in an extensive woolen factory.

His son, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Adams and Brown counties, and completed his education at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. In the Civil war he was in the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as a first lieutenant under General Burnside in his campaign against Longstreet

in the fall and winter of 1863. He was at the capture of Cumberland Gap on September 9, 1863, and participated in a number of skirmishes with Longstreet's command, as it retired from before Knoxville into Virginia. In 1864 he was in the Twentieth Army Corps and about Nashville, Tennessee, and was in the battle at that place on December 5, 1864.

After the war he studied law in the Law School in Cincinnati, and in 1866 located in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he has since resided. He was married in 1868 to Miss Elizabeth Henderson, daughter of the late Joseph Henderson, of Middletown, Ohio. He was city solicitor of Portsmouth, Ohio, from 1871 to 1875, register in bankruptcy for the eleventh congressional district of Ohio from 1870 to 1878, and a member of the Portsmouth school board for ten years. In 1888 he was appointed a trustee of Miami University by Governor Foraker and was re-appointed in 1896 by Governor Bushnell. He is a member of the Cincinnati Commandery of the Loyal Legion and of the Ohio Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Evans takes a deep interest in politics, and believes that every citizen should. He is a firm believer in the doctrines of the Republican party, but at the same time has repeatedly refused to become a candidate for important public offices, because the necessary contests therefor are not to his taste.

HON. CHARLES E. SUMNER, attorney at law in Toledo, is one of the well-known politicians in Lucas county. He was born at Lambertville, Michigan, February 9, 1860, and is the son of John J. and Frances J. (Janney) Sumner. His father was once a member of the Michigan house of representatives and also of the senate. He is now a resident of Toledo.

Mr. Sumner, whose name heads this sketch, was educated at the Michigan State Agricultural College, near Lansing, where he was graduated in 1879. He afterward took a course in political science at the Michigan State University, and a law course at the Columbian Law School at Washington, graduating in 1886. Immediately afterward he moved to Toledo, where he was admitted to the bar in 1887, and in this city he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He was employed in the war department at Washington under President Arthur's administration, and held the same position under President Cleveland. He was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Lucas county in 1891, his term of office expiring January 1, 1897, and he was elected prosecuting attorney in November, 1896. He was elected presi-

dent of the State Prosecuting Attorneys' Association of Ohio July 8, 1897.

Mr. Sumner has always given the Republican party the benefit of his labors since his residence in Toledo, and has been chairman of the executive committee, assistant secretary in 1889, secretary in 1890, and chairman in 1894-5. He has frequently been a delegate to the city and county conventions, and during the campaigns has stumped Lucas county, and has even extended his work into Michigan. He is well known throughout this section, and has been a successful politician as well as lawyer; and although yet a young man he has few superiors in his profession in Toledo.

He is a member of the Lincoln and Toledo Republican Clubs, the order of the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Korassus, the Maccabees and the National Union.

In 1884 he was married to Miss Matie H. Ryan, and they have three daughters.

EMUND H. MUNGER.—That the advancement and existing prosperity of the United States is largely the result obtained through the instrumentality of the Republican party, there can be no shadow of doubt. Ever guarding the best interests of the people with a watchful eye, augmenting every movement that has for its object the elevation of humanity to a higher plane of morality, peace and contentment, and promulgating principles which cannot but conduce to the betterment of the nation, it is but a natural sequence that the party should commend itself to the support of men whose intellectual attainments place them in the foremost ranks of their fellow men. Prominent among the leading Republicans of Ohio is the gentleman whose name initiates this review, who has been a faithful, energetic adherent ever since the first inception of that organization.

Born on a farm in Montgomery county, Ohio, October 8, 1821, Judge Munger passed through a preparatory course of study in the common schools of the country and in the academies of Professor Barney at Dayton, and of Dr. Hugh McMillan at Xenia, and completed his education partly in Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and partly in Center College, at Danville, Kentucky, at which latter college he graduated in 1847. After organizing and conducting an academy for a time at Bellbrook, he began the study of law with Hon. Joseph G. Gest, of Xenia, and after two years of study was admitted to the bar, in 1851, and immediately entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, in partnership with Mr. Gest. After a few

years of practice he was appointed prosecuting attorney, and was elected for three successive terms, holding that office seven years. In the summer of 1868, upon the resignation of Judge Winans, he was appointed by Governor Hayes to the office of judge of the court of common pleas, was afterward elected, and in 1871 retired from that office and resumed the practice of his profession, which he has since continued, neither seeking nor holding any public office since.

The marriage of Judge Munger was celebrated October 3, 1861, when he was united to Miss Emily A. Mather, of Suffield, Connecticut, and they have had six children,—three sons and three daughters. The Judge and his family reside in a charming home and enjoy the esteem and respect of a host of friends.

HON. THEO. K. FUNK, of Portsmouth, Ohio, was born January 30, 1848, on a farm in Champaign county, Ohio. His early education was acquired in the country district schools; afterward he became a student in the Collegiate Institute at Urbana, Ohio, and in the fall of 1866 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated in the class of 1871, taking a classical course. Among some of his fellow students may be mentioned United States Senators J. B. Foraker and C. W. Fairbanks, ex-Governor Hamilton, of Illinois, and many others who have acquired distinction in their chosen professions.

Upon leaving college Mr. Funk entered the law office of Judge William Lawrence, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, and was admitted to practice law before the supreme court of Ohio, in 1873; he located in Portsmouth, Ohio, the same year, where he has been in the active practice of law ever since. In 1883 he was elected prosecuting attorney for his county, and served in that capacity continuously for a period of six years, with rare ability. He was elected presidential elector in 1892 and cast his vote in the electoral college for Benjamin Harrison. In 1893 he was a candidate for congress in his district, to fill the unexpired term occasioned by the death of General Enochs, of Ironton, Ohio, and was again a candidate in 1894; and although he received on both occasions the united and earnest support of the Republicans of his county he failed to receive the nomination.

Mr. Funk is a Republican of pronounced character and for many years has been active in state politics. He is in full accord with the principles of the Republican party as enunciated in the platform at St. Louis in 1896. He believes that in order to do business successfully we must have good money, and that

our prosperity as a nation is founded upon protection to American labor. He has contributed much of his time and means to the advancement of the principles of his party. He is an eloquent speaker and has stumped his county and district during the campaigns for many years. He has always taken an active interest in Republican Leagues, and in 1896, at the solicitation of Hon. D. D. Woodmansee, then president of the Ohio Republican League, he delivered an address at the Lincoln Banquet, which was received in a most complimentary manner.

Jacob S. Funk, the father of the subject of this sketch, who died in 1897, at the advanced age of eighty-two years, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, where he continued to reside up to the time of his death. He engaged in farming and was a man of large affairs. In the early politics of the state he was quite prominent and always evinced much interest in public affairs, giving his support to the Whig and Republican parties. During the war he contributed largely of his means and energy in behalf of the Union cause. In 1845 he was married to Miss Sarah Long, who still survives him. As the result of said marriage five children were born, all of whom are still living, viz.: Lee W., who since 1868 has been a clerk in the third auditor's office of the United States treasury department; Theo. K.; Eugene T., of Chicago, Illinois; Rovilla A., and James L., the latter two still residing at the old homestead with their mother. They are all Republicans and have usually been quite active in political affairs.

Mr. Funk, our subject, was married in 1874, to Miss Emma Kinney, the only daughter of Colonel Kinney, late a colonel of the Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and has an interesting family of five children, and resides in a beautiful suburban home one mile from the city. In his profession he has been remarkably successful, and now enjoys a lucrative practice. He has devoted much time to criminal cases and has been engaged in many important murder trials. He is an eloquent speaker, an able advocate and a safe counsellor.

JOHN REED POYSER, county commissioner of Stark county, has been a life-long resident of this county and is a representative of a family whose identity with it reaches back nearly to the beginning of this century.

Grandfather Poyser emigrated with his family from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, to what is now the thriving city of Canton in the year 1809, and here took a claim to a tract of land and developed a farm. By trade he was a weaver and fuller. He passed the

remainder of his life at his trade and on the farm, dying here in 1823, at the age of fifty-five years. Joseph Poyser, his son and the father of our subject, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 27, 1798, and was eleven years old at the time he came with his parents to Ohio and settled on the frontier. Like his father, he was a farmer. He was a man of sterling worth, was highly valued as a citizen of Stark county, and passed a long and useful life here. His death occurred March 20, 1877, at the age of nearly eighty years. Politically, he was for many years stanch in his support of the principles advocated by the old Whig party, and at the birth of the Republican party became one of its most ardent supporters. Religiously, he was a Methodist.

Mr. Poyser's mother was before her marriage Miss Martha Reed. She was a daughter of Jacob Reed, one of the frontier farmers of Stark county, who settled here in 1811, and the granddaughter of Colonel Jacob Reed, who was in Washington's army during the Revolutionary war. Her death occurred November 20, 1878, at the age of seventy-nine years. Of the thirteen children of Joseph Poyser and wife, one son died in infancy, and a son, Andrew, died at the age of sixteen years. The others reached maturity, and six are still living, namely: Susan, wife of Isaac Welty, deceased, of Stark county; John R., whose name honors the head of this sketch; Eliza, widow of John Eckardt, of Canton; Sarah, widow of Jacob Oberlin, of Stark county; Lemmie, wife of Joseph Barr, of Canton; and Jane, wife of Otto Oberlin, of Stark county. The names of those deceased are Harriet, Mary, William, Maggie and Kate.

John R. Poyser, the third of this large family, was born in Sugar Creek township, Stark county, December 9, 1825, and until he was twenty worked on the home place and a portion of some of the winters attended the district school. His educational advantages, however, were limited. At twenty he was bound by a verbal contract for three years to John B. Hoover to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, served his time faithfully and became a skillful workman, and after that worked for three years and a half for Peter Myers, the husband of his sister Mary. With this experience he started out on his own account as a contractor and builder, and soon established a large and substantial business, and forty-two years followed this occupation, erecting many of the principal dwellings and business blocks in Canton. Early in 1868 he took down the old 1816 court-house, and in 1868-9 he built the second Stark county court-house, which was in use until 1894, when, on account of the increased population of the county, it had to be replaced by one of much larger dimensions. Mr. Poyser is interested

in the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Manufacturing Company, of Canton, in which he is a stockholder and vice-president. That is one of the largest manufacturing plants in Stark county.

Mr. Poyser has long been an enthusiastic Republican, an active worker in local politics, and interested in all that pertains to his town and county, and the nation as well. As early as 1858 he was elected on the Republican ticket as a member of the city council, and years later, in 1882, was again elected and served in the city council. He was appointed superintendent of the United States post-office building in 1891-2. In 1893 he was honored by an election to the board of county commissioners, and as the incumbent of this office exerts an influence that is felt for the general good of the county.

His wife, whose name before marriage was Mary Mellen, a daughter of Patrick Mellen, was a native of New Jersey. They had four children, namely: Francis, who died in 1863, at the age of nine years; William J., secretary of the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Manufacturing Company; Joseph, who died in 1862, at the age of three years; and Julia Ella, at home.

William J. Poyser, the son just mentioned, was married September 13, 1881, to Miss Helen Bucher, daughter of Mr. John R. Bucher, of Canton, Ohio; and of this marriage there are three children, namely: Edna L., Helen, and John R. Poyser, Jr.

EDMUND H. ZURHORST.—The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual, and is the means of bringing to a man a due measure of success when he has no advantages of wealth or influence to aid him. It illustrates in no uncertain manner what is possible of accomplishment when perseverance and determination form the keynote to a man's life. Depending upon his own resources, looking for no outside aid or support, the subject of this review has risen from comparative obscurity to a place of prominence both in the industrial and political circles of the state of Ohio, where he has retained his residence from early childhood. The city of Sandusky owes much to him on account of his connection with her business interests and is indebted to him for much that he has done in her behalf, as an alert and public-spirited citizen. He has been a zealous worker in the ranks of the Republican party, whose local interests he has done much to advance through his influence, his honesty of purpose and his marked executive ability.

A native of the beautiful old city of Montreal, Canada, Mr. Zurhorst was born on the 18th of June, 1845, the son of William H. Zurhorst, who was born in

London, England, where he remained until middle life, when he came to America, taking up his abode in Montreal and there continuing to reside until 1849, when he removed to Sandusky, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacturing of upholstering goods and where he passed the residue of his days. Our subject secured his educational discipline in the public schools of Sandusky, having finally abandoned his studies in the high school to assume the stern responsibilities of life, while yet a mere boy. At the age of fourteen years, with that self-reliance and dauntless spirit which have ever been his dominating characteristics, he adopted a seafaring life, securing employment on boats plying the Great Lakes. At the age of fifteen he shipped before the mast and crossed the ocean. When he had attained the age of nineteen his patriotism was aroused as armed rebellion threatened the perpetuity of the Union, and, ever ardent and courageous in defending his convictions of right and justice, he enlisted in the United States Navy and did constant service in the cause of his country. He was seaman for a time and was afterward detailed as surgeon's steward. It is needless to say that his knowledge of navigation and his familiarity with the duties of the thorough seaman rendered him a particularly eligible candidate for service in the navy. It is interesting to note the fact that his industry and business ability gave him ultimate precedence in the line of endeavor with which he first identified himself, for eventually he built and became owner and operator of two steamers which he utilized in traffic on the lakes.

Prosperity seemed to attend the efforts of Mr. Zurhorst from the start, and in time he began to secure recognition as one of the able and progressive business men of Sandusky. He became interested to a large extent in the Marblehead Lime Company, whose operations had made the concern one of the most extensive in the Union at the time when he disposed of his interests therein,—1887. He was one of the chief promoters of the Sandusky & Columbus Shortline Railroad (now the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad), and of the original construction company organized for the purpose of building this road he was not only a member and director, but also served as secretary. He was also for some time secretary of the original railroad company, and at the present writing he holds distinctive official preferment, being general agent of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking Railroad, with headquarters at Sandusky.

Other capitalistic interests held by Mr. Zurhorst may be incidentally noted. He is the interested principal of the C. C. Keech Company, of Sandusky, which conducts a very extensive business in dealing in hides and pelts; he is a stockholder in and a member of the

directorship of the Second National Bank; is president of the Emma Coal Company, from whose mines, in Jackson county, the output reaches a daily average of eighty car-loads; is secretary of the Sandusky Construction Company; a member of the Sandusky Improvement & Investment Company; is also a director and secretary of the Mansfield Short Line Railway Company, a new railroad projected in Mansfield; and is prominently identified with other important local enterprises which have marked influence on the industrial prosperity of the city.

As a citizen the subject of this review has been public-spirited to a pronounced degree, having been connected with many of the important enterprises which have conserved the upbuilding and material prosperity of the city of his home,—ever an active worker for its best interests. He has been an indefatigable promoter of public improvements, and incidentally it may be said that to him more than to any other was due the projection and completion of the Sandusky & Columbus Shortline Railroad, to which reference has already been made, and in the connection he made many personal sacrifices in order that the city might reap the advantages to be gained through the medium of this now important avenue of commerce.

A stalwart supporter of the principles and policies advanced by the Republican party, Mr. Zurhorst has long been recognized as one of the most active and effective workers in the party cause, ever loyal to his friends and sparing no effort in behalf of the principles which he believes to be those which will insure the continued prosperity of the nation. As an opponent he is open, fair and outspoken; as a politician is shrewd, able and aggressive. He was deputy collector of internal revenue for the tenth district of Ohio for four years, and prior to this incumbency he held the office of assistant United States weigher in the New York custom house,—this being under the administration of President Arthur. During the time of his incumbency he came home regularly to vote the Republican ticket,—notably to support Charles Foster on his various campaigns. He is a great admirer and a personal friend of John Sherman and of William McKinley, and also rendered an effective support to Foraker in the campaign which resulted in his election to the United States senate. The appreciation in which the services of Mr. Zurhorst were held by his party is shown in the fact that he is now for the second time chairman of the Republican county central committee, managing and directing the details of the campaign with skill, and he is now also chairman of the county executive committee.

In his fraternal relations our subject is prom-

mently identified with the Masonic order, in which he has risen to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, being also a member of all the bodies of the York Rite up to and including the commandery of Knights Templar. He is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was reared under the influences of the Protestant Episcopal church, and is an attendant at the services of the same, his children being communicants of the church.

The marriage of Mr. Zurhorst was celebrated on the 23d of September, 1874, when he was united to Miss Hattie W. Keech, daughter of C. C. Keech, who was one of the well-known pioneers and prominent business men of Sandusky. Mrs. Zurhorst entered into eternal rest January 29, 1890, leaving three children,—Christopher C., William K. and Mary L.,—all of whom are still at the paternal home.

Our subject is clearly entitled to the proud American title of self-made man, for he has been the architect of his own fortunes, starting forth with no adventitious aid or influence, and consecutively winning his way to the goal of success. His perseverance has been indomitable and his honesty of purpose and his unswerving integrity are beyond cavil. His word is accepted by all who know him as inviolable, and he is well known throughout the state where the major portion of his life has been passed. He holds the confidence and esteem of all classes of citizens, and is known as one of the solid and enterprising business men of the city and as one of great energy and force of character.

FLEETWOOD H. KING.—Muskingum county has many loyal and enthusiastic supporters of the Republican party, men who give both of their time and money in working for its good; and among those who may be mentioned as being conspicuous in his town and county as an active laborer in the field is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch—Fleetwood H. King. Even as a youth and before he had attained his majority and was entitled to vote, Mr. King took an intense interest in the political drama, and as soon as he was qualified he became associated with the local working bodies, and was placed on the county central and executive committees. In 1889 he was appointed to the office of deputy recorder of Muskingum county, and held that position for two terms, which included a period of six years and eight months. In 1894 he was elected to the office of county recorder, and is the present incumbent. While living on the farm he was sent as a delegate to the county convention on several occasions, and once to the state

convention. He was assistant secretary to Chairman Frazier during several campaigns and came in contact with all the local leaders of the party, and in 1892 served as secretary of the county executive committee. He is a genial gentleman and very popular with his constituents.

Mr. King was born in Madison township, Muskingum county, Ohio, March 19, 1861, and is a son of John King. He was reared on his father's farm, assisting in the work about the place during the summer and attending the district schools in winter. In 1882 he was united in marriage to Miss Alta J. Kinney, and of this union three children have been born: Roland H., Essie B. and Raymond E. Mr. and Mrs. King are consistent members of the First Methodist Protestant church, of which they are liberal supporters.

Socially Mr. King is a member of the Business Men's Republican Club, the Workingmen's Republican Club, the Improved Order of Red Men, of which he represents the local tribe in the great council of Ohio, the Knights of Pythias, holding the rank of past chancellor in that order, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Mr. and Mrs. King have a pleasant home in Zanesville, and are prominent members of the society in that city.

W J. RYAN, sheriff of Hocking county, was elected to his present office in the fall of 1893, by a majority of two hundred and sixty-six over Charles Brandt, and took charge of his duties in January following. His executive ability in the prosecution of his official duties was so well shown that in 1895 he was re-elected, this time by a majority of two hundred and twenty-one, running fifty-four votes ahead of his party candidates on the Republican ticket, and being ahead of all the other candidates even on any of the tickets. In this last election his opponent was William Dane. Mr. Ryan has never been a candidate for any other county office, but while living in Ward township he was for ten years a member of the school board.

Mr. Ryan was born in Harrison county, West Virginia, August 28, 1849, a son of Elias and Susan Ryan. His father, a farmer by occupation, was a Democrat up to the time of the war, when he became a soldier in the Union army and was killed by a gunshot August 9, 1864. From September, 1863, he often served as one of an independent company known as the Marion scouts. Being a pioneer in Taylor county, he became well and favorably known and held a number of offices. Solomon Ryan, an uncle of Sheriff Ryan, was a circuit judge of that county.

Mr. William J. Ryan, whose name heads this

sketch, had but little cheer in his younger life, pent up in the mountainous region of Harrison county, where his youth was spent amid privations and hardships. His principal amusement was the use of fire-arms, in which he became extraordinarily skilled. At the early age of fourteen years, December 1, 1863, he volunteered his services in the cause of the Union, joining the same company of which his father at the time was a member, and served as a scout for one year, two months and sixteen days,—that is, to the close of the war. In 1872 he came to Ohio, first locating in Vinton county, and was employed on the railroad and in the mining of iron ore. Later he moved to Hocking county, locating in Gore Falls township, and continued in the mining of iron ore, and soon also in coal-mining. Being a gentleman of steady habits, good address and sound judgment, he became a leader in his community, and the Republicans, in the year 1893, nominated him for the office of sheriff, with the results as stated at the beginning of this sketch. The character which has distinguished him from the start is still illustrated by his faithfulness to duty. He has been an active Republican ever since he voted for General Grant in 1872. Protective tariff, reciprocity and sound money are prime tenets of his political faith. He has been a member of the county committee of his party, has attended nearly all the state conventions since he came to this county, and has at times been a delegate to the same, exerting always an important influence in favor of men and measures advancing the interests of Republicanism; he has also been an attendant at congressional and judicial conventions. At this writing he is a member of the county executive committee. He has accomplished a great deal in organizing the Republican forces in his part of the state, and has delivered many addresses from the platform. He stands high in the public estimation, and his zealous and permanent friends are very numerous.

Mr. Ryan is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Improved Order of Red Men. He has a farm about a mile from the court-house, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where, with his wife and four children, he makes his home the center of his affections and the well-being of his family and of his neighbors the object of all of his political strife.

JOSEPH GREEN BUTLER, JR.—The state of Ohio has enrolled upon her banner of fame the names of men who have become noted in the world of politics and business, whose influence has been felt throughout the nation, and who will go down

in the history of our country as those who have been largely responsible for its progress and prosperity. The subject of this review, although not a native of the state, has been a resident in it for nearly half a century, during which time his influence has been felt far and wide.

Joseph G. Butler, Jr., was born at Temperance Furnace, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1840, and is the son of Joseph Green Butler and Temperance (Orwig) Butler. The traits of character which are manifest in the Scotch-Irish race, such as industry, perseverance and honesty, predominate in the mental and physical make-up of Mr. Butler, and to these only can be attributed his success in life. His father, a man of limited means, early instilled in him the fundamental principles of an upright life. He was an original Washingtonian and an uncompromising temperance advocate. In early life he came to Trumbull county, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and also served as sheriff of the county. The educational opportunities of the son were limited and consisted principally of a few short months in the common or public school at Niles, Ohio, which he attended at the same time with Major William McKinley, and between the boys matured a friendship which time has only strengthened. Mr. Butler was early compelled to enter business life and when he was thirteen years old we find him working in the old rolling-mill store belonging to the firm of James Ward & Company, of which Mr. Butler, Sr., was manager. At sixteen he was transferred to the shipping department of the rolling-mill, where he served two years, and at eighteen was made bookkeeper of the concern, which position he filled until twenty-one, when the entire supervision of the office of James Ward & Company, which at that time was looked upon as a very large concern, was given in his charge.

In 1863 Mr. Butler entered the employ of Hale & Ayer, of Chicago, with the expectation of being transferred thither. However, this firm owned an interest in the Brown-Bonnell Iron Company, of Youngstown, and there Mr. Butler was sent to represent his new employers. For three years he continued with Hale & Ayer, and in 1866 formed a partnership with Governor David Tod, William Ward and William Richards, for the purpose of building a blast furnace at Girard, under the name of the Girard Iron Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into four equal parts. Mr. Butler had charge of the financial part of the enterprise, and when Governor Tod died in 1868 the estate disposed of his share, which was acquired by A. M. Byers, of Pittsburgh, to whom, in 1878, Mr. Butler also sold his interest. At this time, at the invitation of the sons of Governor

Tod and John Stambaugh, Mr. Butler bought an interest in the Brier Hill Iron Company, of which he became manager. The corporation has been very successful, and to-day is, if not the most important, certainly one of the principal industries of Youngstown. In addition to the foregoing Mr. Butler is interested in the Ohio Steel Company, which has a capital of \$1,250,000, and of which he is vice-president and one of the founders. He is also president of the Bessemer Limestone Company, which he, with others, organized in 1887. All of these enterprises have been successful and prosperous. Mr. Butler is a director of the Pittsburg, Youngstown & Ashtabula Railway Company and of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railway Company, and is interested in the Aragon Mining Company, at Norway, Michigan.

Notwithstanding Mr. Butler's prosperity and industry, he is by no means a man of large wealth. His generous nature and open-handed hospitality has in a measure prevented the accumulation of great wealth. When any one is in need his assistance is greatly sought for, and all who are acquainted with him know his weakness in that respect toward humanity. Socially, he is exceedingly popular and his geniality has won for him the friendship of all who come in contact with him. He is a member of the Ohio Society of New York, the American Geographical Society, also of New York, the Union Club, of Cleveland, the Duquesne Club, of Pittsburg, and the Rayen Club, of Youngstown.

It is, however, as a supporter of the Republican party that Mr. Butler merits the gratitude of the people of the eighteenth congressional district of Ohio. No man has given more disinterested attention to the party at all times or has been more willing to spend his time and money in its behalf, and during all of these years he has never sought office for himself but proves a steadfast friend to those who have filled official positions, and has helped, to his utmost, their success. In 1868 he was a member of the first city council at Youngstown and has served in a similar capacity twice since then, in addition to giving his services to the board of health.

Mr. Butler's ancestors on the paternal side were among those who have been instrumental in building up the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania. They aided the formation of the infant republic and incidentally took part in the different political complications that have arisen since the war of the Revolution. Thomas Butler, Sr., Joseph Green and James Miles, great-grandfathers of the subject of this review, were among the pioneer iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania, a business that seems to be an inheritance of the Butlers and Greens, General Nathaniel Greene's

father being one of the first iron-makers of New Jersey; and most of the Butlers, from Thomas, Sr., down to the present day, have been interested in the business. Always loyal, the Butlers have been found to be affiliated with the political parties which history has shown to have been the most beneficial to our country's progress, first as Federalists, then as Whigs, and afterward as Free-soilers and Republicans.

In 1791 Colonel Patton and Colonel Samuel Miles, of Revolutionary fame, the latter a brother-in-law of Joseph Green, Sr., built near Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, a blast furnace and called it Center Furnace. The Milesburg Iron Works, in the Bald Eagle Valley, was already in operation, having been built by Joseph Green, Sr., and John and Joseph Miles. Among those interested in the early operation of the above mentioned works was Joseph Butler, a son of Thomas Butler, Sr., who married Miss Esther Green, a daughter of Joseph Green, his business partner. He abandoned the iron business for a time to serve in the war of 1812, and in 1821 was elected sheriff of Center county on the Whig ticket. The high tariff times of 1824 to 1828 was very beneficial to the iron trade, and Center county, especially about Bellefonte and Milesburg, was quite prosperous. Thomas Butler's son, Joseph G. Butler, Sr., while yet a young man, had become associated with his grandfather, Joseph Green, as manager of the Center Furnace. The tinkering with the tariff (commenced in 1832 and culminating in the financial crisis of 1837) suspended operations in the iron business until the Whigs got into power in 1841, when a protective tariff was instituted that encouraged the industries of the country and brought a reign of prosperity until 1846. About 1838 Joseph G. Butler, Sr., came to western Pennsylvania and built a furnace near Mercer, to which he gave the name of Temperance Furnace, in honor of his wife, Temperance Orwig, whose grandfather was the founder of Orwigsburg, in Schuylkill county. Losing his property by fire in 1842, Mr. Butler moved to Niles, Ohio, and took the management of James Ward & Company's mills and furnace. This firm eventually became one of the most prosperous in the west.

Mr. J. G. Butler, Sr., identified himself with the Republican party and was elected on that ticket to the office of sheriff of Trumbull county in 1860, and again in 1862. While a young man Mr. Butler was a schoolmate of the late Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, who was always one of his staunchest friends.

Mr. Butler certainly has cause for indulging in family pride, as he has among his list of ancestors many prominent names. Coming from the ancient house of Ormond through the Butlers, he is also connected with Colonel Samuel Miles, of Revolutionary

fame and the mayor of Philadelphia in 1790, and one of his kinsmen, John Miles, being the founder of the Baptist church in America. The Greens were of Quaker stock, and on the Griffith side he is a descendant of Llewellyn Griffith, marquis of Cardigan.

Joseph G. Butler was married January 10, 1866, to Miss Harriet V. Ingersoll, a daughter of Lieutenant Jonathan Ingersoll, of the United States navy, and three children have been born to them: Blanche, now Mrs. E. L. Ford, whose husband is the manager of the Youngstown Steel Company; they have two children, John Willard and Josephine; Grace is the wife of Mr. Arthur McGraw, of Detroit, who is a member of the firm of Parke, Davis & Company, chemists, and they have one child, Arthur Butler McGraw; and Henry A., a '97 student in Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

HON. WILLIAM M. JONES, of London, Madison county, occupies an honored place in the ranks of Ohio's prominent Republicans, and in 1895 was triumphantly elected by his party to the state senate, gaining a majority of four thousand and one hundred over Marion Howard, of Madison county, the Democratic candidate. His district comprises his own county and that of Champaign. In all the state and local conventions of his party he has been one of the leading delegates, and his ability in managing and organizing political matters is recognized by all. He has always worked in harmony with the county central and executive committees, and has done effective service in the interests of his party. A high protective tariff and the gold standard find in him a most earnest advocate. In 1885 and again in 1887 he was elected county treasurer, the duties of which office he discharged in a most acceptable manner, and he has also been an efficient member of the city council and school board, and filled other minor offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. In the senate he served on several important committees, including the one on prisons and prison reforms, the industrial schools for boys and girls, and on ditches, drainage and sanitary laws and regulations, and is also the author of the bill to provide for electrocution as adopted by the general assembly of 1896, establishing in Ohio the new method of inflicting the extreme penalty of the law for capital offenses, in accord with the advance of science and humanity.

Mr. Jones was born in Fayette county, Ohio, in 1850, his father being James Jones, a well-known Republican of this section of the state, who was born in 1813, and throughout most of his life made his home

in Fayette and Pickaway counties, dying at Yankeetown, Fayette county, in 1871. He took quite an active part in local affairs, was a strong supporter of the Union during the late war, but being a cripple was unable to join the army. He was a stock-dealer and a highly respected man who took a prominent part in church work. He had two sons, the brother of our subject being T. H., a farmer of Sedalia, Madison county. The grandfather, Isaac Jones, was an old-time Whig. Both the Jones and White families from which our subject is descended were pioneers of Pickaway county.

In 1882, Mr. Jones, of this review, took up his residence in Madison county, where he has since successfully engaged in the grain business, buying grain at four different places on the Baltimore & Ohio and Ohio Southern Railroads in Madison and Pickaway counties. He is also interested in farming, owning valuable places in Madison and Fayette counties, is a director in the Madison County National Bank and Exchange Bank of London, is secretary and treasurer of the Cylinder Basting & Baking Pan Company of London, is president of the gas company, and is interested in the building and loan association. One of his leading characteristics in business affairs is his fine sense of order and complete system and the habit of giving careful attention to details, without which success in any undertaking is never an assured fact. He is a man of intrinsic worth, esteemed in all the relations of life, and has hosts of warm personal friends. Always courteous, genial and affable in manner, he well deserves the high regard in which he is universally held. He is now serving as trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, of London, in which he holds his membership; and socially he is a Knight Templar Mason, belonging to the lodges in London. In his family are three sons and two daughters, the former being Walter E., Omer and William F.,—all in school.

ARCHIBALD LYBRAND, one of the leading Republicans of Delaware county and a member of congress from the eighth district, was born in Tarlton, Pickaway county, Ohio, May 23, 1840. His father, A. Lybrand, a Republican of the Whig school, was a merchant and removed in 1857 to Delaware, where his death occurred in 1886. Archibald, who was one of a family of nine children, received his education at the Ohio Wesleyan University. At the breaking out of the Civil war he enlisted, April 26, 1861, as a private in Company I, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; from this regiment he was transferred in December, 1861, to Company E, Seventy-third Ohio

Volunteer Infantry, and promoted to first lieutenant. He remained in service with the latter regiment for three years, the last two years as captain of his company. Among the engagements in which he participated were those of Rich mountain, Cross Keys, second Bull Run, Cedar mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout mountain, Chattanooga and the battles of the Atlanta campaign. He received two slight wounds, one at Peach Tree creek, the other at Dallas, Georgia, and was confined to the hospital for some time, subsequently rejoining his regiment.

At the close of the war he returned to Delaware, and was elected mayor in 1869; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1871; in 1873 he became an active partner in the Delaware Chair Company, and has since then been engaged in the business affairs of that company, of which he is secretary.

A thorough believer in Republican principles, especially those of protection and sound money, Mr. Lybrand has for years been closely identified with his party's interests in his county and district, and has taken an important part in state, congressional and county conventions. In 1881 he was appointed postmaster of Delaware by President Arthur and served for a term of four years. In 1896 he was elected to the fifty-fifth congress, receiving a majority of three thousand six hundred and ninety-two votes in his district.

Mr. Lybrand is connected with the Delaware Gas Company, and is also interested in farming and stock-raising. Socially he is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar, and is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic and the Union Veteran Legion. His family consists of his wife, a daughter of the late Judge T. C. Jones, of Delaware, and one daughter, Miss Harriett.

WILLIAM E. CRUME.—Fidelity to any cause is above question when one earnestly endeavors to advance its interests without hope or desire of reward for the service. In the Republican ranks in southwestern Ohio is one who is widely recognized as a party leader, whose devotion to the party interests arises from a true loyalty to its principles, who cares not for the honors or emoluments of public office, but feels that his duty as an American citizen requires him to lend his aid and influence to advance those tenets which he believes are for the public good; and this man is William E. Crume. Realizing that the welfare of the nation, the prosperity of her people and the perpetuation of her free institutions depend

upon the popular vote, he unselfishly strives to secure adherence to that standard under which march the advocates of sound money, protection, reciprocity, free schools and other institutions which have given to the country her stability and made her one of the most powerful nations on the face of the globe, able, in almost any avenue of activity, to cope with the kingdoms that have flourished for centuries.

Mr. Crume cast his first presidential vote for General Grant in 1872, and since 1874 has been an active worker in the field of politics. For six years he was a member of the Republican county central committee of Montgomery county, first elected to that office in 1879. For some time the county had been in the hands of the Democracy and it was thought impossible to gain it over to the Republican ranks, but the executive ability, carefully laid plans of campaign and systematic canvass of such men as Mr. Crume succeeded in again gaining Republican victories within its borders. He has also been a member of the police directory for five years, was a delegate to the Republican national convention in Minneapolis in 1892, and to the St. Louis convention in 1896. It needs as great forethought, sound judgment and able management to guide the political boat to safe waters and a quiet harbor, as it does to conduct extensive commercial interests; and a man of broad experience in the latter line, as is Mr. Crume, was therefore well fitted for the former service. He has steadily refused to become a candidate for office and his labors are the outcome of most sincere conviction and most unfaltering loyalty to his country's good.

William E. Crume is a native of Butler county, Ohio, born on the 26th of March, 1848. His father, William H. Crume, a native of Maryland, died in Dayton in 1891. Throughout his business career he was engaged in manufacturing interests. In the early days of the slavery agitation he was a staunch abolitionist, and when the Republican party was formed to prevent the further extension of slavery he joined its ranks. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Eleanor Steel, died in Dayton, in 1872, when about fifty-four years of age.

Thus in his home Mr. Crume, of this review, heard discussed the political issues of the day, and his intensely patriotic nature was aroused to a height that prompted his enlistment in the Union army in May, 1864, when only sixteen years of age. The bravery of the soldier-boy, however, equaled that of many a war-tried veteran and he valiantly defended the stars and stripes until victory crowned the northern arms. He was a member of Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, with which regiment he remained until September of that year, when he was

mustered out; but in February, 1865, he again donned the blue and went to the front as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, with which he served until honorably discharged in Nashville, Tennessee, in the summer of 1865.

In 1866, Mr. Crume, then eighteen years of age, came to Dayton, Ohio, where for seven years he worked at the carpenter and builder's trade. Since 1873 he has been engaged in a manufacturing business, and is now the vice-president and manager of the Carter-Crume Manufacturing Company. They have a very extensive business, manufacturing all kinds of wood dishes and paper novelties. The general offices are located in Dayton, and their extensive mills are established in Toronto, Canada, Niagara Falls, New York, Dayton, Ohio, and Saginaw, Michigan. The last two constitute the western branch of the business, of which Mr. Crume is general manager.

His career is that of one who has risen gradually by his own efforts, diligence and perseverance. He has for thirty years participated in the business life of Dayton, and during all this time he has so conducted his affairs as to merit the confidence and esteem of the entire community, and no word of censure has ever been uttered against his actions. The social side of his nature has won him many friends, and in all life's relations he manifests the same loyalty to duty which marked his career on southern battle-fields.

In 1870 Mr. Crume was united in marriage to Miss Mary S. Slentz, of Dayton, and they have five children. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained a high rank, having taken the thirty-second degree of the Scottish rite.

HON. ALBERT MUNSON.—Medina has been the home and scene of labor of many men who have not only led lives that should serve as an example to those who come after them but have also been of important service to their city and state through various avenues of usefulness. Prominent among these should be named Mr. Munson, who is inseparably connected with the business and political interests of Medina county. He is an uncompromising Republican, helped to organize the party in his locality, and since the campaign of 1856, when he cast his ballot for John C. Fremont, he has taken an active and prominent part in local and state politics, serving as a delegate to the various conventions up to the present time. In 1884 he was a delegate to the convention at Orrville, which nominated Major McKinley for congress, and again at Massillon in 1890, when he was renominated for congress and made the nominating speeches

at both conventions. In the campaign of 1896, Mr. Munson stumped Medina county in the interest of sound money and McKinley for president. In 1888 he was chosen as one of the Harrison electors. By his fellow citizens he has been called upon to fill a number of honorable positions, being in 1869 elected to the state legislature, and representing Medina county in that body for two terms, during which time he was chairman of the committee on insurance for one year. He proved a most popular and efficient member of the assembly and retired from the office, as he had entered it, with the confidence and respect of the general public. In 1878 Mr. Munson was again called from private to public life to accept the office of probate judge, to which he had been elected in the fall of that year, and for six years faithfully discharged the duties of that responsible position.

Mr. Munson is a native of Medina county, his birth having occurred at River Styx, August 8, 1829. His parents, Lyman and Nancy (Porter) Munson, were natives of Wallingsford, Connecticut, and Westfield, Massachusetts, respectively, and both were of English descent, the Munson family having been founded in this country in the early part of the seventeenth century. Elijah Porter, the maternal grandfather, was a soldier in General Wayne's regiment during the Revolutionary war, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. As early as 1816 Lyman Munson and his family settled in River Styx, Medina county, Ohio, when this region was still a vast wilderness, and he at once began the development and improvement of a farm. There were eight children, five of whom reached years of maturity, but our subject is the only one now living.

Albert Munson began his education in the primitive log school-house of his district, where the principal branches taught were "readin', ritin' and 'rithmetic." Being a lover of books, however, he would borrow them from others when he could not afford to buy, and by reading and study in leisure hours acquired an excellent education. He continued upon the home farm, assisting in its cultivation and improvement during the lifetime of his father and finally bought the interests of the other heirs. It is a valuable tract of eighty acres of choice and well improved land, and thereon he continued to engage in agricultural pursuits until his removal to Medina in 1878 to assume the duties of probate judge.

On retiring from the bench, Mr. Munson purchased the hardware stock of S. H. Bradley for his son, and business has since been successfully conducted under the firm name of A. Munson & Son. They carry a large and well selected stock of hardware, stoves, tinware, crockery, glassware, paints,

oils, etc., and secure a liberal share of the public patronage. Mr. Munson is also a stockholder and president of the Durand Manufacturing Company at Medina, which manufactures the celebrated Durand blue-flame oil-vapor stove, the company having been reorganized in 1891 and incorporated the following year. He has been interested in other important enterprises, being for two years a director and adjuster for the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company. While residing upon the farm he began the study of law, having access to the law library of Hon. James C. Johnson, of Seville, Ohio, and was admitted to practice in 1872 before the supreme court of this state. On retiring from the bench he engaged in practice to some extent, taking charge of cases to oblige old friends, but his time and attention have principally been given to his varied business interests.

In 1854 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Munson and Miss Harriet Easton, of Medina county, a daughter of Julius and Artemissa Easton. Two children bless this union: Lyman E., who is engaged in business with his father, and Cora Eugenia, at home. Socially, Mr. Munson is one of the charter members of the Royal Arcanum of Medina, and also belongs to Medina Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs. While possessing the qualities of a successful business man and a desirable social companion, perhaps Mr. Munson's most strongly marked characteristic is his unswerving fidelity to duty. His private interests must always give way to the public good, and thus he has become honored and esteemed by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance or who have met him either in business or political life.

HON. JOHN PETER ROBISON was for more than half a century one of the most prominent figures in Ohio, and to-day lives in the memory of his contemporaries encircled with the halo of a gracious presence, an honorable business record and purity of public and private life. He was for many years in active practice as a physician, and for a long period a leading factor in commercial circles; and few men have won more sincere regard from their associates in all walks of life.

Dr. Robison was born in Lyons, Ontario county, New York, on the 23d of January, 1811, and was of Scotch lineage, his ancestral history being one of close identification with American interests from an early day. He is a direct descendant of John Decker Robison, who served throughout the war of the Revolution in the Colonial army, and on his mother's side he was of English descent. His life until his sixteenth year was spent upon his father's farm, the

place of his birth. He was then sent to Niffing's high school in Vienna, New York, where his scholarship won him prestige. Having developed pronounced talent as a student of medicine, he was received as a private pupil of Dr. Woodward, president of the Vermont College of Medicine, under whose direction he made great progress, being graduated at that institution in November, 1831.

Dr. Robison immediately emigrated westward, and in February, 1832, took up his residence in Bedford, Ohio, where he practiced his profession with splendid success for ten years. In 1842 he determined to engage in mercantile pursuits, and in company with W. B. Hillman he carried on an extensive business as a general merchant, miller, provision dealer and land speculator; also carried on operations along other lines of legitimate trade that promised a liberal return.

In 1844 he embarked in the packing business, on a small scale, but he soon won an enviable reputation and his prosperity accordingly increased with rapidity. From 1854 to 1857 he also conducted an extensive business in the same line in La Fayette, Indiana. In 1858, in partnership with General O. M. Oviatt, he began the packing business in Cleveland and took up his residence in this city in 1862. Five years later the partnership was dissolved and he entered into business relations with Archibald Baxter & Company, of New York. He extended his operations by securing one of the largest packing-houses in Chicago, and carried on business there until 1872, when the Illinois branch was closed out and Dr. Robison went south for his health, which had become impaired by too close application to his business. In the south he found the health he sought, and on his return north resumed operations in Cleveland. In February, 1874, he began the erection of a new packing-house here, which was brought into operation in the packing season of that year, having been formally opened by a banquet attended by the officials of the city, on the 28th of September. Dr. Robison afterward formed a partnership with Dr. W. S. Streator, S. R. Streator and H. D. Robison, his son; and when the firm was dissolved by limitation he and his sons, H. D. and James T., established the National Packing House. He gained a wide reputation as a successful business man, of keen sagacity and sound judgment, and at the same time won the public confidence by his straightforward methods.

For more than half a century the Doctor was identified with the growth and prosperity of northern Ohio, having large financial interests in Cleveland. He was a director in the National Bank of Commerce, the Citizens' Savings & Loan Association and the

Lake View Cemetery Association. He was also for many years president of the Northern Ohio Fair Association, which he managed with much energy and success.

Dr. Robison took an active interest in public affairs and filled honorable positions in public life. His services on behalf of the Union during the war of the Rebellion were of no slight value, and his labors were characterized, moreover, by untiring zeal and patriotism. He was among the most active workers in procuring volunteers for the federal army, and in many other ways displayed in a substantial and emphatic manner his devotion to his country. He possessed unusual talent for extemporaneous address and discussion, and this power was frequently used in behalf of the government at Washington. His earliest political faith was that of a Clay Whig, and upon the dismemberment of that party he joined the ranks of the Democracy. In 1861 he was elected to the state senate by a coalition of the "war" Democrats and Republicans, by the largest vote ever given to any senator from Cuyahoga county, and after that event he cast his lot with the Republican party, of which he ever remained a staunch adherent. After his retirement from the senate he rejected political honors as being less in keeping with his desires and tastes than the duties pertaining to his large and important business. He was the first man to discover that James A. Garfield was not an ordinary youth. He assisted the martyr president to obtain an education and remained his firm friend and earnest adherent until his death; and when the cowardly hand of the assassin had laid low the great statesman Dr. Robison presided at his funeral.

During his busy life at Bedford Dr. Robison was not unmindful of the high claims of religion and as early as practicable founded at that place a congregation of Disciples, he being the close friend and associate of the leader of that denomination, Alexander Campbell. Mr. Robison labored for the upbuilding of that cause "without money and without price." Such was his energy, zeal and devotion that, although at the beginning of his ministerial labors his congregation numbered less than a dozen persons, at the close of his sixteen years' ministry, given without fee or reward of any kind, the membership of his church was the largest of the denomination in the state. He frequently journeyed with Alexander Campbell through Ohio, and with that eminent leader lifted up his voice before vast assemblages. No man could address the great yearly meetings, that were so characteristic a feature of the churches of those days, with more power and effect than he, while his purse yielded freely and often of its wealth to prosper the cause of Christianity. In

1852 he assisted in organizing the Ohio society, of which he was president for several years and chairman of the executive board for a much longer period. He was very active in the work of the general society, and for twenty years or more was a trustee of Bethany College in West Virginia, and for a long time filled a similar position in connection with Hiram College in the Western Reserve. He was also one of the founders of the Christian Standard, the leading paper of his denomination in the country. All this time while performing such beneficial service for his church, Dr. Robison was practicing an arduous profession and meeting the demands of a large and growing business.

He was a man of power in whatever he undertook. His ability in all lines seemed almost limitless. His quick perception, decided speech and prompt action sometimes gave offense; but none questioned his sincerity, while those who really knew him saw behind what some thought a hard, rough exterior a kind heart as well as a large mind. With him hospitality was synonymous with the word "home," and he always kept an "open house" for his friends and brethren. For one of such an active life he was a man of much more than ordinary reading and information and had a strong grasp of many subjects.

Some years prior to his death he withdrew from business cares, and after a painful illness of many months he died, June 29, 1889. He was buried in Lake View cemetery, Cleveland, on one of its most beautiful sites, and a splendid granite monument now marks his last resting place.

In 1832 Dr. Robison married Betsey Dunham, daughter of Hezekiah Dunham, founder of Bedford, Ohio, who died October 20, 1895. Their pilgrimage together covered a period of fifty-seven years. Their living children are: H. D. and James T. Robinson and Mrs. W. C. Comstock. Of Dr. Robison it may be said that

"He was a man; take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."

ALFRED E. LEE, of Columbus.—(The following sketch is from the History of the City of Columbus.) Mr. Lee was born at Barnesville, Belmont county, Ohio, February 17, 1838, and spent most of the first twenty years of his life on a farm adjacent to the old National Road, four miles west of St. Clairsville. His education, begun in a primitive log school-house, was further pursued at an academy founded by his uncle, B. F. Lee, at Poland, Mahoning county, and was completed at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, at which he graduated under President (afterward Bishop) Thomson, in 1859. After another

summer spent on the farm, he attended the Ohio State and Union Law School, of Cleveland, of which Judge C. Hayden, an eminent New York jurist, was president, and General M. D. Leggett, for a time, a professor. At this institution, which also was originally founded by his uncle, he graduated just after the outbreak of the Civil war in 1861.

Returning to the farm to help gather the harvest, he was at work in the field when he received a newspaper from Wheeling, Virginia, announcing the appalling defeat of the national army at Bull Run. He soon after engaged in the recruiting service, and on November 4, 1861, was mustered in at Delaware, Ohio, as a private soldier of the Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, a regiment then being organized under Colonel James Cantwell, of Kenton. About one month later the company, in which he was one of the first to enlist, was conducted, nearly ninety strong, to the rendezvous of the regiment at Camp Simon Kenton, near Kenton. Its leader was George H. Purdy, a talented young lawyer of Delaware, who was afterward killed at Chancellorsville. By the unanimous vote of this company, at the organization of the regiment, Mr. Purdy was chosen its captain and Mr. Lee its first lieutenant. Its second lieutenant, also chosen by the company, was Harvey M. Litzburg, of Delaware county, who was afterward killed in the battle at Groveton.

Under Colonel Cantwell, also destined to fall at Groveton, the Eighty-second took the field early in 1862, and from that time forward remained in active service at the front until the war closed. Its total enrollment was one thousand, seven hundred and twenty-one; its total loss in killed and wounded was five hundred and twenty-four. Fox's "Regimental Losses" says: "The Eighty-second lost the most officers in battle of any Ohio regiment." Of twenty-two officers engaged with it at Gettysburg it lost twenty, all but two of whom were killed or wounded. Its loss of enlisted men in that battle was one hundred and one out of a total engaged of two hundred and thirty. After serving eighteen months in Virginia, it was transferred, with the Eleventh and Twelfth Army Corps, under Hooker, to the Army of the Cumberland. Mr. Lee served with the regiment, except when detached from it on staff duty, until its muster out in July, 1865, and participated in the following battles and campaigns: Bull Pasture mountain, Cross Keys, Cedar mountain, Groveton (otherwise called Manassas), Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wauhatchie, Missionary Ridge, relief of Knoxville, Resaca, New Hope church, Culp's farm, Peach Tree creek, Atlanta, Sandersville, Monteith swamp, Savannah, Averysboro and Bentonville. After the battle of Cedar mountain, Lieutenant Lee was, very unexpectedly to

himself, promoted to a captaincy. At the battle of Gettysburg he was severely wounded, captured, and reported killed. By the kindness of a mounted orderly attached to the staff of Confederate General Ewell, he was conveyed to the Crawford House, then Ewell's headquarters, and was there cared for by Mrs. Smith, a member of the Crawford household. (See Lippincott's Magazine for July, 1883, pp. 54-60.) Among his fellow captives there was General Francis C. Barlow, of New York. From the Crawford House he was conveyed after the battle to the Eleventh Corps field hospital, at the Spangler barn, in and about which were lying at the time about one thousand and five hundred Union and Confederate wounded. Among the Confederates was the famous General Armistead, who fell in Pickett's charge, and died in a shed a few yards from the hay-mow in which Captain Lee, with other wounded, was placed.

As soon as his wound had sufficiently healed to enable him to walk, Captain Lee rejoined his regiment at Bridgeport, Alabama. A few days later he took part in the midnight repulse of Longstreet (the old Virginia antagonist of his corps) in Lookout valley, and with a detachment of four companies, of which he was placed in command, drove the enemy from a steep timbered height, afterward known, from the commander of his brigade, as Tyndale Hill. From this hill, at a later period in the campaign, General Hooker directed the attack on Lookout mountain. By the Lookout valley battle, known as Wauhatchie, the direct supply route of the Army of the Cumberland, then on the verge of starvation, was opened. For some days and nights ensuing, Hooker's troops, while constantly shelled in daytime from the batteries on Lookout mountain, were engaged in fortifying their position in expectation of another attack. While thus engaged, with his company, at midnight, Captain Lee was visited, on a round of inspection, by his brigade commander, General Hector Tyndale, of Philadelphia, with whom he then, for the first time, made a personal acquaintance.* A few days later General Tyndale appointed him adjutant-general of the brigade, a position in which he continued to serve, in the field, until

* NOTE BY A. E. L.:—General Tyndale was a cousin to the celebrated English scientist, Professor John Tyndall, of London. At the battle of Antietam he received a desperate wound which obliged him, at length, to abandon active service, and from the effects of which he finally died. He was a brave man, and one of rare intellectual ability and accomplishments. His successor in the brigade command, General J. S. Robinson, in like manner greatly suffered, and finally died from the effects of his terrible wound received at Gettysburg. He was a true patriot, a brave soldier and a generous man.

the close of the war. A few months after he had been called to the staff, the command of the brigade devolved upon the late General James S. Robinson, original major of the Eighty-second Ohio, the effects of a severe wound having compelled General Tyndale to withdraw from active service. During the march to the sea, Adjutant-General Lee, at the head of an infantry detachment from his brigade, leading the Twentieth Corps, drove Wheeler's Confederate cavalry some miles on the road near Sandersville, Georgia. For this service he received the compliment of personal mention by General Robinson to General Slocum.

During his army service Mr. Lee wrote a series of "knapsack letters," which were published over the signature "A. T. Sechand,"—an imitation of "Eighty-second," the number of his regiment,—in the Delaware (Ohio) Gazette. He also wrote occasionally for the Cincinnati Commercial, the Army and Navy Journal, and other periodicals. While in the field he was a diligent student of military science, and when the war closed he received from Secretary Stanton an appointment as second lieutenant in the Thirty-third United States Infantry (Colonel De Trobriand), but he declined the position. He was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865, while serving as adjutant-general of a provisional division. Returning to Delaware, Ohio, he began the practice of law there, but soon afterward drifted into the profession of journalism.

In 1868 Mr. Lee was elected to represent Delaware county in the general assembly, and soon after taking his seat in that body moved the appointment of a special committee, of which he was made chairman, to consider and report upon the recommendations of Governor Hayes for a geological and agricultural survey of the state. He prepared the report of that committee, and also its accompanying bill, which passed without amendment through both houses, and became the law, in pursuance of which, together with supplementary acts since passed, the geological survey of Ohio has since been executed, and is still pursued. Mr. Lee also assisted actively in securing the establishment of the State Industrial Home for Girls, and its location in Delaware county. He was a member of the Republican state central committee in 1868-9; was a delegate to the Republican state convention which first nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for governor; was collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Ohio in 1871,—a position which he found incompatible with his professional duties and resigned; was appointed private secretary to Governor Hayes in 1876; was appointed by President Hayes to be consul-general of the United States at Frankfort-on-the-

Main, Germany, as successor to the deceased General William P. Webster, of Massachusetts, in 1877; was secretary of the Gettysburg Memorial Commission of Ohio in 1886-7; was secretary of the general council which had charge of the local management of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Columbus in 1888, in recognition of which service he was presented with a certificate of membership in the Board of Trade; and in April, 1890, was appointed by Governor Campbell as a trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Xenia, from which position, owing to its interference with his literary work and private business, he resigned in August, 1891. He is the author of a military and historical study of the battle of Gettysburg; of a historical monograph entitled *Silver and Gold*; of a volume of historical, art and travel sketches entitled *European Days and Ways*; and of a history (in two volumes,—1,800 pages) of the city of Columbus; and of a volume of military studies of the Civil war entitled *Sketches and Studies of Leading Campaigns*. He has also been a frequent contributor to current magazine literature.

We give an extract from chapter XXVIII (by Osman C. Hooper) of volume I, of the *History of the City of Columbus*, pages 480-481:

Alfred E. Lee, a native of Belmont county, Ohio, spent the first twenty years of his life on a farm, graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1859, and at the Ohio State and Union Law School at Cleveland in 1861, and after the close of the Civil war, in which he served from 1861 until July, 1865, as an officer of the Eighty-second Ohio Infantry, and as adjutant-general of a brigade, he began the practice of law at Delaware, Ohio, but was soon afterward invited by his friend and former commander, General Carl Schurz, chief editor of the *Detroit Daily Post*, to accept a position on the editorial staff of that paper, the duties of which position, thus tendered, he assumed with the issue of the first number of the *Post* in March, 1868. In August of that year he bought a controlling interest in the Delaware (Ohio) Gazette, of which he remained chief editor and proprietor about seven years. After having sold his newspaper interest at Delaware in 1873, he was invited by Doctor S. M. Smith, one of the proprietors of the *Ohio State Journal*, at Columbus, to assume editorial charge of that paper during the illness of its chief editor, General Comly. Acquiescing in this request, he was from that time forward acting as chief editor of the paper until his appointment as private secretary to Governor Hayes in January, 1876. Returning from his services as consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, he resumed his connection with the *State Journal*, this time as chief writing editor, in November, 1881, and continued to serve in this position, notwithstanding the sale of the establishment, until June, 1882. In 1883 he united with Messrs. Comly and Francisco in the purchase of the *Toledo Daily Telegram*, but a few months later sold his interest in that paper, having meanwhile accepted an appointment tendered him as assistant

writing editor on the Cleveland Daily Herald, from which position he resigned, and for one year continued his connection with the editorial staff of the State Journal.

JACOB ROHRER.—One of the pioneers of the Republican party is the gentleman whose name heads this sketch. He voted for John C. Fremont and for every Republican candidate for president since that time; and previously he cast his presidential vote for every Whig candidate from 1836 onward. During all this long period he has never missed an election. He is the son of Christian Rohrer, who was an old-line Whig. Jacob Rohrer was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, obtained his education in his native town and came to Ohio in the spring of 1835, where he has resided continuously since. In the spring of 1837 he bought his first farm near the site where Tippecanoe now is, when there was but one house at that place. After making Tippecanoe his residence, Mr. Rohrer became interested in politics, and in 1860 was elected to the office of county commissioner, which he held for six years. He has held other offices in the township, among them being that of trustee of the school, holding that position for fifty years! In 1883 he established the Tippecanoe National Bank, of which he is president; and he holds the same office in the large wheel works in Tippecanoe, which he established about twenty-seven years ago, and also of the furniture factory. He has been director and vice-president of the First National Bank for many years.

Another industry of which he was the originator is the Tippecanoe Paper Mills. He is one of the wealthiest men in the county, and although getting along in years is still hale and hearty and takes an active interest in his business and all matters pertaining to public matters. During the late war he gave much needed support to the wives and children of the Union soldiers and looked after their welfare. He has attended numerous state, district and congressional conventions, and was present at the Chicago convention in 1860 when Lincoln was nominated for president.

Mr. Rohrer is eighty-one years old, but does not let that fact worry him in the least, as he is able to accomplish as much in a business way as a man one-half his age. Among his numerous duties is that of settling estates, his honor and integrity in such matters being well known. He is a self-made man educationally and financially, and can look back with pride upon a well-spent wife. To-day he stands forth as one of the most prominent men of the county and

presents an example worthy of being followed by the younger men of the present day.

His three children are: John H., who lives upon a farm near Tippecanoe; Mrs. T. C. Leonard, whose husband is manager of the wheel works; and Mrs. A. R. Garven, whose husband is manager of the furniture factory.

J. D. VAN DEMAN, of Delaware, Ohio, has from the organization of the Republican party been numbered among its faithful followers. The majority of the party leaders to-day in the Buckeye state cannot boast of as long connection with the grand old party as he, and though others may have risen to higher distinction as office-holders no record can show a more faithful or devoted allegiance to the true principles of Republicanism than is contained in the history of Mr. Van Deman's identification with this most honored political organization. The condition of affairs and the issues which caused the formation of the Republican party were of deep interest to him, and in 1856 he took the stump in support of Fremont and the new political platform, which opposed the further extension of slavery. He believed the sale of negroes and the practices of the slave trade to be one of the greatest curses that ever came upon the nation. In frequent visits to the south he witnessed its pernicious influence, and the manhood of his nature was stirred to its depths in opposition to the evil. In 1859, while in Columbus, he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln and was so charmed with the great simplicity, candor, true nobility and strong common sense of the martyr president that he became one of his most zealous adherents. Again, in 1860 and in 1864, he was actively engaged in campaign work in support of the Illinois statesman. During the war he went to the front with the one-hundred-day troops and was stationed in a fort near Washington. He strongly favored the enlisting of colored troops, thus enabling them to strike a blow for their own freedom. He continued his campaign work until after the campaign of 1884, when he retired from the political field, leaving the more arduous service to younger men; but in 1896, when the national honor was at stake and when the question of giving to the people a currency worth its face value or one that could not be received in all the markets of the world, he again entered the field and made many speeches in Ohio, and under the direction of the Republican national committee delivered many addresses also in Kansas.

Political questions and the issues of the day have

ever been to Mr. Van Deman a matter of deep study, earnest thought and careful investigation, and his information on these topics is comprehensive and accurate. He believes that the Republican party has ever advocated measures that advance the best interests of the greatest number, its platforms have been formed for the general good and its pledges have been kept. He strongly favors protection to American industries that the Republic, and not some foreign country, may have the benefit that comes through the circulation of money expended for manufactured articles. Prior to the organization of the Republican party he was a Henry Clay Whig, and served as a delegate to the last Whig convention, when Nelson Barrere was nominated for governor. In early life Mr. Van Deman was a member of the county central committee, and was always an efficient and influential organizer of the working forces in the county. In state conventions he has been an influential factor, and his service has been of the most patriotic nature, freely given as the result of his true convictions without desire for the reward that might come through official preferment.

Mr. Van Deman is a native of Delaware and comes of a family prominent in the history of this state. His father was Rev. Henry Van Deman, who for forty-five years was the honored pastor of the Presbyterian church of Delaware. His mother was a daughter of General Joseph Darlington, who removed from Virginia to Ohio, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1802. As a life work Mr.

Van Deman chose the profession of law, and in 1853 was admitted to the bar, after which he at once began practice in Delaware. His success was marked and immediate, and for many years he occupied a commanding position at the bar of this place. Although he engaged in general practice his clientage brought to him extensive interests in the line of corporate law. He was attorney for the Big Four Railroad from 1862 until 1894, and has been attorney for the Hocking Valley Railroad from the time of its organization to the present. He was always one of the directors of that road from its establishment until it was sold to the syndicate in 1886. He is president of the Delaware Street Railway Company and the Fidelity Building Association, and for twenty-eight years has been a director of the First National Bank. He has largely laid aside the duties connected with his profession, retaining only sufficient business interests to pleasantly occupy his attention. He at one time served as prosecuting attorney of Delaware county for two terms, and was for three terms mayor of the city. He was also a candidate for judge of the common-pleas court, but was defeated by a small majority. Success came to him as the result of the determined application of his abilities and powers along the rigidly defined lines of labor, and the respect of the entire community was given him in a free acknowledgment of his sterling worth, for he is a man of strong individuality, great mental force and utmost rectitude in thought, word and deed.

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